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Sioux Falls, South Dakota Rally 10/25/92 [OA 7582]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 23, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
DAN MC GROARTY
CHRISTINA MARTIN
RAY SILLER

FROM: ED WALTERS

SUBJECT: SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA LOCAL COLOR

THE EVENT:

On Sunday, October 25, the President will speak to approximately 8,000 supporters at a Sioux Empire Fairgrounds rally in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The President will fly in on Air Force One, and motorcade to the site, a large barn-like building. The rear of the Expo Center backs to a horse arena, which may provide a backdrop of hay bales with red, white, and blue bunting (optional blue pipe and drape backdrop).

LOCAL COLOR:

Cowboys: Site of Custer's Last Stand at Little Big Horn (an unfortunate metaphor). Wild Bill Hickock was shot in South Dakota while holding two pair (aces and eights). In the 1870s, the first gold strikes in South Dakota came in the famous Black Hills. Also home of Calamity Jane and tumbleweeds. The movie Dances With Wolves was shot in South Dakota.

Indians: Grave of Sioux warrior Sitting Bull is in South Dakota. (Clinton: Talking Bull, Sitting Fence, etc.) State is 7 percent American Indian. South Dakota is also home to the Crazy Horse Memorial.

Industry: Citicorp moved credit card operations to Sioux Falls in 1981 to avoid New York usury laws and high wages. It currently employs 2,800 South Dakotans in the city. ("You know and Citicorp knows what I know: the way to prosperity is not higher taxes, and that's one reason they are here, and not in New York City.") South Dakota has no income tax.

Yesterday's Argus Leader (Sioux Falls big newspaper) blasted the President in an editorial (attached) for his criticism of Arkansas in the third debate. They contend that it was a "cheap shot" to call Arkansas the lowest of the low, and that he insulted other small states by implication.

SIOUX FALLS LOCAL COLOR
OCTOBER 23, 1992
PAGE TWO

South Dakota has weathered slow economic growth better than most states. For example, the state ranked 5th in increase in personal income (+6.6 percent, second quarter of 1991 to second quarter of 1992). It is running a budget surplus this year, and still has no state income tax, no corporate income tax, no personal property tax, and no inventory tax. Unemployment was down to 2.6 percent in 1991.

Governor Mickelson has suggested that a good (if self-promoting) idea would be to compare the small state of Arkansas to the small state of South Dakota. Difference: you can do well in a small state without big spending, without selling out the state's environmental record, and without shooting taxes through the roof.

ISSUES:

ETHANOL: The biggest issue for the state. The President has extended tax incentives for American-made ethanol and overruled EPA regulations that would have hindered ethanol production. Governor Clinton eliminated the motor fuel tax exemption on gasohol in Arkansas, hurting ethanol production.

FARM SUBSIDIES: One of Clinton's top advisors called for a total phase-out of farm subsidies. "That guy's not on my payroll," was Clinton's response. In his tax plan, Clinton singles out the honeybee subsidy as the one program he would cut. South Dakota is the nation's number one or two producer of honey each year.

FARM PROFITS: Under President Bush, total American farm income reached a record-breaking level of \$50 billion in 1990 and farm debts were reduced by 1/3 from 1984 to 1991. South Dakota farm income has increased from \$772 million in 1988 to over \$1 billion in 1991. Bill Clinton raised taxes and fees on farmers 13 times.

FAST FACTS:

- KELO-TV poll earlier this month for South Dakota (attached):

Clinton:	40%	ECONOMY/4yrs:	Better off:	21%
Bush:	37%		Same:	55%
Perot:	6%		Worse off:	23%

Right Track: 40% Wrong Track: 60%
Clinton strength: Economy;
Bush strength: Fam. Values

SIOUX FALLS LOCAL COLOR
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PAGE THREE

- The President last visited South Dakota in September to announce an offer to subsidize exports of a billion bushels of wheat to 20 countries.
- Gov. George Mickelson (R) drives a GMC truck to work.
- On Wednesday, Clinton supporters were kicked out of a Bush/Quayle press conference in Sioux Falls because they tore down a campaign banner. The Clinton "hit team" was there to protest.
- Results of a state poll released Monday showed that health care is the most important issue facing the state (25 percent). Fourteen percent said low wages, 12 percent said taxes and spending for education, and 10 percent said gambling. Number-one national issue was economy/budget deficit (38 percent), followed by health care (15 percent). I have attached the poll.

HUMOR/APPLAUSE LINES:

- Three-term South Dakota Senator George McGovern predicted Monday that Clinton would win South Dakota (McGovern won only Massachusetts and D.C.). He said the political pendulum is swinging left: "Every 20 or 25 years, we have either a conservative surge or a liberal surge, and they seem to go in cycles. I think in the 1990s on into the first part of the 21st century, we're entering the cycle of liberalism."
 - Isn't that what he said in 1972?
 - His cycle seems to have a flat.
 - We have another good 8 years in our cycle.
 - We specifically renounced liberalism in 1988 --
that's why Clinton is afraid to admit he is one.
 - McGovern Trojan Horse quote after Dem. Convention?
- Sioux Falls is in Minnehaha County: a bad joke can be written off punfully as a Mini Ha-Ha.
- With all that ambition, Gov. Clinton probably wouldn't be satisfied just being President. He'd want to be on Mt. Rushmore too. Of course it would mean extra work putting his two faces up there.

Attachments:

2 AP stories on KELO polls
Editorial in yesterday's Argus Leader

South Dakota
Up With People
100 People
won't perform
but will be there

Headquarters #

331-04164

for Ed:-

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mary McClure:

Ark low - should not include low
teacher salaries SD - same
salt in wounds of teachers

Tyson Poultry Co → in SD couple yrs. back
resentment to corporate farming
"Itog Producers" against corp. farm
ownership - good pt. to make

Dejs: Former Gov. Bill Janklow

- 605-339-0880
- 605-331-0464

Mary McClure
B/O SD
SIOUX FALLS
INFO

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
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ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

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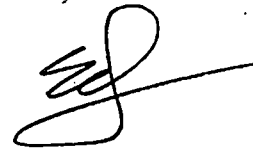
MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED PAGES 12
FROM ED WALTERS 456-7750 111½
(NAME) (PHONE NUMBER) (ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION ADD'L RESEARCH ON SOUTH DAKOTA

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
<u>AFI</u>	<u>STEVE PROVOST</u>	_____	_____
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REMARKS:

CAPT. OZONE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO FARMERS.
WE'RE GOING TO WIN.
LOOKS LIKE DES MOINES, IA +
LIMA, OH ARE ASK GB + GMA/
ASK GB, RESPECTIVELY.



October 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: ED WALTERS *EW*
SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL RESEARCH FOR SIOUX FALLS, S.D.

Under Clinton, Arkansas has one of the nation's worst health insurance crises. More than 42 percent of Arkansas workers, the second highest percentage in the nation, don't have employer-paid health insurance.

Here's the first paragraph from the banner story in yesterday's Argus Leader: **MORRELL BUY-OUT CONSIDERED** - "The parent company of the John Morrell plant in Sioux Falls is pursuing the sale of its meat division. Chiquita Brands International, Inc. of Cincinnati said Friday that the sale of meat division assets could include a management buy-out. The future of Morrell's aging plant and 2,800 employees is unknown." Chiquita posted big losses in the third quarter and is considering the sale of the S.D. plant. John Morrell is the city's largest employer.

I have attached a copy of the ethanol announcement as delivered and a few Issues papers on farm policy.

Statement on Signing the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1992
September 30, 1992

Today I am signing into law H.R. 2967, the "Older Americans Act Amendments of 1992." The bill extends and amends important programs under the Older Americans Act of 1965 (OAA) and the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (NAPA), including provisions for a White House Conference on Aging.

H.R. 2967 strengthens provisions of the OAA and supports expanded opportunities and services for our Nation's 42 million older Americans.

The OAA has enabled millions of older Americans to live with independence and dignity in their own homes and communities. Programs sponsored under the OAA have had many positive results. They have provided older persons with a range of supportive in-home and community services; led to the development of gerontological curricula at our Nation's universities and colleges; and tested innovative ways of better meeting the needs of older persons. The OAA also provides opportunities for part-time employment for low-income persons aged 55 or older.

H.R. 2967 promises to further these goals. It provides for the increased participation of minority elders in OAA programs and sets up intergenerational services at meal sites in public schools that will benefit both older Americans and at-risk children. It also offers supportive services to the thousands of family caregivers who make it possible for the frail elderly to remain in their own homes and communities.

This bill supports the goal of the OAA to end the tragedy of elder abuse. It establishes a new Elder Rights Title of the OAA to consolidate long-term care ombudsman services, legal assistance, and outreach and counseling for elderly who are institutionalized or at risk of losing their independence.

H.R. 2967 also extends the programs under NAPA. These programs have had an important role for nearly two decades in promoting the social and economic self-sufficiency of Native Americans through grants

Oct. 1 / Administration of George Bush, 1992

to the governing bodies of Indian tribes and other Native American groups.

The bill, however, does contain provisions that raise constitutional concerns regarding the separation of powers. One provision would establish a policy committee for the White House Conference on Aging that is not clearly legislative or executive. I must therefore interpret the policy committee's role as entirely advisory. H.R. 2967 also requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit recommendations and final guidelines to improve nutrition services to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate. As the head of the executive branch, I will interpret this provision so as to maintain my constitutional authority to supervise my subordinates as I deem appropriate.

H.R. 2967 expands legislation to aid older Americans and their families. It is one way of demonstrating our commitment and thanks to those older people who have done so much to make America the great Nation that it is today.

George Bush

The White House,
 September 30, 1992.

Note: H.R. 2967, approved September 30, was assigned Public Law No. 102-375. This statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 1.

Remarks at the Ethanol Waiver Announcement Ceremony
October 1, 1992

Thank you all very much, and welcome to the Rose Garden. Please be seated. Let me just thank Senator Dole and Congressman Michel, two of our leaders of the Congress, for being here; Governor Edgar, the Governor of Illinois, with me; Tim Trotter from the Corn Growers, from the National Corn Growers; and Bill Reilly over here. Bill, come up here now. We need you up here to show a little hands across the border here. [Laughter] Ann Veneman is here from the Ag Department, the Deputy Secretary; Linda

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George Bush

September 30,
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the Office of the

Waiver
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and welcome to
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e National Corn
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up here to show
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from the Ag De-
secretary; Linda

Stuntz, the Deputy Secretary of Energy, is with us, Linda; and other Members of Congress. Welcome, all. Governor Thompson wanted to be here, Tommy Thompson, but could not make it this afternoon.

I've asked you all to come here today because we have a very positive announcement, one that will help America's farmers, one that will help clean our air, and one that will promote our energy security by increasing the use of domestically produced renewable fuels.

I'm announcing today that the administration has decided to effectively grant a one-pound volatility waiver for ethanol, and to do so in a way that is fully consistent with the Clean Air Act and protective of the environment. This one-pound waiver will apply to all reformulated gasoline blended with ethanol sold in northern U.S. cities in up to 30 percent of the market of these cities. As you know, the Clean Air Act requires that the smoggiest of these cities reduce smog-forming emissions by 15 percent in the summer months. And to make sure that this reduction is achieved, we will require that the volatility of gasoline sold in these cities be reduced to 7.8 pounds per square inch.

Gasoline with this volatility level is being sold in southern cities under current regulations right now. So we have confidence that it can be achieved at little cost to the consumer. In fact, our estimate is that the effect on the price of gasoline would be only about three-tenths of a penny.

Our program also permits ethanol use to expand even further. The Governors of States in the northern tier will have the right to allow a waiver on a higher percentage of the market, and if they order further compensating emission reductions. The waiver we are announcing today will apply to all the cities in the north that are required to adopt reformulated gasoline by 1995 and to all northern cities in States that choose to opt into this program.

When southern States choose to opt into the reformulated gas program, they will be able to choose between the regular reformulated gasoline program and one in which ethanol is granted a one-pound waiver for up to 20 percent of the market, with offsetting

volatility reductions that would require that gasoline with 7.0 RVP be sold.

Again, we expect gasoline of this kind to be sold in California in 1996, so we know it is possible to proceed in this way. In addition, if ethanol blenders can secure voluntary agreements to get this lower volatility gasoline, they can receive a corresponding waiver under the regular reformulated gasoline program in the South.

Today's waiver is just one part of our program to promote ethanol. We're also going to work for the enactment of an additional tax incentive for ETBE. We're going to expedite the development of the complex model that measures all types of emissions so that the full smog-reducing benefits of ethanol can be measured. For the coming winter, we're going to make sure that all 39 cities that need help in reducing carbon monoxide participated in the oxygenated fuel program.

The bottom line is this: Clean-building ethanol can help reduce pollution. It is domestically produced. It is renewable. This waiver will allow ethanol to participate in both the summer and winter programs required under the Clean Air Act. It will do so in a way that protects all of the environment, all of the environmental benefits that we worked so hard for when that law was enacted.

I know that this question of how to allow ethanol to play a role in our reformulated gasoline program has been extraordinarily complex and a very difficult one. But I am pleased that this creative solution allows us to proceed in a way that is good for farmers, good for rural America, good for the environment in our cities, and good for American consumers and motorists.

So I congratulate all those who have worked hard to achieve this result. Thank you all very much for coming. Thank you very much. That concludes our little ceremony.

Well, I'm very pleased. I was just asking Bill if he feels very comfortable with it, and he does. And God knows, he's got good environmental credentials, the best.

Well, thank you all very much for coming down. Concludes a happy event. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:35 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his

FACT SHEET

Issues Office



August 6, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH ON AGRICULTURE

"The quantity and variety of goods that fill our Nation's grocery stores are unparalleled -- a shining testament to the ingenuity and productivity of the American farmer."

President George Bush
November 20, 1991

"Today, the trade practices of the European Community hurt American farmers.... I am not going to put our farmers at an unfair disadvantage. Sooner or later, the EC must stop hiding behind its own iron curtain of protectionism. Meanwhile, we will remain leaner, tougher and more competitive."

President George Bush
January 13, 1992

Summary

- o President Bush is committed to ensuring that our farmers and ranchers can compete in the world marketplace. The President has worked hard to provide greater flexibility for our farmers, promoting new uses for agricultural products, opening markets for farm exports, and helping to mitigate undue burdens of regulations.
- o Under the Bush Administration, nominal farm income has reached a record high, and farm debt has fallen by one-third. At the same time, farmers are now receiving more and more of their revenues from markets, instead of the federal government.
- o In November 1990, President Bush signed into law the market-oriented 1990 Farm Bill. The President vigorously pursued this bill which builds on the successes of the 1985 Reagan legislation. This program will keep American farmers competitive in world markets, assist farmers in their efforts to conserve soil and water and stabilize farm income and the U.S. food supply.

Increasing Farm Income

- o Under President Bush, farm income is at record levels. Government support through farm programs, the reduction in the debt load of farmers, increased international markets due to aggressive market opening and export programs, and President Bush's position on reducing interest rates all contributed to the expansion in farm income.
 - After adjusting for inflation, it is estimated that net farm income for the period 1989-92 will be 14 percent above the previous four year period. Agriculture sales and gross cash receipts have increased \$16 billion since President Bush took office -- to \$167 billion. At the same time, government payments to farmers have fallen as farmers have received more money from private markets.
 - In 1984, farm debt was \$194 billion; by 1991 it had fallen to \$123 billion (forecast). Lower interest rates combined with declining farm debt have significantly improved the financial position of farmers.
 - Farmers' equity has grown by \$45 billion in the three years from 1988 to 1991. As farmers continue to cut debt and increase assets, about 60 percent of the equity decline which took place in the first half of the 1980s will be regained by the end of 1992.

Maintaining Farm Program Support

- o President Bush's major domestic farm policy challenge during his first term was the 1990 Farm Bill. The President led the effort to maintain support for America's farmers while achieving the Congressionally mandated reduction in agricultural subsidies and government costs.
 - To offset the effects of lower government expenditures, the Bush Administration advocated the concept of "planting flexibility," which lowered the restraints on cropping choices.
 - Greater flexibility has made U.S. agriculture more competitive in global markets.
 - In 1992, farmers used their new freedom to plant over 8 million acres to alternative crops.

- The market-oriented Farm Bill provisions are raising farm productivity and efficiency and helping farmers earn more in the marketplace, thereby reducing their reliance on government payouts. At the same time, vital support continues.

Reducing the Burden of Agricultural Regulation

- o In his State of the Union address in January, President Bush vowed to eliminate unnecessary regulations that impede economic growth and accelerate implementation of those that promote growth.
- o On March 19, the Bush Administration announced a package of agricultural regulatory changes totaling \$1 billion in economic benefits. These initiatives range from ways to reduce compliance costs for nutritional labeling of meat and poultry products to streamlining the application procedures for FmHA farmer loan programs to speeding up a new loan program for beginning farmers.
- o The President's directive to get the government off the backs of farmers continues to succeed. In recent weeks, rule changes have reduced the number of trips that are necessary to local USDA offices. Other changes include flexibility in enrolling wetlands in the Conservation Reserve Program and making the Export Enhancement Program and Export Credit Guarantee Programs easier for exporters to use.
- o The President recognizes that unduly burdensome regulations are a brake on economic progress for U.S. farmers. Significant headway is being made to dismantle such rules to put money back into farmer's pockets instead of wasting it on unnecessary compliance costs.

Promoting Agricultural Trade

- o President Bush is committed to breaking down trade barriers and opening new markets around the world. Agricultural exports are up, topping \$37 billion in 1991, and are expected to reach \$41 billion with an \$18 billion surplus in agriculture trade this year alone.
- o The President has successfully negotiated expanded markets, such as agreements on beef and citrus exports to Japan and similar dropping of barriers in other growing Asian markets.

- o The President has worked to reduce the unfair agricultural subsidies of our competitors through the GATT negotiation process, and other diplomatic and economic efforts.
 - The U.S. oilseeds case against the EC has twice been judged by the GATT in our favor; however, the EC has so far refused to change their unfair policies toward U.S. oilseed producers. While we continue to negotiate with the EC within the framework of the GATT, we are prepared to use all our trade remedies should the EC not bring its policies in line with GATT requirements.
- o The President has extended agricultural credits guarantees to Russia and other nations of the former Soviet Union to meet their needs in this critical time. The U.S. has made available \$4.85 billion in credit guarantees for the purchase of U.S. agricultural goods to the former Soviet republics and up to \$165 million in food aid. This will help increase farm income and retain important markets.

GATT Uruguay Round:

- o President Bush has led the world in pushing for global reform to open markets in the Uruguay Round negotiations of the GATT. Foreign markets absorb 20-25 percent of U.S. agricultural sales. A successful agreement could expand farm exports by \$4 to \$5 billion by the year 2000. This would add \$5 billion in farm cash receipts, reduce federal outlays by \$2 to \$3 billion, add 40,000 to 60,000 new U.S. jobs in the food and agriculture sector, and require only a few changes in U.S. domestic support programs.
- o Agricultural reforms in the Uruguay Round would mark an historic departure from the costly protectionist measures that have restrained agricultural trade growth, largely outside GATT disciplines. These reforms would have significant benefits for farmers, taxpayers, and consumers in the United States and the rest of the world. They will help to level the playing field for U.S. farm exports and will provide fair import safeguards for U.S. farmers.
- o President Bush, supported by other GATT members, has demanded that any final GATT agreement include a commitment by all parties, including the EC, to significantly reduce trade barriers and to require their farmers to compete fairly in the world market.

- The Bush Administration has aggressively focused and spent \$850 million so far this year on the Export Enhancement Program (EEP). This program is specifically designed to counter the EC's massive export subsidies and maintain pressure to negotiate a settlement.
- This commitment demonstrates that the Bush Administration is determined not to reduce these subsidies unilaterally, and put U.S. farmers at a tremendous disadvantage to subsidized competitors.
- o The EC's recent reform of its Common Agricultural Policy could promote further progress on the GATT. CAP reform alone, however, does not resolve the problem of the EC's unwillingness to reduce export subsidies. The EC must take further steps to join the rest of the world in reducing subsidies and opening its markets to competitive trade.

North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA):

- o President Bush has been at the forefront of negotiating a fair free-trade agreement with Mexico. With nearly 90 million consumers and an expanding economy, Mexico will provide a vital and expanding market for U.S. agricultural products. NAFTA offers a total market of 360 million people.
- o U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico have almost tripled since 1986 to a record \$3 billion in 1991. The U.S. is currently the largest supplier of agricultural products to Mexico. Under a NAFTA even more can be done since Mexico's remaining trade barriers are still higher than those of the U.S. (Mexican tariffs on U.S. products average about 11 percent while the U.S. tariffs are only about 4 percent.)
- o President Bush firmly supports the development of a strong NAFTA agreement which will secure further export opportunities for agricultural products to Mexico. A NAFTA will provide adequate transition provisions for U.S. producers. This will include import safeguards and long term phase-in periods for sensitive crops to avoid severe impacts on any commodity or industry.
- o At the same time, the Administration will ensure that health and safety standards are not relaxed on food imports. The U.S. will maintain the right to exclude any products that do not meet U.S. health or safety requirements and will

continue to enforce those requirements. President Bush seeks a commitment to work together with Mexico to enhance environmental, health, and safety standards regarding products and to promote their enforcement.

Trade Agreements in Asia:

- o The largest region for U.S. agricultural export market is Asia, accounting for 44 percent of farm exports in fiscal year 1990-91. In that year, U.S. sales of agricultural products to Japan (our largest single market for farm products) totalled \$7.7 billion; sales to Taiwan were \$1.7 billion. However, there are still many trade restrictions facing the U.S. agricultural industry. President Bush has actively pursued trade agreements to open Asian markets.
- A 1990 agreement was negotiated with South Korea which will completely open its beef markets to the U.S. by 1997. Currently, South Korea is the third largest market for U.S. beef.
- An agreement with Japan led to a complete lifting of quotas on beef imports on April 1, 1991. The U.S. has increased its beef exports to Japan from \$557 million in 1987 to \$889 million in 1991.
- A 1990 agreement with Japan on processed wood products will increase exports by \$1 billion.

Promoting New Uses for Farm Products

- o The Administration is supporting a growing effort to expand nontraditional markets for farm and forestry products. Markets for fuels, lubricants, biodegradable materials, inks, and pharmaceuticals offer tremendous potential for American agriculture. Expanded markets will increase farm income, create economic opportunity in Rural America, help achieve a cleaner healthier environment, and reduce our reliance on foreign oil.
- Funding for activities in these areas has increased substantially. The President has requested that Congress more than double funding for the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Center (AARC) in FY 1993 from \$4.5 million to \$10 million. AARC's mission is to facilitate the movement of new technology and nontraditional products from the laboratory and testing phases into the marketplace.

- USDA's Agriculture Research Service (ARS) is increasing its effort in the area of new uses. Funding requested for FY 1993 is \$5 million higher than FY 1992.
- Products and materials made from crops are generally environmentally friendly and safe to handle. Disposable packaging made from starch is biodegradable and nontoxic and thereby providing one solution to the increasing solid waste disposal problems.
- o The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, proposed and signed into law by the President, provides expanded market opportunities for biofuels, both ethanol and biodiesel. Biodiesel is a clean burning substitute for diesel fuel and can be made from oilseeds and animal byproducts.
 - USDA is currently working with EPA and DOE to ensure that ethanol will enjoy the market opportunities available to it under the Clean Air Act.
 - USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) estimates that increasing ethanol production to 5 billion gallons will create 100,000 jobs, many of them in rural areas.
 - An expanding market for ethanol will also reduce emissions of carbon monoxide and other harmful air pollutants. Growing crops for fuel will also reduce the amount of new carbon released into the atmosphere helping to stabilize levels of carbon in the air.
- o The President's National Energy Strategy also calls for an expanded market for biofuels to increase our domestic energy production and reduce our dependence on foreign oil.
- o Funding for activities within USDA to encourage the development of ethanol and biodiesel markets has increased substantially. Funding requested for FY 1993 is almost three times that appropriated in FY 1992.
 - ERS has identified new cost-saving technologies that can lower the cost of producing ethanol by as much as 20 to 30 percent and increase market opportunities even more. USDA's Office of Energy, ARS and other agencies are working to develop these new technologies and make them available to the private sector.

Agriculture and the Environment

- o Recognizing that farmers are the first environmentalists and have been working for generations to protect and preserve their lands to maintain productivity, the President has oriented farm policy toward the goal of assisting farmers in their efforts.
- o The Administration has been working with farmers to provide them with information regarding best management practices and new technology to assist them in reducing inputs and complying with State and local environmental laws. The Administration has sought to ensure that zeal for environmental protection does not transfer into laws so restrictive as to put people out of business.
- o The President supports the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and the Water Quality Incentives Program which are all voluntary programs available to producers to assist in the protection of their lands.
- o The Administration supports greater planting flexibility as a means to divert from monocultural practices and opportunities for exploration and experimentation with new crops to achieve the best management practices for the land.
- o The President believes that it is possible to protect important wetlands and at the same time have a balanced, sensible approach to protection that takes into account the property rights of farmers.

#

BACKGROUND

September 2, 1992

Issues Office

AMERICAN FARMERS THRIVE UNDER BUSH, WHILE ARKANSAS FARMERS COME UP SHORT

PRESIDENT BUSH HAS VIGOROUSLY EXPANDED TRADE AND OPENED NEW MARKETS FOR AMERICA'S FARM PRODUCTS. THE AMERICAN FARM ECONOMY IS STRONG, YET CLINTON'S ARKANSAS IS TRAILING BEHIND.

Farmers Better Under Bush: Under President Bush's agriculture policies, the economic well-being of farmers has been notably enriched. President Bush signed a market-oriented 1990 Farm Bill which will keep U.S. farmers competitive in world markets, stabilize farm income, and provide voluntary incentives for farmers to protect the environment.

- o **Incomes Up, Debts Down:** In 1990, the net income of farmers reached a record level \$50 billion, while farm debt fell by nearly one-third between 1984 and 1991.
- o **Arkansas Lagging Behind:** Under Clinton, Arkansas' real net income for farmers grew a mere 4% from 1984 to 1987, one-sixth of the national growth rate. Clinton also raised 13 taxes and fees directly affecting farmers. The last thing we need is more taxes pushing up food prices.

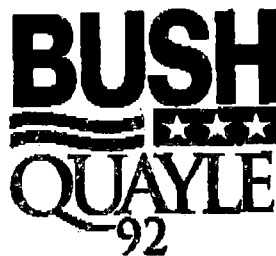
Fighting for America's Farmers: President Bush has actively promoted the interests of the agricultural community in international trade talks; whether it be working to reduce the unfair agricultural subsidies of the European Community, expanding markets in the Far East, or negotiating a North American Free Trade Agreement to open Mexico's market of 90 million consumers. As a result, agricultural exports are up, topping \$37 billion in 1991, and are expected to reach \$41 billion this year.

Good Intentions Gone Astray: Clinton's running mate, Senator Gore, has questioned the need for pesticides, implying that their important functions can also be better served by "'natural' resistance to some crop diseases and predators..." (Earth in the Balance, p.322)..

Ethanol Programs Backed by Bush, Thwarted by Clinton: President Bush extended tax incentives for domestically produced ethanol and signed into law the Clean Air Act of 1990, which provides new opportunities for ethanol. As governor, Clinton removed the motor fuel tax exemption on gasohol and said in a speech at Drexel University this spring that he supports "an executive order to purchase natural gas-powered vehicles for the federal fleet," making no mention of ethanol.

Clinton Says Anything When it Comes to Wetlands: In 1990, Clinton urged President Bush to relax the definition of wetlands. One year later, Clinton changed his position and criticized the Bush Administration for relaxing the definition for farmed and prior converted wetlands.

Clinton Wiggles, Wobbles, and Wavers on his Farm Policy: When one of Clinton's top advisors called for a total phase out of farm subsidies, Clinton quickly distanced himself saying, "You know that guy's not on my payroll." However, his economic plan did not mention farm supports, except to eliminate subsidies for honey producers. What agricultural product will he single out for attack next?



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8A Argus Leader, Sioux Falls, S.D.

Thursday, Oct.

10/27/92

Argus LeaderSioux Falls, South Dakota
A Gannett newspaper

Desperate Bush slights small states

In one of his dippier moments, Rudy Perpich, then the governor of Minnesota, accused South Dakota of being 50th in everything. Perpich was disturbed by South Dakota's attempts to lure businesses from Minnesota.

Bill Janklow, then South Dakota's governor, responded in kind, fueling a decade-old dispute that made national headlines.

We were reminded of that humorous border war Monday by the final presidential debate, a slugfest in which President Bush attacked Arkansas, Bill Clinton's home state, as the "lowest of the low."

Editorial

It was a cheap shot from an embattled president who could stand to learn something from small states such as Arkansas and South Dakota — like how to routinely balance a government budget. That's something Bush has not come close to doing with the federal budget in the four years he has been president.

We have no problem with Bush criticizing Clinton's official actions. Clinton, the Democratic candidate for president, served as Arkansas governor from 1979 to 1981 and from 1983 to the present.

However, we object to the way Bush taints a whole state and, by association, other small, poor states.

"Admit it, that Arkansas is doing very, very badly against any standard, environment, support for the police officers, whatever it is," Bush said.

Bush noted, for example, that Arkansas ranked low in teacher pay — a category in which South Dakota, an even smaller state than Arkansas, also struggles. In recent years, South Dakota has become a last-place fixture in national rankings of teacher pay. But the blame does not rest solely with South Dakota's governor. Nor should Clinton absorb all the blame for Arkansas' ranking.

Ross Perot, a Texas billionaire, joined in the Arkansas bashing, too. Noting that the population of Arkansas was comparable to that of the Dallas and Fort Worth area, Perot said that because someone can run a small grocery store doesn't mean they can run a Wal-Mart.

Such big-state, big-government bias is arrogant blather.

It would be like pointing out that Perot has no government experience, and therefore doubting he could head the Brandon Valley School Board. Or wondering if Bush, a career politician, will be able to find happiness outside Washington, D.C., after the Nov. 3 election.

We don't know where Bush will be living next year, but it's not likely to be Arkansas. He would be welcome in South Dakota. But he should leave his impressions about small states behind.

S/OUT FALLS, SD
 ARBUS-LEADER
 10/23/92

Heartland weathering sour economy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Midwest states like South Dakota and Rocky Mountain states are surviving economic hard times better than the once-booming East and West Coasts, the government said Thursday.

With some exceptions, states that flourished during the "bicoastal economy" of the 1980s now are struggling the most to shake off the recession's grip, according to personal income data published by the Commerce Department.

The department reported that South Dakota's personal income in April through June this year was up 6.6 percent from the same period in 1991, the fifth highest growth in the nation. The national average was 4.7 percent.

"Communities in this state are working very hard to diversify their economy," Gov. George Mickelson said. "These kinds of statistics show us we're headed in the right direction."

The national report shows South Dakota's durable manufacturing pay-

roll for the second quarter was up 14.1 percent from a year earlier, Mickelson said. Construction payrolls increased 11.1 percent, while the private services sector grew by 6.2 percent in the three-month period, he said.

The Rocky Mountain states, with 6.3 percent income growth, had the best showing over the period.

State incomes

Here is a listing of percentage changes in personal income from the second quarter of 1991 to the second quarter of 1992, from a sampling of state rankings.

Region

State	Change	Rank
South Dakota	+6.6	5
Minnesota	+6.0	15
Wyoming	+5.6	21
Iowa	+4.6	34
North Dakota	+4.0	41
Nebraska	+3.6	46

Top 3

State	Change	Rank
Montana	+8.4	1
Utah	+7.2	2
Nevada	+6.8	3

Bottom 3

State	Change	Rank
California	+3.3	48
Connecticut	+3.3	49
Delaware	+2.7	50

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS SOUTH DAKOTA

* Pheasant hunting season opened Saturday, Oct. 17th

- Gov. George Mickelson (B/Q Chair)
- Lt. Gov. Walter Miller (B/Q Co-Chair)
- Ms. Arlene Ham (B/Q Co-chair, Nat. Committeewoman)
- Sen. Larry Pressler
- Bill Janklow (former Gov.)
- Mrs. Charlene Haar (Senate Candidate)
- John Timmer (Cong. Candidate)
- Jim Abdnor (former Senator)
- Mary McClure (B/Q Exec. Dir. - former WH Int. Gov.)
- Don Peterson (GOP State Chair)

Pul-It brand fax transmittal memo 7071

Exec.	Handwritten: [unclear]
Co.	Co.
Dept.	Phone: (605) 224-7347
Fax #	Fax: 224-7349

SD

ROUGH

resident Bush and South Dakota

If this election is about the Agriculture,
then South Dakotans should vote for President Bush:

If Clinton wins, the cities and Democrat special interest groups will be much higher on Clinton's priority list than rural America. Clinton will be bad for rural states like South Dakota.

George Bush will be a better President for Agriculture than Clinton.
Just look at the record!

On Ethanol:

President Bush has extended tax incentives for American-made ethanol and over-ruled EPA rules that would have hindered ethanol production. Governor Clinton eliminated the motor fuel tax exemption on gasohol in Arkansas, thereby hurting ethanol production.

On Wetlands:

President Bush has relaxed the definition for farmed and prior converted wetlands in order to help farmers. In 1990, Governor Clinton urged President Bush to relax the definitions. In 1991, Governor Clinton criticized President Bush for relaxing the definitions.

On Farm Subsidies:

When one of Clinton's top advisors called for a total phase-out of farm subsidies, Clinton quickly said, "that guy's not on my payroll." Then, in his economic plan, he singles out honey producers as the only subsidy he would eliminate and South Dakota is always the nation's #1 or #2 producer of honey every year!

On Increasing Farm Exports / Opening New Markets:

President Bush has

- pushed hard for market penetration in the European Economic Community,
- opened new markets in Asia and
- negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement which will open our farm products market to 90 million more consumers.

Bill Clinton continues to waffle and wiggle on free trade.

Farm Profits:

Under President Bush, total American farm income reached a record-breaking level of \$50 billion in 1990 and farm debts were reduced by 1/3rd from 1984 to 1991.

SD Farm income has increased from \$772 million in 1988 to over \$1 billion in 1991.

In Arkansas, Bill Clinton raised taxes and fees on farmers 13 times.

But, to Most South Dakotans, this election will be about TRUST:

Yes, George Bush flip-flopped on his "no tax" pledge and he's sorry about it and won't do it again. BUT, Bill Clinton has flip-flopped on dozens of issues AND he won't even admit to one of them.

On trust, President Bush wins.

Here are just a few of Clinton's many Flip-Flops:

(and we won't even count his draft and his persian gulf waffling)

... In an October 16, 1990 debate when running for Governor, Clinton promised the people of Arkansas that if they re-elected him, he would NOT to run for President.

Less than one year later, he announced his presidential campaign.

... On June 4, 1992, he said he would balance the budget in 5 years.
16 days later, he said he would only do half of it over 4 years.

... In January, 1992, he said a middle class tax cut was "central" to his campaign.

In March, he said that a middle class tax cut was not the center.

In June, she said "the press always made more of the middle class tax cut than I did."

... In 1990, he endorsed school choice through tax credits and vouchers.
In 1992, he told the NEA he was against school choice.

... In 1990, he told the Arkansas Gazette, "I'm not for gun control."
In 1991, he told the Today Show, "I was an early and strong supporter of the Brady bill."

... In his primary election health care issue paper, Clinton says America doesn't need a tax increase to pay for health care.
After his nomination, Clinton said there will be a payroll tax to finance his health care ideas.

... Immediately after announcing for President in October, 1991, Clinton his long stand against taxpayer funded abortions.
But, when he issued his Women's Issues paper, he said he favored taxpayer funded abortions.

... In January, 1992, he said he was "open" to term limits.
Six months later, he said he was against term limits.

... In April, 1992, he was for the mandatory 45 miles-per-gallon standard for cars,
But, in August, in Detroit, he said it wasn't fair.

AND if you journalists don't want to believe me, then listen to what Paul Greenburg, the Editorial Page Editor of the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette newspaper says about Bill Clinton.

Greenburg says that Clinton

"is whatever you want him to be at the moment."

(July 15, 1992)

BACKGROUND

October 17, 1992

Issues Office

BUSH
QUAYLE
92

PRESIDENT BUSH ENCHANTS NEW MEXICO

President Bush Is On the Side of New Mexico's Workers: President Bush cares about the needs of New Mexico's workers, families, and communities. The President's Agenda for American Renewal will put New Mexico on the road to economic security and prosperity by getting government off the backs of hardworking Americans. President Bush will cut taxes on businesses and individuals to create new jobs; slash government spending to reduce the deficit; provide affordable health care without imposing new payroll taxes and open foreign markets to New Mexico's world-class products. Bill Clinton on the other hand, would hit workers in New Mexico with new taxes and burden their employers with costly new mandates.

- o Bill Clinton will have to raise taxes on individuals with taxable incomes starting at \$36,600 a year to raise his \$150 billion. Bill Clinton would impose the largest tax increase in American history -- at least \$150 billion. He says he would only tax the rich, but don't be fooled; in order to get the \$150 billion, he will have to raise taxes on the middle class -- individuals with taxable incomes starting at \$36,600 a year.
- o But, there's more -- Clinton has hundreds of billions of dollars more in promises that he has not funded: Guess where he will get the money to fund them? \$150 billion is only Clinton's advertised amount of new revenue. Clinton has also made hundreds of billions of dollars worth of unfunded promises. To generate revenue to cover just a portion of these promises, Clinton would have to start his tax increase with taxable incomes as low as \$20,100.
- o Clinton would have to impose a 7-9 percent payroll tax to pay for his costly government-run health insurance scheme. Clinton admitted in US Today that his plan would require a payroll tax. Clinton's plan could cost 700,000 jobs in the near term and would put at risk up to 54,000 jobs in New Mexico alone. The National Federation of Independent Businesses says the eventual job loss would total between one and two million jobs. In firms that could meet the cost of Clinton mandates, the average worker's take-home pay could be cut by \$1,700 per year. In addition, Clinton's mandated job training program would impose yet another payroll tax of 1.5 percent.
- o Clinton has also proposed to tax foreign investment in the U.S. -- a move that would jeopardize the jobs of 4.5 million Americans, including up to 17,400 workers in New Mexico. Clinton's protectionist tax would make foreign firms less willing to create jobs in New Mexico.
- o Clinton and Gore favor a drastic plan to impose a punishing carbon tax on U.S. businesses and households in order to stabilize emissions of carbon dioxide. According to the CONSAD Research Corporation, the plan would cost 600,000 jobs and threaten up to 24,000 jobs in New Mexico alone. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that a carbon tax would cost \$100 billion per year -- almost \$1,100 per household. And two members of the Illinois Commerce Commission have released a study indicating that household utility energy bills in New Mexico would increase an average of almost \$370 per year.

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 vot-

ers 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

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policies, we can outcompete, outhustle, out-
work 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 re-
ferred to George Shanard, South Dakota
State Senate majority leader, and Don Peter-
son, South Dakota Republican Party chair-
man.*

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 Con-
gress. 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 facili-
ties 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 suc-
cessful 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 beau-
tiful, and I'm very grateful to all for this fan-
tastic 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 foot-
ball 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 com-
pete. 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 Amer-
ican agriculture: Texas beef to Asia, Midwest
grain to Russia, and just last month we con-
cluded a North American free trade agree-
ment with Mexico. That means new markets,

ED: CHRISTINA

▲ TRIED TO REPEAT YOU AT 1:25 PM - SAT. W/C/B WORK TODAY.

▲ MARY MCCLURE CALLED FROM B/O SOUTH PLAZA W/ INFO FOR SPEECH/POINTS TO CONSIDER.

10/24/92 [SAT 1:25]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS SOUTH DAKOTA

* Pheasant hunting season opened Saturday, Oct. 17th

- Gov. George Mickelson (B/Q Chair)
- Lt. Gov. Walter Miller (B/Q Co-Chair)
- Ms. Arlene Ham (B/Q Co-chair, Nat. Committeewoman)
- Sen. Larry Pressler
- Bill Janklow (former Gov.)
- Mrs. Charlene Haar (Senate Candidate)
- John Timmer (Cong. Candidate)
- Jim Abdnor (former Senator)
- Mary McClure (B/Q Exec. Dir. - former WH Int. Gov.)
- Don Peterson (GOP State Chair)

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7871

To: <u>Exec.</u>	From: <u>Headlines</u>
Co.	Co.
Dept.	Phone: <u>(605) 224-7347</u>
Fax #	Fax: <u>224-7349</u>

SD

ROUGH

resident Bush and South Dakota

If this election is about the Agriculture,
then South Dakotans should vote for President Bush:

If Clinton wins, the cities and Democrat special interest groups will be much higher on Clinton's priority list than rural America. Clinton will be bad for rural states like South Dakota.

George Bush will be a better President for Agriculture than Clinton.
Just look at the record!

On Ethanol:

President Bush has extended tax incentives for American-made ethanol and over-ruled EPA rules that would have hindered ethanol production. Governor Clinton eliminated the motor fuel tax exemption on gasohol in Arkansas, thereby hurting ethanol production.

On Wetlands:

President Bush has relaxed the definition for farmed and prior converted wetlands in order to help farmers.
In 1990, Governor Clinton urged President Bush to relax the definitions.
In 1991, Governor Clinton criticized President Bush for relaxing the definitions.

On Farm Subsidies:

When one of Clinton's top advisors called for a total phase-out of farm subsidies, Clinton quickly said, "that guy's not on my payroll."
Then, in his economic plan, he singles out honey producers as the only subsidy he would eliminate and South Dakota is always the nation's #1 or #2 producer of honey every year!

On Increasing Farm Exports / Opening New Markets:

President Bush has

- pushed hard for market penetration in the European Economic Community,
- opened new markets in Asia and
- negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement which will open our farm products market to 90 million more consumers.

Bill Clinton continues to waffle and wiggle on free trade.

Farm Profits:

Under President Bush, total American farm income reached a record-breaking level of \$50 billion in 1990 and farm debts were reduced by 1/3rd from 1984 to 1991.

SD Farm income has increased from \$772 million in 1988 to over \$1 billion in 1991.

In Arkansas, Bill Clinton raised taxes and fees on farmers 13 times.

But, to Most South Dakotans, this election will be about TRUST:

Yes, George Bush flip-flopped on his "no tax" pledge and he's sorry about it and won't do it again. BUT, Bill Clinton has flip-flopped on dozens of issues AND he won't even admit to one of them.

On trust, President Bush wins.

Here are just a few of Clinton's many Flip-Flops:

(and we won't even count his draft and his persian gulf waffling).

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But, when he issued his Women's Issues paper, he said he favored taxpayer funded abortions.

... In January, 1992, he said he was "open" to term limits.

Six months later, he said he was against term limits.

... In April, 1992, he was for the mandatory 45 miles-per-gallon standard for cars,

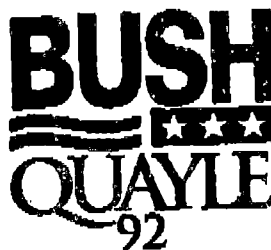
But, in August, in Detroit, he said it wasn't fair.

AND if you journalists don't want to believe me, then listen to what Paul Greenburg, the Editorial Page Editor of the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette newspaper says about Bill Clinton.

Greenburg says that Clinton

"is whatever you want him to be at the moment."

(July 15, 1992)



FAX TRANSMITTAL

To: Ed Walters
Fax #: 202-456-6218
From: Mary McClellan
Fax #: (605) 338-4450 VOICE #: (605) 331-0464
Date: 10/24
Number of pages (including this cover): 4

Do NOT list Arkansas rank
on teachers' salaries,
SD is also low.
Did you get Commerce report on SD
economic (good) conditions
SD takes dim view of out of state
Corporate Farms — has restrictions
on them.
Ethanol is ~~not~~ important,
Exports also. Anything to raise
farm commodity
prices.

In Dateline: College dean, classes connect via computers — 2B

MECOMING
A singer in town
concert — 5A

INSULT RADIO
On-air spoof makes
bad waves — 1B



SOUTHBOUND
Drama continues
in Atlanta — 1D

The Saturday Argus Leader

Sioux Falls, South Dakota A Gannett Newspaper

☆ ©1992 Argus Leader 35¢

Morrell buy-out considered

By **BRENDA WADE SCHMIDT**
Argus Leader Staff

The parent company of the John Morrell plant in Sioux Falls is pursuing the sale of its meat division.

Chiquita Brands International Inc. of Cincinnati said Friday that the sale of meat division assets could include a management buy-out. The future of Morrell's aging plant and 2,800 employees here is unknown.

"These plans include aggressive cost

reduction and consolidation coupled with the sale of certain meat division assets. The company is pursuing the sale of assets including a significant non-core operation," Chiquita said in a news release on its operating losses for the third quarter.

Chiquita said at its annual meeting in May that it would consider selling its meat division, including the plant in Sioux Falls.

Company officials in Cincinnati were unavailable for comment Friday and plant

manager Tim Sinskey did not return a call. Former spokesman Raoul Baxter is no longer employed at the company's headquarters.

Workers have heard many rumors about the fate of the plant, said Duane Skyberg, a 21-year employee who works in the processed meat and curing department. "They haven't told us anything. The company hasn't said anything. The union hasn't said anything. They just let everybody hang," he

said.

Company and union representatives met Friday, Skyberg said.

Jim Lyons, president of Local 304A of the United Food & Commercial Workers, said the union has not met with the company. Lyons said he would not be ready to comment on the issue until Monday.

Analyst John McMillin of Prudential Securities said. See 2A

Cries strikes 5 times

Pedophile

— given transfusions by the national center for blood Transfusions in 1985 from blood stocks officials knew were contaminated with the HIV virus, which causes AIDS.

More than 250 have since died and most of the others are HIV positive. They are dying at a rate of about one a week.

Transfusions from the center also infected 6,000 to 8,000 non-hemophiliacs. This group was not involved in the case and its death rate wasn't available. About 200,000 people in France have been infected with HIV.

Morrell

Continued from 1A

rities Research in New York said Chiquita's statement indicates the company is closer to selling its meat division. Morrell sold a pork plant a few weeks ago, he said.

"My guess is the business will be sold in parts and management will probably take the remaining part," McMillin said. Senior employees may be a part of the management buy out.

"My sense is they'll keep it open as long as there are hogs around." Hogs are ample in the market right now, McMillin said.

Dan Scott, vice president of the Sioux Falls Development Foundation Inc., said his group has not been notified by the company of its plans.

"We would intend to work closely with the Morrell people to do whatever we could to make certain those jobs that exist down there stay," he said.

Roland Dolly, commissioner of the Governor's Office of Economic Development, said he doesn't expect anything ominous.

"We don't know exactly what they're going to do," he said. "I don't think there's any reason for the employees or anybody to overreact."

The state has offered to work with the company in the past, but nothing has been pursued. If there is a need, the state has a general response plan that would be put in place to take care of employees in a transition period.

Analyst Ed Mally of Salomon Brothers in New York said swings in banana prices have caused Chiquita to look at selling the meat division because of its low margin of profit. He expects the company to do something significant with the meat division within a year.

"Since the meat business is less profitable, I think they think that'll be a drag on their business," he said. "They're in transition. They've had a rough go of it this year."

Chiquita announced Friday that it expects to report a loss of at least \$1.50 a share for the quarter that ended Sept. 30. That compares with a loss of 30 cents a share for the same period last year. Results of the quarter are expected to be reported Nov. 2.

Grief

Continued from 1A

shooting.

Adam Lawrence, 5, of Lennox was electrocuted Aug. 19.

"One death of this kind is too many," Klusmann said. "When young ones go, it's hard for all of us to deal with."

The deaths have affected a large number of students, said Bob Steadman, counselor at Lennox High School.

After Kuper's death, the school offered counseling. Steadman said more than 150 of the school's 400 students attended group sessions. Some also received one-on-one counseling.

"A lot of them were having

Bultena, a junior, said he now wears a seat belt all the time. "The next day you could be gone."

Charity Buus, also a junior member of the cross country team, attended the same church as Kuper.

"His death was hard on everyone. We really pulled together," Buus said. "It was just so much. You just don't know what's going to happen next."

The team planted a blue spruce at Lenkota Golf Course in Kuper's memory. The tree marks the final turn of the cross country route. Team members dedicated their season to Kuper and are wearing his name on their uniforms.

"He was real well-liked. Kelly was the kind of kid who would milk cows in the morning and still

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Zone for



Northwest: Today, sunny & High, around 80. Light wind coming southeast 5 to 15 m.p.h. night, clear. Low, 40 to 45. & mostly sunny.

In the nation

Temperatures indicate day's high and overnight low p.m. CDT.

	Hi	Lo	Prc
Amarillo	79	53	
Anchorage	36	26	
Atlanta	72	54	
Austin	85	64	
Baltimore	64	35	
Billings	73	40	
Birmingham	79	49	
Bismarck	75	40	
Boise	73	44	
Boston	62	45	
Buffalo	63	37	
Casper	71	38	
Chattanooga	68	55	
Chicago	67	39	.02
Cheney	76	59	
Cincinnati	72	43	
Cleveland	71	37	
Dallas	83	60	
Dayton	72	45	
Denver	70	45	
Des Moines	76	63	
Detroit	74	44	
Duluth	65	52	
El Paso	76	57	.01
Fargo	70	37	
Flagstaff	67	35	
Hartford	62	29	
Helena	67	34	
Honolulu	87	76	.01
Houston	83	63	
Indianapolis	74	49	
KC	80	62	
Las Vegas	66	50	

Argus Leader

Sioux Falls, South Dakota
A Gannett newspaper

Dakota winds

Bill Clinton

This isn't an endorsement of anyone for president. We just didn't want to be the last newspaper column in North America to write off President Bush's chances of being re-elected. To the best we can determine, there are still a few writers scattered between British Columbia and Mexico who think Bush has a chance to win the election. However, Bush pickers are disappearing fast. So, just for the record, we join the pack with this bold prediction: Bill Clinton will be the next president. Probably.



Candidates

Democratic Sen. Tom Daschle and his Natural Law Party challenger Kent Hyde distinguished themselves this week by standing up effectively for the Constitution during a forum at the Disabled American Veteran's center in Sioux Falls. The two took the high ground on the issue of flag burning, saying that while it offended them personally, the Constitution should not be amended to prevent it. "I'd like to kick the guy who burned the flag," Daschle said. But he said the flag represents freedom, even if that freedom includes acts that many find offensive. That's a hard principle to promote, especially in front of citizens who have carried the flag into battle.



Opinion cartoon by Steve Benson of the Arizona Republic.

It's time to save family farm

By TED ANDERSON

Not too many years ago, 14 percent of the population was made up of family farmers. Now that population has shrunk to two percent. Let's explore some of the ramifications of this decline:

- Many of the small towns no longer have hospitals;
- Many no longer have clinics;
- Many no longer have schools;!



Different voices

Ted C. Anderson, 61, is a retired vice president for an appliance and lighting company. He is married, has three children and lives in Sioux Falls. His interest in farming dates back to his childhood.

Articles that reflect a different voice may be submitted by individuals or organizations. All contributions will be considered, but the newspaper cannot guarantee that all will be published. Please include your mailing address and telephone number. Mail to

10/24/92
Life / features

Will be in audience



Three members of the Up With People team have roots in the area. They will give a public performance Tuesday in the Coliseum.

Up With People ready to hit town, perform

From staff reports

Up With People brings its show *Rhythm of the World to Sioux Falls* for a performance at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Coliseum.

The show celebrates the diversity of cultures and ideas in the world. It was composed by writers from six countries and includes sights and sounds of contemporary international music.

Songs like *On the Run* take their cue from rap and look at the '90s high-pressure lifestyle. There's a Latin medley and *Vamos a Bailar* adds Spanish dance to the show. The *Mondavian Gypsy Dance* brings traditional choreography into the action while *Jive* looks to jazz for inspiration.

Up With People began in 1965 to provide a focus for student idealism and energy. This year, five casts involving 750 young people

from 20 countries are touring the world.

The cast visiting South Dakota includes Eric Lundeen, a promotion representative from Sioux Falls, Paula Wick, a Sioux Falls student, and Sheila Morgan, a promotion representative from Mitchell.

The Up With People cast arrives in Sioux Falls Sunday. Cast members will visit a variety of local institutions, including the South Dakota School for the Deaf, Children's Home Society and Crippled Children's Hospital and School. They'll perform part of the show at the South Dakota State Penitentiary.

Tickets for Tuesday's show cost \$14 for reserved seats and \$11 for general admission. Tickets are available at local Ticket Master locations.

Mario mak

By MIKE HUGHES
Gannett News Service

It was a day when Harlem and Hollywood stood face-to-face.

To Mario Van Peebles, stepping into both worlds, it made a quick impression.

That was when he was directing and co-starring in the movie, *New Jack City*. One moment, Van Peebles was in the midst of make-believe drug busts; the next, he was huddling with the other film bosses.

"We were all young and black," he recalls. "One was a graduate of Princeton, others were from Harvard and Yale and Columbia."

It was a lesson in the variations of life. "We were the ones who had been able to get out of there and get a good education."

Now comes another glimpse: In the *Line of Duty: Street War* (8 p.m. Sunday on NBC) has Van Peebles as a decent cop.

For a movie star, this is a tiny role. "Egewise, I don't need to play a guy who dies in the first reel," Van Peebles said.

Still, it gives him a chance to play a straight-ahead hero. It also lets him work with a gifted director, Dick Lowry.

Van Peebles knows great directing. His dad, Melvin, pioneered the explosive action films of the '60s.

At first, Mario ignored the tradition. He went to prep school and

ANNIVERS

in pro

BIG SAV

Mr. Big

North Cl
Sioux

Open 7 Day

Sinead writes about abuse

NEW YORK (AP) — Sinead O'Connor's not finished talking.

The Irish singer, after canceling a scheduled London news conference, released a letter here Friday that blamed the British and the



O'Connor, who says she was abused as a child by her parents, said in her letter that

Join us as... W

But, to Most South Dakotans, this election will be about TRUST:

Yes, George Bush flip-flopped on his "no tax" pledge and he's sorry about it and won't do it again. BUT, Bill Clinton has flip-flopped on dozens of issues AND he won't even admit to one of them.

On trust, President Bush wins.

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(and we won't even count his draft and his persian gulf waffling)

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But, when he issued his Women's Issues paper, he said he favored taxpayer funded abortions.

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But, in August, in Detroit, he said it wasn't fair.

AND if you journalists don't want to believe me, then listen to what Paul Greenburg, the Editorial Page Editor of the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette newspaper says about Bill Clinton.

Greenburg says that Clinton

"is whatever you want him to be at the moment."

(July 15, 1992)

Patrick Davis -
Souix Falls, SD
(605) 331-0464

needs name of
researcher

October 23, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
DAN MC GROARTY
CHRISTINA MARTIN
RAY SILLER

FROM: ED WALTERS

SUBJECT: SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA LOCAL COLOR

THE EVENT:

On Sunday, October 25, the President will speak to approximately 8,000 supporters at a Sioux Empire Fairgrounds rally in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The President will fly in on Air Force One, and motorcade to the site, a large barn-like building. The rear of the Expo Center backs to a horse arena, which may provide a backdrop of hay bales with red, white, and blue bunting (optional blue pipe and drape backdrop).

LOCAL COLOR:

Cowboys: Site of Custer's Last Stand at Little Big Horn (an unfortunate metaphor). Wild Bill Hickock was shot in South Dakota while holding two pair (aces and eights). In the 1870s, the first gold strikes in South Dakota came in the famous Black Hills. Also home of Calamity Jane and tumbleweeds. The movie Dances With Wolves was shot in South Dakota.

Indians: Grave of Sioux warrior Sitting Bull is in South Dakota. (Clinton: Talking Bull, Sitting Fence, etc.) State is 7 percent American Indian. South Dakota is also home to the Crazy Horse Memorial.

Industry: Citicorp moved credit card operations to Sioux Falls in 1981 to avoid New York usury laws and high wages. It currently employs 2,800 South Dakotans in the city. ("You know and Citicorp knows what I know: the way to prosperity is not higher taxes, and that's one reason they are here, and not in New York City.") South Dakota has no income tax.

Yesterday's Argus Leader (Sioux Falls big newspaper) blasted the President in an editorial (attached) for his criticism of Arkansas in the third debate. They contend that it was a "cheap shot" to call Arkansas the lowest of the low, and that he insulted other small states by implication.

SIOUX FALLS LOCAL COLOR
OCTOBER 23, 1992
PAGE TWO

South Dakota has weathered slow economic growth better than most states. For example, the state ranked 5th in increase in personal income (+6.6 percent, second quarter of 1991 to second quarter of 1992). It is running a budget surplus this year, and still has no state income tax, no corporate income tax, no personal property tax, and no inventory tax. Unemployment was down to 2.6 percent in 1991.

Governor Mickelson has suggested that a good (if self-promoting) idea would be to compare the small state of Arkansas to the small state of South Dakota. Difference: you can do well in a small state without big spending, without selling out the state's environmental record, and without shooting taxes through the roof.

ISSUES:

ETHANOL: The biggest issue for the state. The President has extended tax incentives for American-made ethanol and overruled EPA regulations that would have hindered ethanol production. Governor Clinton eliminated the motor fuel tax exemption on gasohol in Arkansas, hurting ethanol production.

FARM SUBSIDIES: One of Clinton's top advisors called for a total phase-out of farm subsidies. "That guy's not on my payroll," was Clinton's response. In his tax plan, Clinton singles out the honeybee subsidy as the one program he would cut. South Dakota is the nation's number one or two producer of honey each year.

FARM PROFITS: Under President Bush, total American farm income reached a record-breaking level of \$50 billion in 1990 and farm debts were reduced by 1/3 from 1984 to 1991. South Dakota farm income has increased from \$772 million in 1988 to over \$1 billion in 1991. Bill Clinton raised taxes and fees on farmers 13 times.

FAST FACTS:

- KELO-TV poll earlier this month for South Dakota (attached):

Clinton:	40%	ECONOMY/4yrs:	Better off:	21%
Bush:	37%		Same:	55%
Perot:	6%		Worse off:	23%

Right Track: 40% Wrong Track: 60%
Clinton strength: Economy;
Bush strength: Fam. Values

SIOUX FALLS LOCAL COLOR
OCTOBER 23, 1992
PAGE THREE

- The President last visited South Dakota in September to announce an offer to subsidize exports of a billion bushels of wheat to 20 countries.
- Gov. George Mickelson (R) drives a GMC truck to work.
- On Wednesday, Clinton supporters were kicked out of a Bush/Quayle press conference in Sioux Falls because they tore down a campaign banner. The Clinton "hit team" was there to protest.
- Results of a state poll released Monday showed that health care is the most important issue facing the state (25 percent). Fourteen percent said low wages, 12 percent said taxes and spending for education, and 10 percent said gambling. Number-one national issue was economy/budget deficit (38 percent), followed by health care (15 percent). I have attached the poll.

HUMOR/APPLAUSE LINES:

- Three-term South Dakota Senator George McGovern predicted Monday that Clinton would win South Dakota (McGovern won only Massachusetts and D.C.). He said the political pendulum is swinging left: "Every 20 or 25 years, we have either a conservative surge or a liberal surge, and they seem to go in cycles. I think in the 1990s on into the first part of the 21st century, we're entering the cycle of liberalism."
 - Isn't that what he said in 1972?
 - His cycle seems to have a flat.
 - We have another good 8 years in our cycle.
 - We specifically renounced liberalism in 1988 --
that's why Clinton is afraid to admit he is one.
 - McGovern Trojan Horse quote after Dem. Convention?
- Sioux Falls is in Minnehaha County: a bad joke can be written off punfully as a Mini Ha-Ha.
- With all that ambition, Gov. Clinton probably wouldn't be satisfied just being President. He'd want to be on Mt. Rushmore too. Of course it would mean extra work putting his two faces up there.

Attachments:

2 AP stories on KELO polls
Editorial in yesterday's Argus Leader

Date: 10/15/92 Time: 20:49

Poll Shows Clinton-Bush Running Close Races in S.D.

SIOUX FALLS, S.D. (AP) President Bush and Democratic challenger Bill Clinton were running close races in South Dakota in a KELO-TV poll taken in early October.

Clinton was favored by 40 percent, Bush by 37 percent and independent candidate Ross Perot by 6 percent. Another 17 percent said they were undecided in the telephone survey of 508 registered South Dakota voters taken between Oct. 5 and Oct. 9.

The question asked, "If the election for president were held today, would you vote for George Bush, the Republican, Bill Clinton, the Democrat, or H. Ross Perot, the Independent?"

The poll, which carried a margin of error of 4.5 percent, was conducted by Hein Research and Associates, Inc., of Sioux Falls for KELO-TV.

Respondents said there were several reasons why they'd pick Clinton over Bush. Clinton scored much higher than Bush when asked which candidate cares for people, although the president won when asked those surveyed were asked about family values.

About 40 percent said Clinton cared about people, 24 percent said Bush and 10 percent said Perot.

But Bush scored higher when voters were asked which candidate upheld family values. Of those surveyed, 43 percent said Bush, 26 percent said Clinton and 4 percent said Perot.

The poll also showed, 31 percent think Clinton has a more specific economic plan for the country, while 17 percent said Bush had a better economic agenda and 11 percent said Perot had a better plan.

When asked about their financial condition when compared with a year ago, 55 percent said they were in the same financial shape, 21 percent said they were better off and 23 percent said they were worse off financially than a year ago. The same results were expressed in a similar poll last year.

In addition, nearly 60 percent said the country was headed in the wrong direction and 40 percent said the country was going in the right direction.

Pollster Jim Meader said the poll also showed South Dakotans apparently are sympathetic to the plight of people in other parts of the country who are going through a recession.

"The people of South Dakota aren't feeling nearly as much pain as the people are nationwide," he said. "What they're picking up on are national news stories talking about other parts of the country that are in the recession much more severely than here in South Dakota."

AP-NY-10-15-92 2049EDT

Date: 10/19/92 Time: 20:00

Poll Says Health Care No. 1 Worry Among South Dakotans

SIOUX FALLS, S.D. (AP) When South Dakotans start tallying their worries, one in four think health care is the most important issue facing the state, according to poll results released Monday.

When asked what problem was the most serious in South Dakota, 25 percent identified health care, 14 percent said low wages, 12 percent said taxes and spending for education and 10 percent said gambling in the KELO-TV poll.

Other problems mentioned were drug and alcohol abuse, protecting the environment, crime and providing new jobs.

The poll was conducted by Hein Research and Associates, Inc. of Sioux Falls. It carries a margin of error of 4.5 percent. Pollsters surveyed 508 registered voters by telephone between Oct. 5 and Oct. 9.

A year ago, the same poll showed low wages was the most important problem in South Dakota. In that poll, 13 percent identified health care as the top problem and 24 percent said low wages.

As for top problem in the nation, 38 percent identified either the budget deficit or the economy, pollsters said. Fifteen percent of those surveyed listed health care.

But despite those concerns, South Dakotans still think the state is a good place to live. Thirty-two percent rated the quality of life as excellent, 51 percent said it's good and 15 percent said fair.

Only 2 percent said quality of life in South Dakota was poor.

Those results were nearly the same as a similar question included in the same poll a year ago.

AP-NY-10-19-92 2000EDT

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

Age Distribution

Sioux Falls

Age Group	Percent of Population
Under 15	23.5%
16-44	48.5%
45-64	16.3%
Over 65	11.7%

Sioux Falls is characterized by a constant, manageable growth in population. This increase in population provides a constantly expanding labor supply for Sioux Falls' businesses and consumers for goods and services. The median age of Sioux Falls residents is 31.3 years.

Population

Sioux Falls & Sioux Falls MSA (Minnehaha County)

Year	Sioux Falls	Increase	MSA	Increase
1980	81,343		109,435	
1990	100,814	24%	123,023	12%
1992	105,000	4%	126,000	2%

Race Distribution

Sioux Falls

Race	Percent of Population
White	96.8%
Black	.7%
American Indian	1.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	.7%
Hispanic	.6%
Other	.1%

Sex Distribution

Sioux Falls

Sex	Percent of Population
Female	52.4%
Male	47.6%

Population Projections

Sioux Falls

Year	Projection
1995	111,331
2000	122,919
2005	132,418
2010	142,652

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To <i>Ed Walters</i>	From <i>Dan Scott</i>
Co.	Co. <i>SFDF</i>
Dept.	Phone # <i>605-339-0103</i>
Fax #	Fax #

Educational Attainment**City of Sioux Falls 1990 Census Data**

Highest level of persons 25 years & Over	Number
High School Graduate	20,143
Some College	13,103
Associate Degree	5,023
Bachelor's Degree	10,764
Graduate/Professional Degree	3,739

School Enrollment**City of Sioux Falls 1990 Census Data**

Elementary / High School	15,979
College	6,842

Income Information**City of Sioux Falls 1990 Census Data**

Median Household Income	\$27,286
Median Family Income	\$34,305
Per Capita Income	\$13,677

Persons/Households/Families**City of Sioux Falls 1990 Census Data**

Total Households	39,790
Persons per Household	2.43
Total Families	25,683
Persons per Family	3.04

LABOR AVAILABILITY

Availability of Labor

Although the published unemployment rates are historically low in South Dakota, there are various other sources of labor available. Unemployment numbers do not include those people not actively seeking employment, but willing to work if the opportunity was there. Many others are presently employed but are either underemployed or are willing to take a different position for various reasons. The estimated available labor supply in the nine county area is 12,644.

Labor Availability Study

Forward Sioux Falls commissioned a study of the labor market in Sioux Falls to determine the composition of the community's labor force. The information gathered creates an accurate and interesting picture of Sioux Falls workers, one that the community can be proud of. For example, nearly half of all full-time workers and 29% of part-time workers have some college education. Nearly half of all college graduates and 83% of regional Vocational Technical graduates remain in the Sioux Falls labor market after graduation. For a copy of the study, or more information on the Sioux Falls Labor Market, contact the Sioux Falls Development Foundation at 605-339-0103.

Employee Training Programs

A trained productive work force is necessary for success in business. The Sioux Falls community is committed to the success of its established, expanding and new businesses. A few of the numerous agencies involved in training employees include: the Private Industry Council, Southeastern Vo-Tech Institute and Job Service. Industrial based training offers new or expanding firms the ability to acquire a trained work force prior to or during company start-ups. Classroom instruction and on-the-job training are also available as well as a pre-employment/motivational course.

"Right to Work" Law

In South Dakota, employees are protected by the "Right to Work" law. Under this statute, any industry that is unionized is done so under "open shop" conditions, meaning employees can not be discriminated against because of membership or non-membership in the union by either management or other employees.

Labor Available - Sioux Falls Area, Minnehaha County, 1991

	Minnehaha County	9 County Area
Total Civilian Labor Force	76,418	117,295
Unemployed	1,976	3,288
Persons willing to change jobs or enter labor force	5,651	9,356
Total Available Labor Supply	7,627	12,644

Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary Employment Sioux Falls MSA

Year	Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	Total
1980	7,850	46,220	54,070
1990	8,433	64,734	73,167
1991	9,558	68,184	77,742

Civilian Labor Force, Employment & Unemployment Sioux Falls MSA

Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	% Unemployed
1980	63,142	60,243	2,899	4.6%
1990	74,228	72,125	2,103	2.8%
1991	76,418	74,442	1,976	2.6%

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Highways

Sioux Falls is one of America's crossroads cities, located at the junction of two interstate highways. Interstate 90 joining Boston and Seattle, is one of the five coast-to-coast east-west freeways. Interstate 29 joins Kansas City with Winnipeg. I-229 joins I-29 with I-90 south and east of the city creating an interstate loop to enhance traffic flow and development. U.S. Highways 18 and 81 also pass near the city.

Rail Service

Sioux Falls is served by two railroads, the Burlington Northern and the Ellis and Eastern. Direct connections with dock spurs are available from both railroads. Freight forwarding service is also available. These railroads provide excellent service both to and from Sioux Falls.

Air Transportation

Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls' municipal airport, is located approximately two miles northwest of the city's central business district. The airport is the largest in South Dakota and is very important to the region with 87,173 landings and takeoffs in 1991. Costello Terminal, built in 1970, boarded 228,881 passengers in 1991, and is one of the better equipped terminals in the Upper Midwest.

Sioux Falls is served by six airlines: Northwest, United, TWA, Delta, American and Mesaba. US AirExpress and AirVantage also provide service.

Daily Direct Commercial Airline Flights as of August/1992

Departures		Arrivals	
9	flights to Minneapolis	8	flights from Minneapolis
6	flights to Chicago	4	flights from Kansas City
4	flights to Kansas City	4	flights from Chicago
3	flights to St. Louis	3	flights from St. Louis
3	flights to Denver	3	flights from Rapid City
2	flights to Rapid City	3	flights from Denver
2	flights to Salt Lake City	2	flights from Salt Lake City
2	flights to Fargo	1	flights from Fargo

CLIMATE

Sioux Falls' climate, with its four distinct seasons, allows for a pleasant variety and an invigorating lifestyle. A broad range of both summer and winter outdoor recreational opportunities are available because of our unique climate.

Annual Average Temperature	45.3°F
Average Relative Humidity	60% (Noon)
Annual Precipitation	24.12 Inches
Annual Percentage of Possible Sunshine	63%
Average Annual Wind Speed	11.1 MPH
Annual Total Snow and Sleet	39.8 Inches
Annual Heating Degree Days (65°F Base)	7,885
First Fall Freeze Date	October 1
Last Spring Freeze Date	May 10

Annual Average Temperature

Selected Cities

Omaha	51.1°F
Denver	50.3°F
Des Moines	49.7°F
Chicago	49.2°F
Milwaukee	48.1°F
SIOUX FALLS	45.3°F
Great Falls	44.7°F
Minneapolis	44.7°F
Bismarck	41.3°F
Duluth	38.2°F

COMMERCIAL UTILITIES

Electricity

Northern States Power Company
Current Rate Schedule

Applicability:

Secondary Voltage - single or 3 phase at 208 Volts (V) or higher

Primary Distribution Voltage - 3 phase at 2,400 V or higher

Non-Residential General Service Rate

	October-May	June-September
Basic Charge	17.45	17.45
Service at Secondary Voltage		
Demand Charge per kilowatt (KW)	6.32	8.33
Energy Charge per kilowatt hour (KWH)	0.0292	0.0292
Voltage Discount at Primary Distribution		
Demand Charge per KW	0.60	0.60
Energy Charge per KWH	0.0007	0.0007

Time-of-Day Rates*

	October-May	June-September
Basic Charge	23.45	23.45
Service at Secondary Voltage		
Demand Charge per KW		
On-peak period	6.32	8.33
Off-peak period in excess of on-peak	1.80	1.80
Energy Charge per KWH		
On-peak period	0.0336	0.0336
Off-peak period	0.0253	0.0253
Voltage Discount at Primary Distribution		
Demand Charge per KW	0.60	0.60
Energy Charge per KWH	0.0007	0.0007

*On peak times are 9:00 p.m. Monday-Friday, excluding these holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. If a holiday falls on a Saturday, the previous Friday is off-peak time; if a holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday is off-peak time. All other hours are off-peak time.

Adjustment Clause

Fuel Clause Adjustment, city fee or city tax, where applicable, state sales tax and late payment charge apply to this service.

General Determination of Demand

The adjusted demand in KW for billing purposes is the maximum actual demand in KW divided by the power factor expressed in percent (but by not more than a 90 percent power factor), multiplying the quotient by 90 percent and rounding to the nearest whole KW. But in no month shall the billing demand be greater than the value in KW determined by dividing the KWH sales for the billing month by 75 hours per month.

Maximum Demand

The maximum demand in KW is the greatest 15-minute load during the billing month.

Power Factor

Permanently installed metering equipment will determine the monthly power factor for customers taking 3-phase service above 200 amperes or above 480 volts.

UTILITIES (Continued)

Natural Gas

Minnegasco, Inc.

Current Rate Schedule

Firm:	Base Rate	PGA*	Total Billing Rate
Commercial/Industrial			
Monthly Customer Charge	\$15.00000		\$15.00000
Commodity Charge/therm	0.40664	(0.03261)	0.37403
Bill Credit/1	0.05000		0.05000
91 Gas Cost			
Reconciliation Surcharge			(0.00330)
Large Volume			
Monthly Customer Charge	\$200.00000		\$200.00000
Commodity Charge/therm	0.26750	(0.02559)	0.24191
91 Gas Cost			
Reconciliation Surcharge			0.00038
Dual Fuel:			
Small Volume			
Monthly Customer Charge	\$65.00000		\$65.00000
Commodity Charge/therm	0.26491	(0.03284)	0.23207
91 Gas Cost			
Reconciliation Surcharge			(0.00162)
Large Volume			
Monthly Customer Charge	\$200.00000		\$200.00000
Commodity Charge (max)/therm			
1st 200,000 therms	0.22467	(0.03185)	0.19282
Excess	0.21067	(0.03185)	0.17882
91 Gas Cost			
Reconciliation Surcharge			0.00042

* PGA (Purchase Gas Agreement - fluctuation in the price of gas from the supplier)

Water

Commercial Water Rates

The following per month rates apply to consumers taking water from the municipal water system for commercial purposes in quantities not exceeding 6.5 million cubic feet per month.

Demand Charge	\$3.85 - 27.30
Charge per 100 cubic feet	.84

Large Industrial Water Rates

The following per month rates apply to consumers taking water from the municipal water system for commercial or industrial purposes in excess of 6.5 million cubic feet per month.

Monthly Demand Charge	\$288.00
Commodity charge (per 100 cu. ft. of water used):	.66

Wastewater Treatment

The Sioux Falls Department of Water Reclamation oversees wastewater treatment for the city. The city currently has primary, secondary and tertiary treatment facilities. A \$56 million dollar state-of-the-art wastewater treatment facility was finished early in 1985. This facility has an average flow capacity of 13.5 million gallons per day and can handle a peak flow of up to 27 million gallons per day. The plant is designed to meet the needs of an expanding Sioux Falls to the year 2000 and beyond.

Commercial and Industrial Rates

Commercial Rates:	\$1.18 per 100 cubic feet
Industrial Rates	\$1.58 per 1,000 gallons

The following rates apply if the concentration of wastes exceeds 210 mg/l BOD, 220 mg/l TSS, or 100 mg/l grease. The surcharge is based on the amount of waste that exceeds the above concentrations.

Flow	\$0.50 per 1,000 gallons	BOD	\$0.07 per pound
TSS	0.07 per pound	TKN	0.27 per pound
Grease	0.25 per pound		

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Bank and Savings & Loan Associations

Sioux Falls Bank Assets

Year	Amount
1980	\$ 1,118,334,000
1990	\$14,562,633,000
1991	\$12,656,821,000

Sioux Falls Savings & Loan Accounts

Year	Amount
1980	\$269,308,000
1990	\$481,368,000
1991	\$468,302,000

Industry Sectors

Establishments, Gross Sales & Taxable Sales by Industry, 1991

Sector	Licensed Taxable Establishments	Gross Sales	Taxable Sales
Manufacturing	111	\$255,555,453	\$40,833,170
Wholesale Trade	358	875,400,885	184,661,072
Retail Trade	2,107	1,764,815,306	910,255,227
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	162	18,902,619	23,837,246
Services	2,310	495,370,594	266,893,246
Other	269	33,685,955	29,799,974
Total	5,317	\$3,443,730,812	\$1,416,280,666

Effective Buying Income

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (Minnehaha County) has a median household effective buying income (EBI=all personal income less personal tax non-tax payments) of \$29,366 and ranks 99th out of the nation's 320 largest metropolitan areas. The total EBI for Sioux Falls is \$1.9 billion.

Percentage of Households by EBI Group(MSA)

Group	Percent
\$10,000-\$19,999	19.9%
\$20,000-\$34,999	25.9%
\$35,000-\$49,999	20.6%
\$50,000 and over	20.1%

Employees, Payroll & Establishments by Industry, 1989

Sector	Annual Payroll	Employees	Establishments
Manufacturing	\$166,535,000	8,307	137
Wholesale Trade	110,921,000	4,931	366
Retail Trade	149,178,000	14,658	937
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	154,514,000	7,356	412
Services	346,477,000	19,250	1,221
Total	\$1,130,413,000	63,359	3,973

Ten Largest Full & Part Time Employers Non-Government

Employer	Employees		
John Morrell & Company	3,100	Hy-Vee Food Stores	963
Citibank (South Dakota) N.A *	2,800	Hutchinson Technology	900
Sioux Valley Hospital *	2,500	Sunshine Food Markets	850
McKenna Hospital	2,130	Good Samaritan Society	663
Midwest Coast Transport	1,165	Raven Industries	594

* Full-Time Equivalent

Sioux Falls Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property

Fiscal Year	Estimated Actual Value
1980	\$1,110,830,316
1990	\$2,305,638,795
1991	\$2,400,000,000

Building Construction 1991

Type	Value
New Residential	\$60,200,000
Residential Additions/Remodel	10,800,000
New Non-Residential	32,900,000
Non-Residential Additions/Remodel	65,200,000
Total	\$169,100,000

1991 # of Permits Issued	4,183
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Home & Business Telephones

Year	Home Phones	%	Business Phones	%
1980	33,574		13,214	
1990	41,153	23%	19,100	45%
1991	42,841	4%	19,745	3%

Gas Customers

Year	Customers	%
1980	27,465	
1990	34,013	35%
1991	35,670	5%

Electricity Customers

Year	Residential Customers	%	Commercial/Industrial	%
1980	29,478		3,563	
1990	39,308	33%	4,367	23%
1991	39,434	.3%	4,382	.3%

Motor Vehicle Registrations - Sioux Falls MSA

Year	Vehicles	%
1980	88,978	
1990	111,652	25%
1991	120,536	*

* reflects change in vehicle registration system

Aircraft Operations

Year	Takeoffs/Landings	Airline Boardings
1980	99,948	233,985
1990	88,168	233,257
1991	87,173	228,881

U.S. Postal Service Revenue in Sioux Falls

Year	Value of Postal Receipts	%
1980	\$8,345,811	
1990	\$59,247,000	610%
1991	\$61,358,509	3.6%

BUSINESS CLIMATE

In 1991, *Money* magazine rated Sioux Falls economy #1 in the nation in their annual survey of America's best places to live and *Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine* named Sioux Falls one of the nation's "Super Cities".

Regional Tax Comparison

South Dakota has an extremely favorable mixture of low taxes with high quality state and municipal services, resources and facilities. South Dakota has:

NO Corporate Income Tax
NO State Personal Income Tax
NO Personal Property Tax
NO Inventory Tax

Business Tax Comparison

City	State Corporate Income Tax *	Real Property Tax **	Total
Denver, CO	51,900	33,221	85,121
Des Moines, IA	112,500	60,591	173,091
Fargo, ND	72,885	31,125	104,010
Milwaukee, WI	83,345	56,218	139,563
Minneapolis, MN	98,500	83,955	182,455
Omaha, NE	86,345	39,000	125,345
Sioux Falls, SD	0	41,637	41,637

* Based on \$1 million in federal taxable income

** Based on \$1.5 million assessed value.

South Dakota Tax Summary

Sales & Use Tax:

Sales Tax - 6 percent (4 percent State and 2 percent City) of gross receipts from rentals of lodging establishments and from retail sales of tangible personal property, public utility services, admissions to places of amusement, mechanical amusement devices, etc., and from services and professions. The Use Tax is collected on tangible personal property used or consumed in the state. South Dakota has a reciprocal statute on its sales and use tax. Sioux Falls also has a 1 percent entertainment tax.

Property Tax:

Real property is defined as land and buildings. Equipment and inventory are classified as personal property and are not subject to the property tax. In Sioux Falls, the taxable value of a property is 100% of the full and true value. The assessment ratios for the city are:

Water	0.0360
City	5.0600
School	19.8810
County	2.7610
Total	\$27.7580/\$1000 valuation

Market value for assessment is established by the County Assessor using any combination of sales, income, and/or cost less depreciation, with right of appeal to County and State Boards of Equalization.

Bank and Financial Corporation Excise Tax:

6% of net income. Minimum - \$200.00

Motor Vehicle Excise Tax:

3% is imposed on the purchase price or fair market value, whichever is greater, of motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, and motor homes.

Unemployment Insurance Tax:

New Employers: 2.1% of the first year and 1.7% of the second and third years of the first \$7,000 paid to each employee during a calendar year. For a construction employee, the rate is 7.2% of the first year and 4.2% the second and third years. Employers of three years or more: .05-8.7% depending on the employer's benefit and contribution experience in relation to his total taxable payroll for a certain period and the remaining balance in the state fund. Employees: none.

Property Tax Abatement:

The Sioux Falls City Commission enacted an ordinance to allow new industrial structures or additions to existing industrial structures to be taxed at a lower rate. This abatement ordinance results in a savings of property tax normally paid during the first five years following construction. The following chart illustrates the percentage of Taxable Value used through the first five years.

Years Following Construction	% of Taxable Value Used
1st	--
2nd	20
3rd	40
4th	60
5th	80
6th plus	100

Worker's Compensation

South Dakota has traditionally been known as having one of the lowest worker compensation rates in the country. The average worker's compensation rate for manufacturers in South Dakota is \$2.35 per \$100 of payroll as compared to \$6.79 in California, \$5.88 in Colorado, \$2.62 in Iowa, \$5.90 in Minnesota and \$7.68 in Texas.

Environmental Regulations

The State of South Dakota is noted for its clean air, fresh water and unspoiled landscape. The state's environmental legislation is designed to maintain this quality environment without imposing excessive restrictions on business and industry. With this in mind, most state environmental regulations approximate minimum federal standards. Additional information on environmental regulations is available from the South Dakota Department of Water & Natural Resources; 605-773-3351.

South Dakota State Budget

South Dakota is bound by a constitutional provision to maintain a balanced budget.

State Expenditures: Appropriations Fiscal Year 1992

State Revenue: Fiscal Year 1992

Source	Amount	Department	Amount
Federal Funds	\$545,841,950	Executive Management	\$70,007,354
General Funds	518,744,724	Revenue	8,375,732
Other Funds	343,288,372	Agriculture	15,996,565
Total	\$1,407,015,046	Environment & Natural Resources	12,201,927
		Commerce & Regulation	34,346,632
		Social Services	279,055,849
		Education	455,150,498
		Labor	27,274,331
		Transportation	228,744,771
		Total	\$1,407,015,046

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Sioux Falls City Government

The City of Sioux Falls is governed by a five member commission with 20 city departments under its direction. The commissioners and the mayor are elected at large for staggered five year terms.

Minnehaha County Government

Sioux Falls is the county seat of Minnehaha County. Five county commissioners, five circuit judges and six county officials are elected. Seventeen other county officials and two law-trained magistrates are appointed.

Sioux Falls Law Enforcement

Police Department

The Sioux Falls Police Department maintains a force of 170 persons, including 143 officers. The high number of police cruisers per capita in the patrol division accounts for a rapid response time.

Sheriff's Department

The Minnehaha County Sheriff's Department is staffed by 60 sworn law enforcement officials and 25 civilian employees.

Crime Statistics: Major Crimes in Sioux Falls (Annual Total)

Year	Criminal Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
1991	2	52	34	216	880	3,978	187

Zoning Districts

District Use

A-1	Agricultural
AG	Agricultural
RR	Rural Residential
RS-1	Residential
RS-2	Residential
RD	Residential
RA-1	Residential
RA-2	Residential
RC	Recreation/Conservation
C-1	Neighborhood Commercial
C-2	General Commercial
C-3	Central Business
C-4	Planned Commercial
I-1	Light Industrial
I-2	General Industrial
O	General Office
S	Institutional
PD	Planned Development

Sioux Falls Fire Department

The Sioux Falls Fire Department has a total force of 153 people, including the chief, the deputy chief and battalion chiefs. The department responds to emergency calls from seven stations that are strategically located throughout the city. One is located at the airport and another in the Sioux Empire Development Park. Sioux Falls has a fire rating of III.

Total Annual Fire Loss in Sioux Falls

Year	Amount
1980	\$1,481,760
1990	\$1,396,057
1991	\$3,296,221

Streets & Highways

The City of Sioux Falls maintains over 480 miles of paved streets. Several U.S. highways and the interstate highways also make up part of the city's total transportation network. A 100 mile system of emergency snow routes is kept clear at all times and snow removal in residential areas is normally completed in 12 to 16 hours following an accumulation of more than two inches of snow.

Sioux Falls City Budget - 1992

Functions & Activities

	Appropriations	Percent
General Government	\$8,558,526	7%
Public Safety	17,643,550	14%
Highway & Streets/Sanitation	15,084,358	17%
Health	2,383,660	2%
Culture & Recreation	9,029,593	7%
Conservation & Development	3,242,066	3%
Debt Service	277,571	
Other Funds	12,271,421	9%
Trust & Agency Funds	8,755,781	7%
Internal Service Funds	44,230,423	34%
Total	\$129,479,937	100%

Vital Statistics

City of Sioux Falls

Date of Incorporation	March 20, 1889
Charter Adopted	May 24, 1889
Area	49.61 square miles
Altitude of Downtown Business Area	1,395 feet above sea level
Latitude	43°32'35"
Longitude	96°43'35"
Paved Streets	480 miles
Storm Sewers	229.29 miles
Sanitary Sewers	391.44 miles
Street Lights	8,273
City Employees	1,003
Registered Voters	57,592
% Registered Voters Voting in 11/6/1990 Election	62.3%

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Living Index

American Chamber of Commerce Research Association's Cost of Living Indicators
Inter-City Index (US Average is 100)

4th Quarter 1991

Component	Weight	100.0	17.0	22.0	11.0	13.0	7.0	30.0
	All	Food	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health	Misc. Services	
Items								
Sioux Falls	92.8	97.1	88.2	84.3	99.5	100.2	92.1	

Housing

Average Monthly Apartment Rent - Sioux Falls

Type of Apartment	Range	Average Rent
Efficiency	\$225-\$350	\$310
1 Bedroom	\$300-\$415	\$370
2 Bedroom	\$390-\$565	\$460
3 Bedroom	\$525-\$695	\$575

Residential Housing Costs - Sioux Falls

Median Resale Price (1/1/92 - 7/15/92)	\$73,500
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Residential Utility Rates

Sewer Rates

Usage Rate:	\$1.18 per 100 cubic feet
Customer Charge per month:	\$3.75 per quarter

Electric Rates

Customer Charge per month:	\$6.55	
	June-September	October-May
Charge per KWH first 1000:	0.0662	0.0582
Excess KWH's:	0.0662	0.0455

Quarterly Water Rate

Customer Charge:	\$2.55 - \$4.50
(Depending on Meter Size)	
Commodity Charge:	\$1.17 per 100 cubic feet

Natural Gas Rates

Monthly Customer Charge:	5.68000
Commodity Charge:	0.40464
91 Gas Reconciliation Surcharge:	0.00330

QUALITY OF LIFE

Education

Public Education

The public schools of Sioux Falls provide the education needed by today's graduates, stressing the traditional areas of study while incorporating the practical skills required for many of today's jobs. The system is composed of 23 elementary schools, four middle schools, and three senior high schools. A new facility for Washington High is under construction in the Northeast area and will open in the fall of 1992.

Total enrollment for the fall of 1991 was 16,388 for the public schools. The number of teachers working for the system is 983, providing a student-teacher ratio of about 17 to 1. The cost for each student in the district is \$4,055 for the 1991-1992 school year.

Non-Public Schools

Sioux Falls has many opportunities for elementary and secondary education in non-public schools. There are 13 non-public schools in Sioux Falls with a combined enrollment of approximately 2,800 students. The grade levels offered differ from school to school, with K-6, K-8, 9-12, 7-12 and K-12 opportunities. Religious denominations operating these schools include Roman Catholic, Lutheran Wisconsin Synod, Lutheran Missouri Synod, Christian Interdenominational, Baptist and Independent Fundamental. These elementary and secondary schools provide a solid scholastic foundation in a Christian educational community environment that provides for the spiritual needs of the students.

Education for the Handicapped

The Sioux Vocational School for the Handicapped operates a sheltered workshop serving mentally and physically handicapped adults. The Crippled Children's Hospital and School serves disabled children in the state with therapy, education and special care to help them to capitalize on individual capabilities. The South Dakota School for the Deaf provides academic and vocational education for deaf children, with programs from pre-school through high school.

Higher Education

Sioux Falls is the home of a number of post-secondary schools ranging from vocational schools with programs of a few month's duration to the two four-year liberal arts colleges with graduate programs.

Augustana College

Augustana College, founded in 1860, is the largest private college in the state of South Dakota. Affiliated with the American Lutheran Church, the college has an annual enrollment of about 2,000 students. The student-teacher ratio is 14 to 1. The college offers the B.A. degree in over 40 areas of study, as well as the M.A.T. degree in Elementary, Secondary and Special Education.

Sioux Falls College

Sioux Falls College was established in 1883 and is affiliated with the American Baptist Church. The college offers majors in 31 areas of study, granting the B.A., B.S., and Master of Education degrees. Two-year degrees are offered in 7 areas as well as Degree Completion Programs for students with junior standing. Accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, it has an enrollment of 950 students. The Rueben Jeschke Fine Arts Center is one of the best fine arts facilities in the Upper Midwest and the Stewart Center houses the Wellness Center serving both the community of Sioux Falls and the academic wellness programs.

University of South Dakota / South Dakota State University

The University of South Dakota and South Dakota State University have provided a number of course offerings in Sioux Falls over the years. Starting in the fall of 1992, USD will offer a bachelor of science degree in business administration and a master's degree in administrative studies and SDSU will offer bachelor of science degrees in general studies and engineering. The degrees will be offered through a series of primarily night courses that can fit the schedules of working adults.

Southwest Vocational Technical Institute

Southwest Vocational Technical Institute is Sioux Falls' only publicly-funded post secondary institution serving students from throughout South Dakota and neighboring states. The newly constructed 57-acre campus located off I-29 and Maple Street provides vocational instruction for over 40 career options. Students can earn Diplomas, Certificates of Associate Degrees during day or evening classes. Southwest's adult education department assists management personnel in determining their firm's needs and then developing customized training programs to improve productivity. 1,400 full time, part time, and evening students attend Southwest Vo-Tech.

Other Vocational and Technical Schools include:

Dale Carnegie Courses, Kilian Community College, National College, Nettleton Academy of Hair Design, Nettleton College, North American Baptist Seminary, Huron University, Stenotype Institute of South Dakota and Stewart School of Hairstyling.

Health Services

Sioux Falls is recognized as the finest major medical center between Rochester and Denver. The city's medical professionals and facilities serve people in a four-state area and beyond. The University of South Dakota Medical School is located in Sioux Falls and enhances health care in all five hospitals. Approximately 405 doctors staff the hospitals, with many also serving as faculty for the School of Medicine. Expansions of Central Plains Clinic, Sioux Valley Hospital and McKennan Hospital have recently been completed or are currently under construction.

Hospitals	Beds	Employees
Charter Hospital	60	130
Crippled Children's Hospital	96	315
McKennan Hospital	407	2,130
Sioux Valley Hospital	483	2,500*
Veteran's Hospital	246	759
Total	1,292	5,834

* Full-Time Equivalent

Mental Health Services

Sioux Falls is served by a variety of mental health care professionals, including psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors and social workers. Southeastern Mental Health Center is active in public education and their professional staff offers a full range of counseling services. Charter Hospital, a 60 bed psychiatric hospital provides a wide range of programs for children, adolescents, and adults.

Communications

Newspapers include the Sioux Falls Argus Leader, Sioux Falls Shopping News and the Tri-State Neighbor. The city boasts six television stations including: KELO-TV, KSFY-TV, KDLT-TV, KTTW-TV, PBS and Sioux Falls Cable Television along with seven AM and six FM stations.

U.S. Postal Service

Sioux Falls is a regional office for the U.S. Postal Service. The Sioux Falls Post Office has the most technically advanced equipment available. Over a million pieces of mail can be processed each day. Some of the nearly 500 Postal employees in Sioux Falls use equipment capable of processing 129,000 letters per hour. In response to space requirements and city growth, two-thirds of the delivery function operates from a Carrier Station located at the Western Mall with a second station planned for the east side of the city. Contract Stations at a variety of retail establishments also provide service to the postal customer. A new General Mail Facility is planned within the next few years.

Convention Facilities

The Sioux Falls Coliseum seats 1,933 with an adjoining recreation center. A catering kitchen, a 400-person capacity meeting room, two 120-person capacity meeting rooms, two 80-person capacity meeting room, and 19,100 square feet of exhibit space are available. The Sioux Falls Arena and many local hotels and motels provide modern and professional convention facilities as well.

Parks & Recreation

The Sioux Falls Park and Recreation Department maintains 63 park areas totalling over 1,688 acres. The parks, ranging from one-fifth of an acre to 260 acres in size, are located throughout the city; accessible to all neighborhoods. Within these parks the following facilities are maintained: amphitheatres, baseball fields, 13 miles of paved bicycle trails, 2 municipal golf courses, a hockey rink, horseshoe courts, soccer fields, lighted skating areas, tennis courts, softball fields, supervised playgrounds, swimming pools, wading pools, sand volleyball courts, shuffleboard courts, sliding hills and cross country ski trails.

Other Recreational Facilities

Sioux Falls is the gateway to many recreational areas throughout the state. To the north is the glacial lakes region, excellent for water activities and for camping. To the west and south stretches the Missouri River, providing beautiful scenery and an unspoiled atmosphere. South Dakota's walleye fishing on the Missouri is considered to be the best in the United States.

In the autumn, the most popular form of outdoor recreation is hunting. In South Dakota, known as the ring-neck pheasant capital of the world, hundreds of thousands of hunters bag their limits each season. There is also high quality waterfowl hunting in the state.

For winter recreation, the Sioux Falls resident does not have to travel far to enjoy the excitement of downhill skiing. Great Bear Ski Valley provides the convenience of a ski resort just on the edge of the city.

City Sports Complexes

Howard Wood Field, with seating for 10,000, is one of the finest football and track facilities of its kind. The Sioux Falls Arena, home of the CBA franchise the Sioux Falls Skyforce, provides seating for 10,000 and has 48,800 square feet of floor space. The Sioux Falls Baseball Stadium, located south of the arena has seating for 5,000 people and will be the home to the Sioux Falls Canaries starting in 1993.

Great Plains Zoo

The Great Plains Zoo is located on a 32 acre site in the Sherman Park Complex. The zoo, opened in 1963, is home for 72 species and houses over 300 animals. Feature exhibits include a primate house, a penguin exhibit and a children's zoo. Adjoining the zoo is the Delbridge Museum, which houses the Brockhouse animal collection. The Brockhouse collection was the largest private collection of mounted animals in the world.

Cultural Activities

Area residents enjoy and support an unusually wide range of cultural activities. Sioux Falls is rapidly becoming a showcase of the arts in the Upper Midwest. City arts organizations include the South Dakota Symphony Orchestra, Civic Dance Association, Civic Fine Arts Association, the Sioux Empire Arts Council, the Sioux Falls Community Playhouse and the Siouxdland Heritage Museums. Sioux Falls is also the home of the state's Office of Arts, South Dakota Arts Council, providing grants and services to artists and arts organizations statewide.

Dining and Entertainment Establishments

Sioux Falls has approximately 250 dining establishments serving all types of cuisine from fast foods to fine dining. Many entertainment establishments provide Sioux Falls with excellent opportunities for anything from excitement to relaxation.

Draft

Industrial Developments

Balance Systems a manufacturer of window components plans to expand production capacity creating 50 new jobs.

D & R Express built a 7,260 square foot truck terminal in Sioux Empire Development Park III. The terminal will be home to ABF Trucking Company and Lakeville Motor Express.

EROS Data Center, through a cooperative effort of the United Nations Environmental Program, NASA, and United States Geological Survey, now houses a GRID office (Global Resource Information Database).

Exide Battery is building a new 10,000 square foot building adjacent to their current facility to provide additional warehouse and office space.

W.W. Grainger, Inc. is adding 5,775 square feet of warehouse space to their existing structure.

Hutchinson Technology is constructing an 18,000 square foot addition to their facility; potentially creating another 200 jobs.

Maguire Iron has relocated to the 35,000 square foot Hassenstein Building in Sioux Falls. They have invested \$500,000 in improvements to the facility and plan to increase employment.

Metz Baking has leased a 11,248 square foot facility that was built for them by JDT. The facility is a transfer station and is located in Sioux Empire Development Park I.

John Morrell & Company made \$2.5+ million in improvements to their facility.

Peska Construction is building a 10,000 square foot "spec" building next to Schwan's on East 52nd Street North.

Twin City Testing constructed a 4,600 square foot office addition to their current facility in the Sioux Empire Development Park.

The Sioux Falls Development Foundation is in the process of constructing a 30,000 square foot "Spec" Building. The facility, located in Sioux Empire Development Park I, will provide quality manufacturing space and aid in the attraction of new industry to the area.

Office Developments

Commerce Center, located at 200 North Phillips Avenue is now home to the Sioux Falls Development Foundation, Forward Sioux Falls, and the Sioux Falls Area Chamber of Commerce. This 47,448 square foot facility represents a \$3.85 million investment.

DialNet, the ninth largest long distance carrier, recently moved into their new 35,000 square foot corporate office at 49th and Kiwanis.

First Premier Credit Card Operations started operations in Sioux Falls and now employs approximately 200 people.

Hauge & Associates, employing approximately 25 people, moved into a newly constructed 8,762 square foot facility on 49th Street.

National Weather Service Office is constructing a new \$3 million facility at Joe Foss Field. The facility will house improved technology for weather forecasting and should be completed by May of 1993.

Retailer's National Bank opened August 1, 1992 and employs approximately 30 people. This credit card operation is located on South Westport Avenue.

Riverside Office Center recently broke ground on square foot facility at 14th & Cliff costing \$

Sioux Falls, South Dakota: The Best Place to Live in America "Families love living in this year's winner, Sioux Falls, SD because the city has kept its down-home feel even though Citibank and Sears have transformed it into a booming financial services center." Money Magazine, September, 1992

*Possible additions**Ground Round**Cherry Creek**Alux Garden**Draft*

Retail Developments

Builder's Square opened a 90,000 square foot warehouse-style home improvement center creating 125 new jobs.

Office Max moved into a 23,000 square foot facility adjacent to Builder's Square in May of this year.

T.G.I. Friday's, a franchise restaurant, is currently under construction. This 6,000 square foot facility will employ 150 people.

Medical Developments

Central Plains Clinic invested \$16 million in a new 193,000 square foot facility on the campus of McKennan Hospital at 20th & Cliff. An 800 car parking ramp was also constructed. In addition to their new facility, a satellite clinic occupying 10,000-15,000 square feet will be built on the former site at a cost of \$1.2 million. The former clinic will be remodeled into offices. Multi-family and office complexes will be developed on the remaining 15 acre campus.

McKennen Hospital is expanding their Ob/Gyn and Pediatrics services by investing between \$13 and \$15 million on a 76,100 square foot addition.

Sioux Valley Hospital is adding two floors and 88 rooms to the east patient building, allowing them to offer private rooms to all patients. Additional construction includes a parking ramp, a new medical building, and a women's & children's services unit. SVH investment in new facilities is \$27 million.

USD Health Services Center, located on the campus of Sioux Valley Hospital is currently under construction. This 60,000 square foot facility represents a \$6 million investment. The center will house USD's School of Medicine.

Quality of Life, Institutional, & Transportation Developments

American Airlines started offering flights to and from Sioux Falls on May 1. The four daily flights link Sioux Falls to Chicago.

Benson Road Interchange opened in 1992 and represents a \$3.7 million investment in our city's infrastructure. The interchange will allow better access to industrial areas in the northeast area.

Graduate Programs for area residents are now being offered by Dakota State University, South Dakota State University and the University of South Dakota.

Laurel Oak Family Aquatic Center, the city's sixth municipal pool, is currently under construction. This \$1.4 million investment is scheduled for completion June of 1993.

Prairie Green, the city's newest municipal golf course will open in the spring of 1994. The 18 hole course and driving range will occupy 190 acres and represents a \$5 million investment.

Sunnycrest Retirement Village is adding a new wing with 53 independent living apartments. This \$1.8 million investment will create 3 new jobs.

YWCA invested \$1 million in renovating their facilities in order to expand their child care program.

1992

Economic Development Report
prepared by the
**Sioux Falls
Development Foundation**

P.O. Box 907, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57101
Phone (605)339-0103

President Bush Plans Second Campaign Visit to S.D.

SIOUX FALLS, S.D. (AP) President Bush plans another visit to South Dakota, Gov. George Mickelson said today.

The president is expected to arrive early Sunday afternoon for a public rally in Sioux Falls. Details of the trip haven't been worked out, said Mickelson, Bush's state campaign chairman.

"We're going to have a good public rally for the president for his re-election effort," Mickelson told Sioux Falls radio station KSOO. "The numbers are showing we're tightening up. With two weeks to go, it's exciting news that he is coming back to South Dakota."

Bush will be arriving in Sioux Falls from Iowa and then travel on to Montana.

The president wants to win small rural states and is determined to win South Dakota, said Mickelson.

"It's going to be a good horse race," said Mickelson.

Bush also visited South Dakota in September when he announced the government was offering to subsidize exports of a billion bushels of wheat to 20 countries.

AP-NY-10-22-92 1103EDT

Bush, Clinton Camps Get in a Spat Over a Sign

SIOUX FALLS, S.D. (AP) Sign-carrying and button-wearing Bill Clinton supporters were asked to leave a Bush-Quayle campaign press conference here Wednesday because they tore down a Republican campaign banner, a state GOP official says.

Also, the event with U.S. Labor Secretary Lynn Martin, Republican National Committee Chairman Rich Bond and former Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter was for the press only, not the public, South Dakota GOP Party Chairman Don Peterson said. And the Democrats were there to cause a disturbance, he said.

Matt O'Neil, director of the Clinton-Gore campaign in the state, said the Democrats were asked to leave because the press conference was not a public event. He said he did not know anything about a torn sign and that his group was not there to harass anyone.

O'Neil said the Democrats decided to attend the event after Mary McClure, head of the Bush-Quayle campaign in South Dakota, was heard on a Sioux Falls radio station Wednesday morning saying the event was open to the public.

McClure said she got on the radio by mistake and did not intend to make a public announcement about the press conference.

Martin, Bond and Yeutter were at the Sioux Falls airport to promote the president's economic plan. Peterson said that when he walked into the room where the event was to be held, a Bush-Quayle banner was torn off a wall.

Peterson said he did not have proof the Clinton-Gore supporters did the tearing, "but I don't think it was myself or Clayton Yeutter or Lynn Martin, and there was no one else in there except (the Democrats)."

O'Neil said all the Bush-Quayle signs were still on the walls when the Republicans "graciously asked us to leave. Then we were escorted out by the gendarmes."

Airport security personnel led the Clinton-Gore supporters out of the room.

Peterson said he does not know how the security people got involved.

The Clinton-Gore people stood outside the room during the press conference "very quietly, very passively," O'Neil said. "We weren't there to harass people. We were there just to be visible, to show our support for Gov. Clinton."

Both Peterson and McClure said the Democrats also were asked to leave because they were going to disrupt the event.

"They were about to cause a disturbance with a signs," Peterson said. "They already had caused a disturbance by tearing down the Bush-Quayle banner."

The Clinton-Gore campaign has "hit teams" that attend Bush-Quayle events to protest, Peterson said.

"They were about to do that (Wednesday) for a half hour," he said.

McClure said the event was for presenting information and allowing the press to ask questions. She said Republicans would not attend a Democratic press conference, and she did not appreciate the Clinton-Gore people attending theirs.

O'Neil said the Democrats just wanted to be part of the democratic process.

"We wanted to listen and hear what the administration folks had to say. We were told it was a closed event and we were not allowed in," he said. "To me this is another example of the Bush exclusionary policies."

McClure said the press conference was intended for reporters

make sure they had the correct location for the event and got put on a live call-in radio show when she called station KSOO-AM.

McClure said she explained to the show's host why she was calling, and she said that when he asked if the public could attend, she had to say yes.

"It was not intended to be a public announcement," she said.

Peterson says the event was to be closed to the public.

AP-NY-10-21-92 2140EDT

McGovern: Clinton Will Win Narrow Victory in South Dakota

ABERDEEN, S.D. (AP) George McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, said Monday he thinks Bill Clinton will do something that he McGovern couldn't do 20 years ago: carry South Dakota.

McGovern, a three-term South Dakota senator, said he thinks Clinton will eke out a win in South Dakota Nov. 3, by 5 percent to 8 percent.

It's not nearly as close nationwide, McGovern said.

"There's no question in my mind Clinton has the election won," he said in a telephone interview from his Washington, D.C., office.

"I know if I were working for his staff, I wouldn't be saying that publicly; I'd be warning against overconfidence. But in my own mind, I think he has it won."

McGovern won only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia in his landslide loss to President Richard Nixon in 1972.

He told Aberdeen radio station KKAA that he'd consider a position in a Clinton administration if it were offered but that he wouldn't seek one.

"If something were offered where I thought I could really make a worthwhile contribution, I would do it. But I'm not looking for a job. I'm very happy with what I'm doing now on the lecture circuit and in the classroom and writing a book," McGovern said.

The nation's political pendulum is swinging much like it did in the Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy years, he said.

"Every 20 or 25 years, we have either a conservative surge or a liberal surge, and they seem to go in cycles. I think in the 1990s on into the first part of the 21st century, we're entering the cycle of liberalism."

The Bush-Clinton contest is the most interesting presidential race in the last 20 years, McGovern said.

"I do think the McGovern-Nixon race of '72 was sharper in the way it drew the issues. The voters had a clearer choice in '72 than they do this year," he said.

Money is more important to current presidential campaigns, McGovern said. Clinton and Bush spend as much each month as he spent during his entire 1972 campaign, he said.

AP-NY-10-19-92 1641EDT

Aberdeen Schools Join In Kids Voting Project

ABERDEEN, S.D. (AP) When Election Day rolls around next month, school children in Aberdeen will be casting ballots alongside their parents through a new program in South Dakota called Kids Voting.

Aberdeen is the pilot site for the project in the state. All 16 of the city's schools have adopted it.

Kids Voting lets children vote with their parents while teaching them about the responsibilities of voting and citizenship, said Mary Gifford, a program representative from Arizona who visited Aberdeen to visit with teachers.

More than 1 million students in 11 states will be voting Nov. 3, Gifford said. Results will be compiled nationally.

"The kids are going to be so excited to see how they voted compared to their parents, and how they voted in comparison to the kids in Florida," she said.

Burt Elliot, a government teacher at Central High School, said the program goes beyond a mock election.

"At the high school level, we've had mock elections for a long time. But the ultimate goal of this program is to go to the polls, and that will take the mystery out of it," he said. "It's an intimidating event going to the polls when you don't know what's going to happen when you get there."

The program began in Arizona and has increased voter turnout there by 6 percent, said Gifford.

Elementary teacher Sherrie Gray said the project has potential for creating change.

"Can you imagine what a difference it will make in our country if we can make these children life-long voters?" Gray said.

AP-NY-10-10-92 2210EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: JOHN KELLER
KATHY SUPER
STEVE PROVOST

FROM: GARY FOSTER *GF*

SUBJECT: SITE SURVEY FOR SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Attached is the site survey for the President's trip to Sioux Falls, South Dakota on Sunday, October 25. Once Kathy has the site "scrubbed", implementation can begin. The event will be indoors, using the standard stump speech (toast lectern).

ATTACHMENTS

cc: Bob Zoellick
Margaret Tutwiler
David Bates
Tim McBride
David Demarest
Ede Holiday
Karen Groomes
Andrew Carpendale
Speechwriters

October 21, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR GARY FOSTER

FROM: PAT MIZELL

SUBJECT: SITE SURVEY FOR SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1992

PROPOSED SCENARIO

The President will arrive at the Sioux Falls Regional Airport and proceed via motorcade to the Sioux Empire Fairgrounds. The drive time is approximately 10 minutes. Upon arrival at the Expo Center, the President is introduced and makes remarks. Upon conclusion of remarks, the President departs the Expo Center via motorcade en route the Airport.

PROPOSED EVENT SITE

The Expo Center, Sioux Empire Fairgrounds

The Expo Center is a large barn-like structure, which will accommodate approximately 8,000 for a rally. I recommend using the midsection of the long and narrow arena by closing off both ends with blue pipe and drape. In the event that the crowd is larger than expected, the pipe and drape can be moved to accommodate numbers accordingly. The rear of the Expo Center backs to a horse arena that is accessible by vehicles providing a covered arrival. Something other than blue pipe and drape should be used as a back drop (i.e. hay bales draped with red, white and blue bunting etc.).

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