FOIA Number: 2017-0401-F

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Fast Track 2

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	WAVES Operations Center to Barbara Woolley; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	09/04/1997	b(7)(C), b(6)
002. email	WAVES Operations Center to Barbara Woolley; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	08/15/1997	b(7)(C), b(6)
003. fax	Nick Giordano to Barbara Woolley; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	09/04/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Public Liaison
Barbara Woolley
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FOLDER TITLE:

Fast Track 2

2017-0401-F
db4731

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
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MAILMGT @ A1
09/04/97 11:00:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara D. Woolley

cc:
Subject: CONFIRMATION: APPT. REQUEST FOR BLUNT

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO: [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(7)c
Date: 09-04-1997
Time: 10:57:38

[001]

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

1. Gun Showers Briefing

Appointment With: BLUNT
Appointment Date: 9/4/97
Appointment Time: 1:00:00 PM
Appointment Room: INDIAN TRE
Appointment Building: OEOB
Appointment Requested by: BLUNT SHENNA
Phone Number of Reque· · 62930

2. NFU -
(1) Packet
(2) Speakers
- Sec ✓
- W/H
- Climate
- Justice

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U69685

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES C· ·er at 456-6742 and have the appointment number liste.. ..bove available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

(3) check on schedule,
(4) Clay

****
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 11
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 11
****

ALEXANDER, CLAUDE
DRAZEK, PAUL
GILLEN, NEAL
LYONS, DAVID
MOGAN, KAREN
NUZUM, JANET
PETTRUS, JACK
RICHERT, HANNAH
SCHUMACHER, AUGUST
STEEL, PATRICK
WEIGERT, KAREN

[redacted] (b)(6)

Questions

1. Apples - antidumping / Mexico committment to look into Apple's

2. Am Cotton Shearers
   CBI - look at
   - open issue for FT

3. Nan Export C - send bill w/ no labor nor env restrictions or fast track

4. Farm Bureau -
   sanitation issues
   need reassurance

5. Milk Producers

6. Wheat assurances

7. Cattlemen
   mutli strategy on Canada
   need enth for bill

8. Need to know Adm Goals
   where we've made inroads

9. On bill - support consultation lang w/ industry

REBECCA FRAILEY

CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY
(202) 331-1922
FAX (202) 331-1872

818 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

September 3, 1997

FAST TRACK BRIEFING FOR AGRI-BUSINESS COMMUNITY
AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY

DATE: September 4, 1997
TIME: 1:00 pm-2:00pm
LOCATION: Indian Treaty Room
FROM: Vicki Radd

I. PURPOSE:

To demonstrate the Administration's commitment to securing fast track authority this year and to ensure that key leaders in the agri-business community are well-briefed on the likely content of the bill while underscoring the importance of their active support.

II. BACKGROUND:

You will join Jay Berman, Vicki Radd and Secretary Glickman in the first of a series of fast track outreach efforts to business and agriculture groups. You will brief approximately 50 representatives from the agri-business community. You should underscore the importance to which the President attaches to securing fast track authority and the vital role agri-business can play in helping marshall support for the bill. Secretary Glickman will focus on the agricultural sector of fast track. You will provide an overview of what is included in the bill with specifics on agriculture.

You should also mention that we expect the fast track debate this fall to be extremely tough. There are powerful voices allied against this measure which every President since 1974 has had. We will be doing everything we can to continue opening markets for American goods. American agri-business has an enormous stake in whether fast track authority is renewed this fall. You can expect to be asked about labor and environmental provisions during the question and answer session. You should also be aware that one-half of the attendees <u>have not</u> signed on to supporting fast track yet.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

-- Secretary Glickman
-- Jay Berman
-- Secretary Glickman
-- Vicki Radd

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-- Jay Berman and Vicki Radd will make opening remarks and introduce you.
-- You will provide details on what is included in the bill.

-- Secretary Glickman will follow with general remarks on fast track and with specifics on the agricultural impact of fast track.
-- You and the Secretary will take questions.

V. PRESS COVERAGE:

None

Clinton Presidential Records
Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Divider Title: **FAST TRACK POSITION PAPERS / STATEMENTS**

ASA
American Soybean Association

The American Soybean Association

The American Soybean Association (ASA) is a national, not-for-profit, grassroots membership organization with 31,525 members that develops and implements policies to increase the profitability of its members and the entire soybean industry. ASA has 26 affiliate state offices.

Soybean farmers and extension workers founded the Soybean Association in 1920 in an effort to promotes the crop and increase profit opportunities. After 75 years, the organization continues these important efforts.

ASA established its first international marketing office in Japan in 1956. Today, ASA has overseas offices in 13 foreign countries and staff and consultants who promote U.S. soybeans in more than 100 countries.

Soybeans accounted for 24% of all U.S. crop acres planted in 1996, and represented a farm gate value of more than $16.9 billion. The United States produced 49 percent of the world's soybean production in 1996. The value of U.S. soybean and soy product exports in 1996 exceeded $9.1 billion, making them the #1 U.S. agricultural export.

ASA's headquarters is located in Saint Louis, Missouri USA, where a staff of professionals carry out the day-to-day work of the Association. In Washington, ASA is represented by Gordley Associates.

Visit ASA on the world wide web at http://www.oilseeds.org/asa

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USTR

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE DEPENDS ON FREE TRADE.

American agriculture and agri-buses are the nation's largest employers.

US agriculture leads the nation in positive returns to the trade balance.

Agriculture faces more trade disputes and market barriers than any other industry.

Agriculture depends on trade for over one third of all sales.

Export sales help guarantee a low cost domestic food supply.

The agriculture community stands ready to support "clean" fast track legislation - legislation that does not contain language that would allow environmental or labor issues to become trade barriers.

Fast track negotiating authority is critical to the US role as a credible leader in advancing trade liberalization and opening markets for all sectors.

Agriculture must be a part of all negotiations of the Free Trade of the Americas, as well as in all other regional and bi-lateral negotiations, and in all WTO discussions.

The Fast Track debate must not be a NAFTA debate. Fast Track focus needs to be on obtaining authority to negotiate changes in trade agreements that are not working and for protecting and maintaining the US leadership role in addressing the WTO agenda and advancements of agreements such as the FTAA and APEC.

Promises made in the NAFTA and GATT debates remain unaddressed. Although agriculture is committed to a free trade arena many of our trading partners have not complied with their commitments. The Administration must activate the appropriate mechanisms to enforce compliance with WTO commitments.

ITC Representation

The Administration can assure more equitable treatment in trade disputes by naming individuals to the International Trade Commission who are supported by the agriculture industry and have a sound knowledge of the industry as well as trade law.

Domestic laws

There are a number of outdated domestic laws that create disadvantages in international markets as well as to local consumers. The Cargo Preference requirements and Jones Act are maritime laws that the administration should help end or reform to protect US producers and consumers.

The 1974 definition of an agricultural crop does not fairly address the great difference in production and growing seasons across the US. This law has put producers of fresh fruit and vegetables at great trade disadvantages with our competitors.

Chile

The US market is basically open to agricultural products from Chile - while Chile remains closed to US products. President Clinton's intention to make Chile his primary focus for Fast Track, before actions are taken to hold Chile accountable for her WTO commitments, sends a negative signal to US producers. There are many products not fairly treated in the Chilean market, including wheat, wine and fresh fruit and vegetables.

Canada

Canada continues to maintain excessive tariffs and barriers to US products. The administration needs to exhibit, from the highest level, a commitment to renegotiating existing agreements with Canada especially for dairy and poultry products.

Europe

Europe continues to abuse trade agreements for many agriculture products. The US should act quickly to bring action against the EU and respond to the agreements they are creating which would restrict US trade. The principal of sound science must be upheld and enforced. The administration must actively oppose actions by the EU to raise trade barriers against genetically modified organisms and those products produced from BSE free animals.

* Canada Free
FTA
include
dairy
Poultry

American Frozen Food Institute • 2000 Corporate Ridge, Suite 1000 • McLean, Virginia 22102
Telephone (703) 821-0770 • Fax (703) 821-1350 • E-Mail AFFI@POP.DN.NET

September 8, 1997

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the members of the American Frozen Food Institute (AFFI), I am writing to urge your continued efforts to secure fast-track negotiating authority that is consistent with the goals of free and fair trade. Also, AFFI urges you to oppose measures hostile to these goals, such as a front panel country of origin marking requirement for frozen produce packages with imported content, which history indicates may become intertwined improperly with the fast-track debate.

On December 29, 1993, the United States Customs Service issued an interim final rule mandating front panel country of origin marking in direct response to promises made to members of Congress in exchange for their votes earlier that year in favor of legislation to implement the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In 1994, AFFI filed suit to block the rule in the Court of International Trade. The Court agreed with AFFI and declared the rule "null and void."

Also, an AFFI-opposed attempt to insert an amendment to require front panel country of origin marking into the implementing legislation of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was averted in 1994. Reportedly, the amendment was to be offered at that time in an effort to win support for the legislation.

While strongly supportive of the goals of fast-track negotiating authority, AFFI will vehemently oppose any similar attempt to advance a front panel country of origin marking proposal through one of the "vote trades" or extraneous amendments which may be contemplated by some in a misguided effort to facilitate passage of fast-track legislation.

As you may know, AFFI is the national trade association representing manufacturers and processors of frozen food products, as well as their marketers and suppliers. AFFI's 550 member companies account for more than 90 percent of the total annual production of frozen food in the United States, valued at approximately $60 billion.

A supporter of free and fair trade, AFFI opposes a U.S. Customs Service proposal currently under consideration to change the location of country of origin marking on frozen produce packages with imported content by requiring that the marking appear on the front panel. AFFI also opposes legislation introduced in the House of Representatives, H.R. 2332, which would institute this change through legislative means.

As a well-recognized non-tariff trade barrier, the front panel country of origin marking proposal flies in the face of free and fair trade. The Uruguay Round of GATT prohibits use of country of origin marking requirements as non-tariff barriers to trade. In addition, our North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) partners have objected to the Customs proposal on the ground it violates Annex 311 of NAFTA, which describes proper marking guidelines.

Implementation of the requirement could open the door to international retaliation which could harm U.S. agriculture, as well as U.S. businesses, employees and the economy. Specific to the frozen food industry, the tremendous growth in exports of frozen produce enjoyed by the U.S. industry could come to a halt. **Frozen vegetable exports from the U.S. nearly doubled between 1990 and 1996 -- from 469.2 million pounds to 933.5 million pounds. Especially during the pursuit of legislation intended to empower the President of the United States to seek agreements to facilitate trade, a measure that could jeopardize this success would be unwise.**

Non-tariff barriers are an albatross around the neck of free trade. As such, the front panel marking proposal is inconsistent with fast-track negotiating authority. AFFI shares your belief that it is virtually impossible to negotiate credibly with our trading partners without this authority. AFFI has written to Members of Congress urging them to provide it, without undermining free and fair trade in the process.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Steven C. Anderson
President and Chief Executive Officer

SCA/jch

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Office of the President

September 4, 1997

Senator Tom Daschle
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Sen. Daschle:

The National Farmers Union appreciates the opportunity to comment on the reauthorization of fast track negotiating authority to expand U.S. trade agreements to other countries. NFU firmly believes that a series of issues relating to agricultural trade must be resolved before the U.S. considers expanding the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to other countries in Latin America or enters into any new trade agreements.

The agricultural sector has experienced a variety of difficulties due in part to the NAFTA, the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other trade pacts. NFU firmly believes the following concerns must be addressed before the U.S. considers expanding relationships with other countries. We believe the U.S. must:

- Require country-of-origin labeling on all agricultural products entering the U.S.;

- Require an increase in the use of end-use certificates so U.S. producers are made aware of the characteristics and quantities of imported agricultural commodities and how they are being consumed in this country;

- Increase border inspection substantially to ensure only safe agricultural products cross U.S. borders. The Food and Drug Administration, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service and other federal agencies charged with inspecting agricultural products must be funded at higher levels and have more authority at the border. Inspectors should be allowed to fully inspect agricultural products to determine their condition as they enter this country. NFU firmly believes the role for these agencies should be greatly broadened so that the American farmer is certain that only safe and high-quality agricultural products enter the U.S. to prevent the spread of animal and plant diseases and maintain the American public's confidence in our nation's food supply.

- Increase the monitoring and reporting of the activities of brokers as they trade agricultural products with the U.S. and mandate strict penalties be placed on both importers and exporters when they do not comply with U.S. laws and standards;

- Establish a variable tariff system to in order to manage currency fluctuation in the U.S. and abroad; and

- Uphold U.S. sanitary and phytosanitary standards in all international trade.

11900 East Cornell Avenue • Aurora, Colorado 80014-3194 • Phone: (303) 337-5500 • Fax: (303) 368-1390
400 Virginia Avenue, S.W. • Suite 710 • Washington, D.C. 20024 • Phone: (202) 554-1600 • Fax: (202) 554-1654

As you well know, wheat farmers in the U.S. have undergone considerable difficulty due to the influx of wheat crossing our border from Canada. The U.S. Department of Commerce has pledged to investigate the matter, but we believe this will be "too little too late" to assist these struggling wheat farmers. We firmly believe that imports and exports of wheat and other agricultural products should be closely monitored by the volume that enters and leaves each region of the country. After close monitoring, the federal government should be required to take action to stem the flow of trade within 30 days after a problem is discovered so that U.S. producers are not adversely affected. We believe a firm time line is necessary to resolve these problems before real damage occurs in the agricultural sectors in any and all regions of the country.

NFU firmly believes the U.S. government should maintain its right to establish and maintain internal government policies and infrastructure when it negotiates trade pacts. We believe it is essential that the U.S. continues to have the ability to set land ownership, credit, farm and other policies to ensure moderate and small-sized farmers are able to continue to live and work on the land within the increasingly international economy. When negotiating any trade agreement, the U.S. should ensure that it is able to set policies to target farm commodity, loan, and other programs to moderate and small-sized producers. It is essential that the U.S. maintains the right to shape beginning farmer and other programs so that younger people will make the decision to farm and the agricultural sector continues to grow.

The U.S. government should adhere to certain principles when enters into trade agreements with other countries that do not have the same standards and laws as we do in this country. Throughout its history, NFU has focused on international development programs in impoverished countries. For this reason, we urge trade negotiators to adhere to principles in trade agreements with developing countries to ensure people in these countries receive a fair wage for their labor in a safe working environment, natural resources are protected and no exploitation of these growing countries occurs. We are greatly concerned that if trade agreements are not properly crafted, developing nations will chose to disregard environmental concerns in order to farm the land both to feed its citizens and provide export dollars. The U.S. should encourage these countries to refrain from engaging in farming operations on highly erodible land and other fragile areas as we have here in the U.S.

We further believe that it is essential as we continue to engage in international trade that a thorough study be conducted to determine the true impacts of this activity. We believe the study should be performed by a nongovernmental, nonpolitical entity to ensure that a truly objective review of the impact of international trade is completed. The study would be useful to determine who truly benefits from international trade and how these benefits are spread throughout the American economy.

We believe it is essential that the U.S. enter into trading relationships that do not prevent our federal, state and local governments from remaining fully engaged and involved in the agricultural sector of the U.S. economy as it has throughout the history of this country.

Again we thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this subject.

Sincerely,

Leland Swenson

Leland Swenson
President

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Internet http://www fb com/

September 8, 1997

The Honorable Dan Glickman
Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
12th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss our concerns about fast track legislation soon to be proposed by President Clinton. While agriculture obviously benefits from expanded world trade the agriculture community has several very critical issues that must be resolved.

Trust in new trade agreements can only be built when terms of past agreements are favorably viewed and steps are taken to deal with inequities. We urge the administration and Congress to take steps to address the following issues to assure agriculture that every effort is being made to make current and future agreements work for the industry.

Specific issues to be addressed during the negotiations include:

(1) Language that would require the administration to address the issue of tariff equalizing and increasing market access by requiring U.S. trading partners to eliminate all trade barriers within specified time frames.

(2) Language in the legislation that binds trading partners to resolving sanitary and phytosanitary disputes on the basis of sound science:

(3) Securing actions by the administration and Congress that would lead to changes in U.S. laws and practices that would facilitate and shorten dispute resolution procedures and processes, especially in issues involving perishable products. This would include changes in international agreements and U.S. law which would redefine a crop or growing season.

Again thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Newpher
Executive Director
Washington Office

Fast-Track Negotiating Authority

California agriculture is strongly committed to free and open trade. In 1996, California agriculture exports totaled nearly $13 billion. Production from over two million California farm acres is destined for foreign markets. The expansion of free trade with Chile, possible agreements with other Latin American countries, and the resumption of agricultural negotiations under the World Trade Organization, offer important new trade opportunities.

California agriculture's commitment to free trade has been demonstrated through broad industry support for past agreements. However, industry confidence in future trade agreements is dependent upon the satisfactory implementation of past agreements. Many of our trading partners have not complied with their commitments and our government has not done enough to force compliance.

Promises made by other countries during the NAFTA and GATT negotiations remain unaddressed, such as:

- **Market Access:**
  The U.S. wine industry was promised the same access to the Mexican market that the Chilean industry now enjoys; that promise has been broken.

- **Sanitary/Phytosanitary Standards:**
  U.S. markets are open to Mexican and South American commodities, but many of our commodities have difficulty accessing their markets due to bogus phytosanitary rules (i.e., U.S. vegetable exports to Chile are virtually non-existent due to phytosanitary regulations).

- **Unfair Trade Practices:**
  Canada maintains excessive tariffs as barriers to U.S. products, especially against dairy and poultry.

Trust in new trade agreements can only be engendered when terms of past agreements are kept and steps are taken to deal with inequities. We request that before the U.S. moves forward with additional trade agreements these problems be corrected. In addition, we hold that future trade agreements must include an expedited resolution process as part of the final document to provide safeguards against these concerns in the future.

Therefore, we support the California Agriculture Industry Coalition and withhold our support for fast-track authority until outstanding problems of past agreements are resolved.

Agricultural Council of California
Allied Grape Growers
Apricot Producers of California
Calavo Growers of California
CALCOT, Inc.
California Aquaculture Association
California Association of Wheat Growers
California Association of Winegrape Growers
California Canning Peach Association
California Cattlemen's Association
California Farm Bureau Federation
California Grape and Tree Fruit League
California Macadamia Society
California Pork Producers
California Tomato Growers Association
Imperial Valley Vegetable Growers
San Joaquin Valley Dairymen
Sunkist Growers, Inc.
Sunsweet Growers, Inc.
Tri-Valley Growers
West Coast United Egg Producers
Western Growers Association
Western United Dairymen
Wine Institute

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY COALITION

POSITION STATEMENT ON FAST-TRACK

This statement is the product of several meetings held by a coalition of California agriculture industries to discuss trade concerns and perspectives, and arrive at an industry consensus on the issue of granting fast-track negotiating authority. It is the result of extensive discussions involving representatives of government, industry and academia.

The group examined unresolved issues under current agreements. Areas of unanimous concern were market access, phytosanitary issues, unfair trade practices, sensitive commodities and dispute resolution.

The California agriculture industry recognizes there are other important issues related to granting fast-track negotiating authority, but holds firm to the opinion that these issues have great impact on the economic viability of the state and its people. In a state where one in ten jobs are related to agriculture, it is our hope that this position statement will serve as a valuable assessment of the problems encountered with past trade agreements, and will be useful to all involved with, or interested in, future agreements.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY POSITION STATEMENT

ON FAST-TRACK NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY AND AGRICULTURE NEGOTIATIONS

California agriculture is strongly committed to free and open world trade. That commitment has been demonstrated through broad industry support for past trade agreements, including the recent Uruguay Round and free trade agreements with Mexico, Canada and Israel

California agriculture relies heavily on foreign markets; exports totaled nearly $13 billion in 1996. Production from over two million California farm acres is destined for foreign markets. The expansion of free trade with Chile, possible agreements with other Latin American countries, and the resumption of agricultural negotiations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) offer important new trade opportunities.

Industry confidence in future trade agreements, however, is tied closely to the satisfactory implementation of past agreements and to a commitment to rectify resulting inequities. Trust in new trade agreements can only be engendered when terms of past agreements are kept and steps are taken to deal with inequities.

Several problems still exist with past agreements and require attention. Therefore, we the undersigned seek resolution of outstanding problems and, where necessary, seek statutory safeguards before we offer our support for fast-track authority and new trade agreements.

Problems with past agreements fall into several categories of unfinished business. The following list provides examples which warrant resolution.

MARKET ACCESS

The United States faces the following unresolved market access issues associated with the Uruguay Round, Canadian, Israeli and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA):

- The administration needs to review tariff reduction commitments made in the multilateral Uruguay Round. The global implications of this agreement are significant. The administration should ensure objective implementation of the trade document.
- Chile maintains a price band on U.S. wheat. This translates into a variable levee system, a practice which is illegal under WTO policy. These variable price levies are a major violation of free trade principles.
- Tariff inequities were negotiated into the Uruguay Round and NAFTA, causing particular damage to California's wine industry. The United States must act to address these inequities in future agreements, especially those involving Chile and Argentina.

- Chile received a preferential tariff reduction over the U.S. for wine sales into Mexico. The U.S. seeks compatible access for its products. The administration agreed to rectify the problem within 120 days following passage of NAFTA. It also agreed to achieve tariff parity with Mexican brandy. Both issues are still not resolved.

- De facto trade barriers and the failure to create a payment arbitration system have also restricted sales of U.S. fresh produce sales to Mexico.

- All meat going to Chile must be marked according to Chilean inspection standards. Chile lacks grading and inspection reciprocity, which constitutes a significant trade barrier.

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY STANDARDS (SPS)

Mutual acceptance of scientifically-sound phytosanitary regulations is essential. Transparency in the area of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations is therefore crucial to ensuring fair trade practices. Signatories to free trade agreements must be held accountable to international SPS standards and resolutions. Consultations with industry must be a pre-requisite for any new agreement.

- Chile currently maintains questionable phytosanitary restrictions on imports of U.S. poultry and various fruit and vegetable products which effectively bans imports of those goods into their country. (The United States imported one billion trays of Chilean fresh vegetables during the 1996-97 growing year, while the U.S. exported no product to that country during its growing season.)

- Future trade agreements will likely include managed risk concepts. Such an approach warrants industry consultations during the development with periodic review. Managed risk should be based on sound science and diligent enforcement.

- Chile should recognize APHIS certification on Karnal bunt.

- Dispute resolution for sanitary and phytosanitary problems should have an expedited procedure.

UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

Unfair trade tractices undermine the effectiveness of agreements and create mistrust between trading partners.

- Canadian Wheat Board practices must be neutralized. California seeks the elimination of Canada's discriminatory pricing practices, particularly with its current NAFTA partners.

- There are a number of outstanding trade issues with the European Union (E.U.), including the canned fruit accord and the use of reference prices on fruits and vegetables, which constitute violations of the Uruguay Round.

SENSITIVE COMMODITIES

California's sensitive commodities face significant losses under a U.S./Chilean free trade agreement. American farmers were promised protection for import sensitive commodities when the NAFTA deal was struck, but that protection has been lacking.

- Any new trade agreement must include reasonable parity, reasonable phase-out periods and safeguards to protect import-sensitive products, such as vegetables, canned fruit and tomatoes.

- As to wine, both bulk and bottled, and grape concentrate, the U.S. tariffs should not be reduced further until all other WTO members reduce their tariffs on these products to U.S. levels. Further reductions should occur on a WTO-wide basis. By way of background, for many decades the U.S. had the lowest wine tariff of any major wine-producing country. In the Uruguay round, the U.S. further reduced the tariff by 36 percent, compared to 10 percent by the E.U.

ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS

The free trade agreement with Canada and the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico established a dispute resolution process and safeguard provisions. The process is not working effectively.

- Dispute problems with the Canadian Wheat Board are especially pronounced.

- California has experienced problems with safeguard provisions with vegetables; other states have had similar problems with tomatoes. The dispute process needs more refinement to produce better results.

CONCLUSION

Our concerns are the result of commitments and assurances provided during past negotiations that were not honored. The California agriculture industry seeks adequate checkpoints, including consultation to prevent a replay of past problems.

8/6/97

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Statement of the National Pork Producers Council

on Fast-Track Trade Authority: Impact on Agriculture

presented by
Karl Johnson, Past President
National Pork Producers Council

before the
General Farm Commodities Subcommittee
of the House Agriculture Committee

September 23, 1997

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee:

I am Karl Johnson, a Mankato, Minnesota based pork producer of a 1,800 sow farrow-to-finish operation. I have been raising hogs on my family farm since 1969. I also farm corn and soybeans. My family has held our farm since 1912. I am a former president of the National Pork Producers Council (NPPC). I currently serve as Chairman of NPPC's Trade Committee and as Secretary-Treasurer for the U.S. Meat Export Federation. I appreciate the opportunity to appear on behalf of U.S. pork producers to express our views on the importance of renewing fast-track trade negotiating authority.

The National Pork Producers Council is a national association representing 44 affiliated states who annually generate approximately $11 billion in farm gate sales. According to a recent Iowa State study conducted by Otto and Lawrence, the U.S. pork industry supports an estimated 600,000 domestic jobs and generates more than $64 billion annually in total economic activity.

With 10,988,850 litters being fed out annually, 1.065 billion bushels of corn valued at $2.558 billion are consumed by U.S. pork producers. Feed supplements and additives represent another $2.522 billion of purchased inputs from U.S. suppliers which help support U.S. soybean prices, the U.S. soybean processing industry, local elevators and transportation services based in rural areas.

Pork is the world's meat of choice. Pork represents 44 percent of daily meat protein intake in the world. Even though there's been a huge global market for pork and pork products, efficient U.S. producers were precluded from exporting significant volumes of pork in the pre-Uruguay Round Agreement, pre-NAFTA era. A combination of foreign market trade barriers and highly subsidized competitors kept a lid on U.S. pork exports.

Renewal of Fast-Track is Critical:

Pork producers realize that their future is based on their ability to export. Therefore, the renewal of fast-track trade negotiating authority is of paramount importance to producers. As you may know, pork producers were one of the first groups to express strong public support for the renewal of fast-track trade negotiating authority. Indeed, our Washington office has been coordinating the efforts of the Agriculture Coalition for Fast-Track. As of September 19 there are 41 agricultural organizations in support of fast-track. A list of these organizations is attached to my statement. In addition, many of these organizations have prepared one-page statements in support of fast-track. These statements have been compiled and have been made available to the committee.

The U.S. pork industry has reaped tremendous benefits from recent trade agreements. Since 1995, when the Uruguay Round Agreement went into effect, U.S. pork exports to the world have increased by approximately 45 percent in volume terms and 75 percent in value terms from 1994 levels. The U.S. pork industry exported over one billion dollars of pork for the first time in 1996. We anticipate explosive export growth to continue in 1997.

U.S. pork exports to Mexico sky-rocketed in 1994 when NAFTA went into effect. Even with the devaluation of the peso, U.S. pork increased market share in Mexico. This would not have happened without NAFTA. U.S. pork now has over 95% of the Mexican pork import market and in 1996 Mexico was the pork industry's second most important market behind Japan in terms of value.

Like other American pork producers, my family has benefitted from these trade agreements through strong and growing exports. I ship my hogs to the Swift-Monfort plant in Worthington, Minnesota and the Hormel plant in Austin, Minnesota; both of which export a significant part of their production. The boost in exports over the past several years has been fundamental to the economic health of our business. The recent expansion of our production up to 1800 sows is largely based on the success of exports. Moreover, my niece and her husband as well as a number of other relatives recently joined the family business, again in large part due to burgeoning pork exports. Last year global trade boosted the bottom line for all pork producers as exports added an estimated $10 per head to cash hog prices.

My family's positive experience with international trade agreements is shared by many others in American agriculture. Research conducted by the Economic Research Service (ERS) of USDA indicates that for each dollar of value-added agricultural exports such as pork, $1.63 in additional U.S. economic activity is generated. The total contribution to U.S. economic activity from agricultural exports in 1996 is estimated to be $140 billion by ERS. Moreover, ERS calculates that every billion dollars in pork exports creates an additional 23,000 new jobs in the U.S. economy. ERS data indicate that U.S. agricultural exports support nearly a million jobs with more than 60 percent of those jobs off the farm in processing, transportation, and trade. Export-related jobs pay higher than average wages, providing good-paying jobs for American workers in rural and urban areas throughout the nation.

I recognize that while the U.S. agricultural export performance has been good, foreign trade barriers and other factors continue to prevent us from realizing our potential in international markets. Based upon the annual foreign market barrier reports prepared by the office of the U.S. Trade Representative, it appears that about half of all foreign trade barriers are in the agricultural sector. The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates that agricultural exports are reduced by $4.7 billion annually by unjustifiable sanitary and phytosanitary measures alone.

Given that the Uruguay Round was the first major trade round that included agriculture, these problems should not be surprising. Global agriculture is an extremely protected sector. Most of these problems pre-date both the Uruguay Round and the NAFTA. These problems must not undermine agriculture's support for fast-track. Indeed, I believe these issues compel us to support fast-track so that we can find effective remedies to these outstanding problems.

Secretary Glickman has said "either we export or we die." I couldn't agree more with him. In the U.S. economy at large, agriculture was the number one positive contributor to the U.S. trade balance in 1996. American agriculture is more than twice as reliant on foreign trade as the U.S. economy as a whole, with exports currently accounting for an estimated 30 percent of agriculture's cash receipts. We have a mature market for pork and other agricultural products in the United States. However, the other 96% of the world, which lives outside our borders, is experiencing rapid economic growth. The first thing that people do when they move up from poverty is upgrade their diets. Simply put, if we don't get fast-track renewed, U.S. agriculture will lose billions of dollars in the short term and in the long run we risk losing our comparative advantage.

The next round of global agricultural trade negotiations is scheduled to begin in late 1999. Removing tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade -- helping to open new markets and gain increased access to existing markets -- is critical for U.S. pork producers. If the United States is not leading the charge in 1999, at best, nothing will happen which means that U.S. agriculture will lose billions of dollars of potential sales. At worst, the EU and other countries will build momentum for initiatives hostile to U.S. agriculture such as weakening the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement. Adequate preparation for and participation in these negotiations require the renewal of fast-track authority now.

Fast-track authority is also needed so that the U.S. can pursue trade liberalization with our western hemisphere neighbors and the 18 member countries of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC). The U.S. pork industry is disadvantaged by the failure of the United States to keep up with the pace of trade agreements in the western hemisphere. The rapidly expanding Brazilian pork industry -- a key competitor to the U.S. industry -- now has preferential access into many markets to the detriment of U.S. producers. Canada, another significant competitor, has gained preferential access into Chile through a free trade agreement. With respect to the APEC nations, these countries will experience the majority of the world's population and income growth in the next 8 to 10 years, passing through the middle ranges of per capita income where the shift in dietary patterns is particularly pronounced. Yet, it is precisely these same countries which lack surplus food producing resources. The Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) projects that Chinese pork consumption will increase by over 23 percent, approximately 8 million metric tons, in the next ten years. Pork consumption is forecast to increase rapidly in many of the other APEC nations but, like China, most of these countries place significant restrictions on pork imports.

The world will not wait for the United States. We are only four percent of the world's population. While we sit back idly, our trading partners are out negotiating trade agreements at record pace. The European Union, Mexico, Canada, Chile, Brazil, are making news almost every day with their various trade negotiations. In our hemisphere alone, more than 30 bilateral and regional trade agreements are in effect and the United States is party to only one, NAFTA.

The renewal of fast-track authority will facilitate further multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreements which will spur exports and keep U.S. agriculture healthy and profitable. I implore you to support fast-track.

NPPC URGES PROMPT RENEWAL OF FAST-TRACK AUTHORITY

• The National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) is a national association representing 44 affiliated states who annually generate approximately $11 billion in farm gate sales. According to a recent Iowa State study conducted by Otto and Lawrence, the U.S. pork industry supports an estimated 600,000 domestic jobs and generates more than $64 billion annually in total economic activity. With 10,988,850 litters being fed out annually, 1.065 billion bushels of corn valued at $2.558 billion are consumed by U.S. pork producers. Feed supplements and additives represent another $2.522 billion of purchased inputs from U.S. suppliers which help support U.S. soybean prices, the U.S. soybean processing industry, local elevators and transportation services based in rural areas.

• U.S. pork producers were ardent proponents of the Uruguay Round Agreement and NAFTA. The industry urges the prompt renewal of fast-track negotiating authority so that further trade agreements may be executed. These trade agreements permit U.S. pork producers to exploit their comparative advantage in international markets.

• Since 1995, when the Uruguay Round Agreement went into effect, U.S. pork exports to the world have increased by approximately 45 percent in volume terms and 75 percent in value terms from 1994 levels. Indeed, the U.S. pork industry exported over one billion dollars of pork for the first time in 1996. U.S. pork exports to Mexico exploded in 1994 when NAFTA went into effect. Even with the devaluation of the peso U.S. pork increased market share in Mexico -- this never would have happened without NAFTA. U.S. pork now has over 95% of the Mexican pork import market. Mexico is now the pork industry's second most important market behind Japan in terms of value.

• Exports of U.S. pork generate considerable economic benefits. The Economic Research Service of USDA calculates that for each dollar of value-added agricultural exports such as pork, $1.63 in additional U.S. economic activity is generated. Moreover, ERS calculates that every billion dollars in pork exports creates an additional 23,000 new jobs in the U.S. economy. The National Pork Producers Council estimates that pork exports added $10 per head to cash hog prices in 1996.

• The United States is uniquely positioned to reap the benefits of liberalized world pork trade. U.S. pork producers are the lowest cost producers of the safest, highest quality pork in the world.

• The next round of global agricultural trade negotiations is scheduled to commence in 1999. The removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade -- so that new markets are opened and access is increased to existing markets -- is of particular importance to pork producers. In order to adequately prepare for and participate in these negotiations, U.S. trade officials need fast-track authority now.

• Fast-track authority is also needed so that the U.S. can pursue trade liberalization with our western hemisphere neighbors and the 18 member countries of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC). The U.S. pork industry is disadvantaged by the failure of the United States to keep up with the pace of trade agreements in the western hemisphere. The rapidly expanding Brazilian pork industry -- a key competitor to the U.S. industry -- now has preferential access into many markets to the detriment of U.S. producers. Canada, another significant competitor, has gained preferential access into Chile through a free trade agreement. With respect to the APEC nations, these countries will experience the majority of the world's population and income growth in the next 8 to 10 years, passing through the middle ranges of per capita income where the shift in dietary patterns is particularly pronounced. Yet, it is precisely these same countries which lack surplus food producing resources. The Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) projects that Chinese pork consumption will increase by over 23 percent, approximately 8 million metric tons, in the next ten years. Pork consumption is forecast to increase rapidly in many of the other APEC nations but, like China, most of these countries place significant restrictions on pork imports.

Special Envoy to the Americas

To Jane von KAENEL
X 61998 (Dorothy)

Rm 176

National Cattlemen's Beef Association

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CowTown America Address: http://www.cowtown.org/

BEEF USA

Fax Cover Sheet

TO: Barbara Wodey

FAX NUMBER: 202-456-~~6218~~ 6682

RECIPIENT'S PHONE NO: 202-456-2155

FROM: Chuck Lambert

DATE: 9/18/97

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 4

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MESSAGE:

Fax about BEEF

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BEEF USA

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Contact: Julie J. Bousman (202) 347-0228

RENEWAL OF TRADITIONAL TRADING AUTHORITY
Statement By Clark S. Willingham, President-Elect
National Cattlemen's Beef Association
September 17, 1997

"NCBA supports proposed legislation to renew cooperation between Congress and the executive branch for negotiation and implementation of market-opening trade agreements. Without renewed negotiating authority many long-term trade objectives -- reducing barriers in existing beef markets and gaining access to new beef markets -- will not be possible.

"As urged by NCBA and other agricultural organizations last week, the Administration remained pragmatic about labor and environmental language in the legislation in an attempt to gain broad bipartisan support for fast-track negotiating authority. Consequently, the proposed legislation is not over-burdened with labor and environmental language.

"NCBA believes that negotiations conducted under the proposed authority should be for trade agreements, not social agreements. The U.S. and other developed countries do have a responsibility to help developing countries increase standards of living and to help them resolve environmental problems. NCBA believes that increased trade and the increased standard of living that accompanies trade are the most effective means to achieve these objectives.

"For the United States and U.S. agriculture to continue to be a player in the global marketplace, renewal of trade negotiating authority is imperative. NCBA will continue to work to urge the opening of new markets for U.S. beef, to ensure that existing trade agreements are enforced and to ensure that trade agreements are based on sound scientific principles. NCBA and the beef industry also will continue working to assure that trade agreements do not abdicate private property rights in the interest of international trade law."

Initiated in 1898, the National Cattlemen's Beef Association is the marketing organization and trade association for America's one million cattle farmers and ranchers. With offices in Denver, Chicago and Washington, D.C., NCBA is a consumer-focused, producer-directed organization representing the largest segment of the nation's food and fiber industry.

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Andy Baumert (303) 694-0305 ab@beef.org

TRADE NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY WOULD REDUCE TRADE BARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 18, 1997 – The Clinton administration's proposal to renew negotiating authority for international trade agreements would give the United States the opportunity to reduce barriers in existing beef markets and gain access to new beef markets, the National Cattlemen's Beef Association said today.

"NCBA supports proposed legislation to renew cooperation between Congress and the executive branch for negotiation and implementation of market-opening trade agreements," said NCBA President-Elect Clark Willingham, Dallas, Texas.

Trade negotiating authority, which has been held by every president since 1974, allows the administration to negotiate trade agreements in good faith by requiring Congress to vote them up or down rather than amending them.

NCBA urges support for trade agreements incorporating agriculture, including agreements that would:

- implement a veterinary-equivalency agreement with China and gain meaningful access to the beef market in China,
- resolve differences in grade specifications and gain access to the beef market in Chile,
- continue the focus of the World Trade Organization to resolve the European ban on U.S. beef,
- eliminate state grading systems that restrict access for U.S. beef in certain Mexican markets,
- facilitate exports of U.S. feeder cattle to Canada with a minimum of testing and expense, and
- eliminate North American grain trade distortions.

"Negotiations conducted under the proposed authority should be for trade agreements, not social agreements," Willingham said.

"The U.S. and other developed countries do have a responsibility to help developing countries increase standards of living and to help them resolve environmental problems. Increased trade and the increased standard of living that accompanies trade are the most effective means to achieve these objectives."

-- more --

Trade Negotiating Authority Would Reduce Barriers -- Page Two

The administration earlier had been seeking controversial authority to include broad labor and environmental standards in trade negotiations, but instead submitted legislation which would only include the standards if they are directly related to trade.

"As urged by NCBA and other agricultural organizations last week, the administration remained pragmatic in their use of language regarding labor and environmental standards in an attempt to gain broad bipartisan support for fast-track negotiating authority," Willingham said. "The proposed legislation is not over-burdened with labor and environmental language."

"NCBA and the beef industry will continue working to assure that trade agreements do not abdicate private property rights in the interest of international trade law," he said. "While working to open new markets for U.S. beef, NCBA will continue work to ensure that existing trade agreements are enforced and to ensure that trade agreements are based on sound scientific principles."

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–NCBA–

pork. National Pork Producers Council

newsrelease

For Immediate Release
September 17, 1997

Contact: Dorothea K. Vafiadis
202-347-3600

NPPC Reiterates Its support for Fast-Track Negotiating Authority Renewal

Washington, D.C. -- The National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) today reiterated its support for fast-track negotiating authority, one day after President Clinton presented his legislation to Congress asking for fast-track authority. Congress must renew fast-track authority in order for the United States to participate in upcoming international trade negotiations such as the so-called "agriculture 1999," which will permit U.S. agriculture to continue to expand exports. Although agricultural groups have been pushing for a clean bill, this legislation does contain some labor and environment provisions that the pork trade association said it can live with.

"The U.S. pork industry has experienced rapidly growing exports as a result of the Uruguay Round Agreement and the NAFTA, and in order to continue that momentum, we need fast-track," said NPPC's President Jerry King, a Victoria, Ill.-based pork producer.

According to King, 96 percent of the world's population is living outside U.S. borders and experiencing rapid, economic growth. "The first thing that people do when they move up from poverty is upgrade their diets. Simply put, if we don't get fast-track renewed, U.S. agriculture will lose billions of dollars."

If fast-track does not pass before Congress adjourns this year, King said the political reality is that "the U.S. will be forced to stand on the sidelines during the next century while the rest of the world continues to conduct trade deals at record pace."

Fast-track will permit the U.S. Administration to negotiate international trade agreements by allowing Congress to vote yes or no while

more

forfeiting its right to offer amendments. Fast-track authority expired three years ago, and was used during the NAFTA and the Uruguay Round. Such trade initiatives have been very positive for the pork industry, boosting the bottom line for pork producers last year by approximately $10 per head on cash hog prices. In 1996, the U.S. pork industry exported more than one billion dollars of pork for the first time, but King says that number will be significantly larger with further agricultural trade liberalization.

The National Pork Producers Council is a national association representing pork producers in 44 affiliated states who annually generate approximately $11 billion in farm gate sales, $64 billion in economic activity and employ 600,000 Americans from the farm through processing.

Agriculture Organizations Supporting Fast-Track*

As of September 10, 1997

Agricultural Retailers Association
American Crop Protection Association
American Feed Industry Association
American Horse Council
American Meat Institute
American Soybean Association
Blue Diamond Growers
Bunge Corporation
Cargill, Inc.
ConAgra, Inc.
Continental Grain Company
Corn Refiners Association, Inc.
Farmland Industries, Inc.
The Fertilizer Institute
International Dairy Foods Association
Louis Dreyfus Corporation
Miller's National Federation
National Broiler Council
National Cattleman's Beef Association
National Corn Growers Association
National Food Processors Association
National Dry Bean Council
National Grange
National Grain and Feed Association
National Grain Sorghum Producers
National Grain Trade Council
National Pork Producers Council
National Oilseed Processors Association
National Sunflower Association
North American Export Grain Association
Northwest Horticultural Council
United Egg Association
United Egg Producers
U.S. Apple Association
U.S. Dairy Export Council
U.S. Feed Grains Council
U.S. Meat Export Federation
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council
USA Rice Federation

* Given that no legislation is submitted, these groups support the concept of fast-track. The majority of these organizations would clearly prefer a clean bill.

CARGILL

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202/785-3060 Fax: 3034

Bonnie E. Raquet
Vice President
Washington - Corporate Relations

BY HAND DELIVERY

September 18, 1997

Ms. Barbara Woolley
Associate Director
Office of Public Liason
Room 122
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20502

Re: Presidential Trade Negotiating Authority

Dear Barbara:

Thank you for following up with your question on Cargill's position concerning the Fast Track legislation. As we discussed, Cargill supports broad trade negotiating authority for the president and we will be working toward that goal. Enclosed please find a copy of some of the printed materials Cargill is using in that effort. While we will not be not issuing a separate statement, these papers are being made widely available to Congressional members and their staffs, to our trade associations, through our employee network and to other organizations interested in freer trade.

Please let me know if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Bonnie E. Raquet

Bonnie E. Raquet

(ber.fasttrack.woolley.091897)

National Pork Producers Council

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September 17, 1997

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CowTown America Address: http://www.cowtown.org/

BEEF USA

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Fax Cover Sheet

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RECIPIENT'S PHONE NO: 202-456-2155

FROM: Chuck Lambert

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NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 4

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Contact: Julie J. Bousman (202) 347-0228

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"For the United States and U.S. agriculture to continue to be a player in the global marketplace, renewal of trade negotiating authority is imperative. NCBA will continue to work to urge the opening of new markets for U.S. beef, to ensure that existing trade agreements are enforced and to ensure that trade agreements are based on sound scientific principles. NCBA and the beef industry also will continue working to assure that trade agreements do not abdicate private property rights in the interest of international trade law."

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Trade Negotiating Authority Would Reduce Barriers -- Page Two

The administration earlier had been seeking controversial authority to include broad labor and environmental standards in trade negotiations, but instead submitted legislation which would only include the standards if they are directly related to trade.

"As urged by NCBA and other agricultural organizations last week, the administration remained pragmatic in their use of language regarding labor and environmental standards in an attempt to gain broad bipartisan support for fast-track negotiating authority," Willingham said. "The proposed legislation is not over-burdened with labor and environmental language."

"NCBA and the beef industry will continue working to assure that trade agreements do not abdicate private property rights in the interest of international trade law," he said. "While working to open new markets for U.S. beef, NCBA will continue work to ensure that existing trade agreements are enforced and to ensure that trade agreements are based on sound scientific principles."

Initiated in 1898, the National Cattlemen's Beef Association is the marketing organization and trade association for America's one million cattle farmers and ranchers. With offices in Denver, Chicago and Washington, D.C., NCBA is a consumer-focused, producer-directed organization representing the largest segment of the nation's food and fiber industry.

--NCBA--

CARGILL

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202/785-3060 Fax 3034

Bonnie E. Raquet
Vice President
Washington - Corporate Relations

BY HAND DELIVERY

September 18, 1997

Ms. Barbara Woolley
Associate Director
Office of Public Liason
Room 122
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20502

Re: Presidential Trade Negotiating Authority

Dear Barbara:

Thank you for following up with your question on Cargill's position concerning the Fast Track legislation. As we discussed, Cargill supports broad trade negotiating authority for the president and we will be working toward that goal. Enclosed please find a copy of some of the printed materials Cargill is using in that effort. While we will not be not issuing a separate statement, these papers are being made widely available to Congressional members and their staffs, to our trade associations, through our employee network and to other organizations interested in freer trade.

Please let me know if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Bonnie E. Raquet

Bonnie E. Raquet

(ber.fasttrack.woolley.091897)

NOPA
NATIONAL OILSEED PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION

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20037-1174

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(202) 452-8040

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NOPA'S STATEMENT ON FAST-TRACK

September 10, 1997

Contact: Allen F. Johnson
202/452-8040

The National Oilseed Processors Association (NOPA) supports approval of Fast-Track negotiating authority that is not encumbered by environmental, labor, or other issues. NOPA is a national trade association comprised of 14 regular and 24 associate member companies, which process vegetable meals and oils from oilseeds. NOPA's regular member firms process an estimated 1.4 billion bushels of oilseeds annually at 67 plants in 21 states, employing an estimated 4,500 workers.

U.S. oilseed processors remain strong supporters of and advocates for greater trade liberalization. The Uruguay Round and the NAFTA were important steps in liberalizing agricultural trade. Both agreements resulted in important new market access opportunities for U.S. exports of oilseeds and oilseed products. However, further progress needs to be made. High tariffs and other barriers continue to restrict our access in potentially large markets such as China and India. In addition, a number of countries are using market-distorting export practices that were not disciplined by the Uruguay Round export subsidy commitments. These practices need to be brought under the WTO trade rules.

NOPA, as a member of the American Oilseed Coalition, has been actively pursuing the Level Playing Field (LPF) initiative to eliminate all trade-distorting import barriers and export practices in the oilseeds and oilseed products sector. Although the Uruguay Round implementing legislation gave the Administration the authority to continue negotiating trade liberalization in this sector, the LPF initiative would have a much greater chance of success in a negotiation that is broader based in terms of both country coverage and sectoral coverage. Fast-track authority is needed to successfully engage in broad-based, multilateral negotiations that will lead to greater liberalization for oilseeds and oilseed products, and for all of agriculture.

The United States is in danger of being left behind in the regional and bilateral free-trade agreements being negotiated throughout the Western Hemisphere. U.S. exports of oilseeds and oilseed products are disadvantaged by Western Hemisphere free-trade agreements that give some of our largest competitors preferential access to markets in which we could be competitive.

continued

With the 1999 review and continuation process that is part of the WTO's built-in agenda from the Uruguay Round, The Free Trade Area of the Americas, and APEC, U.S. agriculture is already facing an ambitious trade policy agenda. The United States not only has to get engaged in these trade negotiations, we have to take the lead in setting an agenda that will remove the remaining distortions to trade in agricultural
products. Some countries would like to leave agriculture out of future trade negotiations.

NOPA supports an agenda for trade negotiations that:

- ensures that agriculture is a full participant in any negotiation and moves forward in tandem with other sectors;
- requires any regional or bilateral free-trade agreement to result in the elimination of all trade barriers in agriculture by a date certain;
- emphasizes the importance of reducing tariffs and increasing minimum access levels; and
- allows developing countries a longer implementation period, but otherwise imposes the same disciplines on them as on developed countries.

P064

International Dairy Foods Association
Milk Industry Foundation
National Cheese Institute
International Ice Cream Association

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

Contact: **Janet Nuzum**
or Susan Ruland
(202) 737-4332

IDFA Urges Renewal of Fast Track Negotiating Authority

(Washington, D.C. - Sept. 10, 1997) Congress must renew fast-track authority if it wants the United States to have a strong role in international trade talks, and if it wants U.S. agricultural product export to continue to grow, the leading U.S. dairy processor trade association stated today.

"The U.S. dairy industry has a large stake in the ability to open foreign markets to U.S. dairy products and reduce trade-distorting subsidy practices around the globe. It is imperative that the United States play a leadership role in forging international trade rules , especially in the upcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture, scheduled to begin in 1999," said Janet Nuzum, Vice President and Counsel of The International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA). "U.S. trade negotiators must have the support of fast-track in order to continue making progress in eliminating existing trade barriers -- and to prevent new ones from emerging in international markets for U.S. products."

IDFA reiterated its support for fast-track today along with other members of a broad coalition of agriculture groups. President Clinton will kick-off his campaign for fast track authority later today.

Nuzum noted that without fast-track authority, the United States will hold a weaker presence at the upcoming WTO talks, which would allow the European Union to dominate these and other negotiations. The European Union has already captured substantial shares of world dairy trade through subsidies. For example, it currently holds 57% of world cheese trade, while the U.S. share is only 3%, due largely to Europe's subsidy programs.

"The only way we can assure improved access for U.S. dairy products is to be a dominant force at the negotiating table," Nuzum said. "That requires fast-track authority."

1250 H St., NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20005 202•737•4332 FAX 202•331•7820

U.S. dairy exports now exceed $740 million annually, but Nuzum says that number could be much, much greater if there were fewer barriers to trade. "With improved access to foreign markets, the U.S. dairy industry is well positioned to be a leading competitor in world dairy trade. New trade rules achieved in the GATT Uruguay Round, as well as U.S. farm policy changes embodied in the 1996 FAIR Act, have given the U.S. dairy industry the opportunity and incentive to engage more actively in international markets," she said. "Much more needs to be done, however, before international opportunities for the dairy sector are truly open and fair."

In important regional markets around the world, U.S. opportunities are being lost as other countries move forward, forging trade arrangements that exclude, and even disadvantage, the United States, Nuzum said. Many of these markets, particularly in Latin America and Asia, have the fastest growing incomes and population growth, where opportunities for expanded sales of dairy products are greatest.

"We must arm U.S. negotiators with fast track authority so they can make sure that dairy markets around the world are open for the benefit of U.S. dairy producers, processors, and foreign consumers," she said.

###

The International Dairy Foods Association is the Washington, DC-based organization representing the nation's dairy processing and manufacturing industries. The IDFA is composed of three constituent organizations: Milk Industry Foundation (MIF), National Cheese Institute (NCI) and International Ice Cream Association (IICA). Activities range from legislative and regulatory advocacy to market research, education and training. MIF has 205 member companies that process 85 percent of the fluid milk and fluid milk products consumed nationwide; NCI has 95 member companies that manufacture 80 percent of the cheese consumed in the U.S.; and IICA has 170 member companies that manufacture and distribute an estimated 85 percent of the ice cream and ice cream-related products consumed in the United States. IDFA also provides management services for the American Butter Institute (ABI), which has 35 member firms.

International Dairy Foods Association
Milk Industry Foundation
National Cheese Institute
International Ice Cream Association

IDFA Urges Renewal of Fast Track Negotiating Authority

The International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA) is the leading U.S. trade association representing more than 650 companies and organizations involved in the processing, manufacture, and marketing of dairy products. As an umbrella organization, IDFA is comprised of three constitutent associations -- the Milk Industry Foundation, the National Cheese Institute, and the International Ice Cream Association. IDFA member companies include a wide range of enterprises, from multinational corporations to small family businesses, proprietary firms to farmer cooperatives. They have more than 700 dairy-related facilities in 48 states across the United States. IDFA members account for approximately 85% of the $70 billion worth of dairy foods, including milk, milk products, yogurt, sour cream, cheese, ice cream and frozen novelties, consumed in the United States.

The U.S. dairy industry produces high-quality, affordable, and safe dairy products for consumers, food service providers, and food manufacturers. New trade rules achieved in the GATT Uruguay Round as well as U.S. farm policy changes embodied in the 1996 FAIR Act, have given the U.S. dairy industry both the opportunity and incentive to engage more actively in international markets. U.S. dairy exports now exceed $740 million annually. Much more needs to be done, however, before international opportunities for the dairy sector are truly open and fair. With improved access to foreign markets, the U.S. dairy industry is well positioned to be a leading competitor in world dairy trade.

Reasons Why Fast-Track Renewal is Important

IDFA strongly supports renewal of fast track negotiating authority, in order to continue making progress in eliminating existing trade barriers and preventing new ones from emerging in international markets for U.S. dairy products.

Renewal of fast-track authority is critical for the United States to play a leadership role, which it must, in the upcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture, scheduled to begin in 1999. We cannot afford to allow the European Union, which has captured substantial shares of world dairy trade through subsidies (for example, 57% of world cheese trade), to dominate these negotiations. The only way we can assure improved access for U.S. dairy products is to be a forceful leader at the negotiating table. ***That requires fast track.***

In important regional markets around the world, U.S. opportunities are being lost as other countries move forward, forging trade arrangements that exclude, and even disadvantage, the U.S. Many of these markets, particularly in Latin America and Asia, have the fastest growing incomes and population growth, where opportunities for expanded sales of dairy products are greatest. It is imperative that opportunities for the U.S. dairy industry to expand sales and market share in these emerging markets not be bypassed and captured by our foreign competitors. ***We must arm U.S. negotiators with fast track authority so they can make sure that dairy markets around the world are open for the benefit of U.S. dairy producers, processors, and foreign consumers.***

Contact: Janet A. Nuzum, Vice President and Counsel

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NATIONAL · CORN · GROWERS · ASSOCIATION

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 10, 1997

Contact: Ellen Dougherty or Susan Keith
(202) 628-7001

CORN GROWERS ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORT FAST TRACK AUTHORITY

Statement by National Corn Growers Association President Wallie Hardie

Good morning. My name is Wallie Hardie. I farm near Wahpeton, North Dakota, where I raise corn, soybeans and sugar beets. I serve as President of the National Corn Growers Association, which has 30,000 members in 48 states. The NCGA's mission is to create and increase opportunities for corn growers in a changing world and to enhance corn utilization and profitability.

Specifically, we have set the aggressive goal of realizing a $40 billion corn crop by 2002. Quite simply, we cannot begin to achieve that level of growth without further trade liberalization. And without the leadership of the United States, we will not see meaningful reform of world trade in agricultural commodities. The Administration must have fast track negotiating authority to push our trading partners to remove trade barriers.

The U.S. corn crop is the largest crop in the world. Because of our climate, infrastructure and technical know-how, the United States enjoys a tremendous advantage in the production of corn. We also excel in corn-derived products such as sweeteners, as well as in meat, dairy and poultry products fed by corn. We have the capacity to increase exports of all of these products, but trade barriers preclude developing our full potential.

That is why the National Corn Growers Association enthusiastically supports fast track authority. If our negotiators are not full participants in trade discussions, the trade climate for U.S. products will not improve. We need a strong commitment to emphasize agriculture in trade negotiations. Trade agreements must include market-expanding goals such as: 1) eliminating tariffs on agricultural products; 2) making the activities of state trading enterprises transparent and fair; and 3) precluding non-tariff barriers to the products of biotechnology.

Ten years ago, the target price for corn was $3.03 per bushel, but producers had to idle 20 percent of their corn base to participate in the program. Today, producers receive a market transition payment and are able to use their land to the greatest economic and agronomic advantage. As corn farmers, we are now in a very different production and marketing environment. Our organization embraced this change, but with the expectation that Congress would support our efforts to develop global markets.

We have reformed farm policy. Now is the time to substantially reform trade in agricultural products. We must end protectionism that denies U.S. producers access to new and emerging markets. The first step towards that end lies with fast track.

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Printed on recycled paper with corn/soy ink

ASA
American Soybean Association

ASA SUPPORTS RENEWAL OF FAST TRACK NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY

September 10, 1997 -- Washington, D.C. -- American Soybean Association President Mark Berg today expressed the full support of U.S. soybean producers for renewing the Administration's Fast Track negotiating authority for future trade agreements. "One of ASA's top priorities is to gain greater access to foreign markets," Berg stated during a press conference at the National Press Club. "This cannot happen without renewal of Fast Track authority."

"Fully 50 percent of every soybean crop produced in this country is exported as whole soybeans, as protein meal and vegetable oil, or in the form of poultry or pork products," the ASA President continued. "As world food needs double over the next 30 years, U.S. soybean producers are prepared to supply this increased demand -- provided we have access to these growing markets."

In granting Fast Track authority, Congress agrees in advance to consider trade agreements submitted by the Administration in their entirety, and without amendments. Other countries insist the U.S. operate on this Fast Track basis so that final agreements are not "renegotiated" by the U.S. Congress. Every significant trade agreement concluded in recent years has been negotiated under Fast Track authority.

Berg, a soybean and corn farmer from Tripp, South Dakota, stated that "past trade agreements have been good for the U.S. soybean industry. Under NAFTA, sales of U.S. soybeans and soy products soared from $474 million in 1993 to $869 million in 1996 -- an increase of 83 percent." The ASA President added that "expanding NAFTA offers potential to tap other markets in Latin America."

According to Berg, "for ASA, the Uruguay Round Agreement did not go far enough in liberalizing trade in the oilseed sector." Among the deficiencies, Berg pointed out that "U.S. competitors are still allowed to indirectly subsidize vegetable oil and soybean meal exports," and "import tariffs in countries with major market potential have not been adequately reduced." Berg stated that "our industry supports complete elimination of all export incentives and import tariffs to create a Level Playing Field for oilseed trade."

Another issue cited by the ASA President as a priority for future negotiations is trade in products of plant biotechnology. "In the past two years, U.S. farmers have become aware of both the benefits of new biotech soybean varieties and the challenges these new products face in gaining approval in some countries," Berg said. "The development of global standards for trade in biotech products must be a key objective of the next round of negotiations under the World Trade Organization."

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http://www.oilseeds.org

The ASA President emphasized that "none of these trade priorities can be developed without renewal of Fast Track authority."

Soybeans accounted for 24 percent of all U.S. crop acres planted in 1996, and U.S. production represented 49 percent of the world's soybeans. U.S. soybeans had a farmgate value of more than $16.9 billion lat year, while the value of U.S. soybean and soy product exports exceeded $9.1 billion. This made soybeans the highest value U.S. farm export in 1996.

ASA is a national, not-for-profit, grassroots membership organization with affiliate offices in 26 states and overseas marketing offices in 14 countries. The Association develops and implements policies to increase the profitability of its members and the entire soybean industry.

-30-

For more information, contact:

Mark Berg, ASA President Phone: (605) 935-6100
Bob Callanan, ASA Communications Director
Woodcrest Executive Drive, Suite 100, St. Louis, MO 63141
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BEEF USA

NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S BEEF ASSOCIATION

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Contact: Julie J. Bousman (202) 347-0228
Andy Baumert (303) 694-0305

FAST-TRACK NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY FOR TRADE
Statement By Clark S. Willingham, President-Elect
National Cattlemen's Beef Association
September 10, 1997

"NCBA urges the administration to include strong language in fast-track legislation that provides for consultation with agriculture and to focus on gaining access to international beef markets: eliminating non-tariff trade barriers, reducing existing tariffs and negotiating sanitary and phytosanitary agreements based on science.

"While the U.S. has been sitting on the sidelines due to lack of negotiating authority, Canada has negotiated trade agreements with Chile and China; the EU has been very aggressive in developing trade agreements in Latin America; and other competitors, including Australia and New Zealand, have gained special trading concessions.

"The international market is the future growth market for U.S. agricultural products, especially beef. During 1996, beef exports accounted for more than seven percent of total U.S. production and more than 12 percent of beef's wholesale value. The value of beef and beef variety meat exports totaled $3.05 billion with a trade surplus of nearly $1.3 billion. As tariffs and non-tariff barriers are eliminated in other countries, the U.S. beef industry will benefit, because it has more access to gain than it has to give.

"Without congressional approval of fast-track negotiating authority, reducing barriers in existing markets and gaining access to new markets will not be possible. Fast-track negotiating authority allows the administration to negotiate a trade agreement without congressional modification. Congress can either vote to approve or disapprove the agreement once it has been negotiated -- fast track in no way guarantees that an agreement will be approved. Fast track simply eliminates congressional ability to amend trade agreements and to slow their approval. Trading partners are not willing to negotiate with the U.S. unless they are negotiating under fast track, because without it, the negotiating partners have no way of knowing to what they are agreeing. NCBA supports fast-track negotiating authority."

###

Statement by H.D. Cleberg, President and CEO, Farmland Industries, Inc.

Farmland Industries, Inc. is the largest farmer-owned cooperative in North America with over 1,400 local cooperative members, serving 500,000 farmer-rancher families in 22 Midwestern states, Mexico and Canada. Also, more than 13,000 livestock producers are direct members of Farmland, marketing their hogs and cattle. It is this network of farmers, farmer-cooperatives and Farmland — and the many people who work for them — that make up the Farmland Cooperative System.

The future economic well-being of American agriculture is closely tied to our competitiveness in an expanding global market. The importance of trade to the future of American agriculture has been emphasized under the 1996 Farm Bill, with the reduction in support to producers from domestic farm programs. US producers now depend on exports for over 25 percent of gross receipts. This is anticipated to be 35 percent by 2003.

In response to this globalization, Farmland Industries has developed business strategies that reflect a strong commitment to expanding world markets. The farmers and ranchers who own the Farmland System are very much involved in expanding international markets. In Mexico alone we have seen our trade, since NAFTA, grow from $50 million in 1992 to $450 million in 1996. We believe US policy must also be dedicated to the expansion of global markets.

Farmland finds that sanitary and phyto-sanitary non-tariff trade barriers, for meat and grain, are among the most important and prevalent of our concerns with respect to international marketing of Farmland products. Incidence and cost of problems related to these barriers, in addition to lost business, is increasing at an alarming rate. These barriers expose Farmland specifically and US agriculture in general to million of dollars of risk and lost trade.

Currently, other foreign countries (our competitors) are going forward with trade agreements among US markets in Latin America and the Pacific Rim. If this continues, the United States will be excluded. We must insure that all is done to allow US agricultural producers to compete.

The next round of global agricultural trade negotiations is scheduled to begin in 1999. The continued removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade, so that new markets are opened and access is increased to existing markets, is of particular importance to American agriculture. In order to adequately prepare for and participate in these negotiations, US trade officials and US agriculture need fast track authority now.

The farmers and ranchers who own Farmland support fast track authority as a tool in the pursuit of trade liberalization. They clearly understand the importance of world trade to US agriculture's continued growth.

BEEF USA

NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S BEEF ASSOCIATION

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FAST-TRACK NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY FOR TRADE
Statement By Clark S. Willingham, President-Elect
National Cattlemen's Beef Association
September 10, 1997

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National Pork Producers Council
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Remarks by NPPC President Jerry King
on Fast-Track Negotiating Authority
Wednesday, September 10, 1997

I am Jerry King a Victoria, Illinois-based pork producer-owner and general manager of a 2,500 sow farrow-to-finish operation. I have been raising hogs on my 1200-acre family farm since 1958. I am current president of the National Pork Producers Council. I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak to you all on behalf of U.S. pork producers to express our support for fast-track negotiating authority.

I am proud and honored to announce that later today I will be joining a number of other representatives of U.S. agriculture and business at the White House with the President for a kickoff of the fast-track initiative. Pork producers applaud the President for his action on this important trade matter, which is critically important to the U.S. pork industry and fundamentally important to the ability of the U.S. to compete and win in the global market as we enter the next century. We call on the Administration and the Congress to work quickly in order to pass legislation that will renew fast-track negotiating authority.

The U.S. pork industry has reaped tremendous benefits from recent trade agreements. Since 1995, when the Uruguay Round Agreement went into effect. U.S. pork exports to the world have increased by approximately 45 percent in volume terms and 75 percent in value terms from 1994 levels. The U.S. pork industry exported over one billion dollars of pork for the first time in 1996. We anticipate explosive export growth to continue in 1997.

U.S. pork exports to Mexico sky-rocketed in 1994 when NAFTA went into effect. Even with the devaluation of the peso, U.S. pork increased market share in Mexico. This would not have happened without NAFTA. U.S. pork now has over 95% of the Mexican pork import market and in 1996 Mexico was the pork industry's second most important market behind Japan in terms of value.

Like other American pork producers, my family has benefitted from these trade agreements through strong and growing exports. The boost in exports over the past several years has been fundamental to the economic health of our business. Last year global trade boosted the bottom line for all pork producers as exports added an estimated $10 per head to cash hog prices.

The continued growth and profitability of U.S. agriculture is inextricably linked to continued trade liberalization. That's why pork producers are ardent supporters of the renewal of fast-track negotiating authority. Later today, we will unleash 300 producers on Capitol Hill to lead the charge on fast-track.

I recognize that while the U.S. agricultural export performance has been good, foreign trade barriers and other factors continue to prevent us from realizing our potential in international markets. Based upon the annual foreign market barrier reports prepared by the office of the U.S. Trade Representative, it appears that about half of all foreign trade barriers are in the agricultural sector. The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates that agricultural exports are reduced by $4.7 billion annually by unjustifiable sanitary and phytosanitary measures alone. But these problems must not undermine agriculture's support for fast-track. Indeed, I believe these issues compel us to support fast-track so that we can find effective remedies to these outstanding problems.

Secretary Glickman has said "either we export or we die." I couldn't agree more with him. In the U.S. economy at large, agriculture was the number one positive contributor to the U.S. trade balance in 1996. American agriculture is more than twice as reliant on foreign trade as the U.S. economy as a whole, with exports currently accounting for an estimated 30 percent of agriculture's cash receipts. We have a mature market for pork and other agricultural products in the United States. However, the other 96% of the world, which lives outside our borders, is experiencing rapid economic growth. The first thing that people do when they move up from poverty is upgrade their diets. Simply put, if we don't get fast-track renewed, U.S. agriculture will lose billions of dollars in the short term and in the long run we risk losing our comparative advantage.

The next round of global agricultural trade negotiations is scheduled to begin in 1999. Removing tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade -- helping to open new markets and gain increased access to existing markets -- is critical for U.S. pork producers. If the United States is not leading the charge in 1999, at best, nothing will happen which means that U.S. agriculture will lose billions of dollars of potential sales. At worst, the EU and other countries will build momentum for initiatives hostile to U.S. agriculture such as weakening the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement. Adequate preparation for and participation in these negotiations require the renewal of fast-track authority now.

Fast-track authority is also needed so that the U.S. can pursue trade liberalization with our western hemisphere neighbors and the 18 member countries of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC). The U.S. pork industry is disadvantaged by the failure of the United States to keep up with the pace of trade agreements in the western hemisphere. The rapidly expanding Brazilian pork industry -- a key competitor to the U.S. industry -- now has preferential access into many markets to the detriment of U.S. producers. Canada, another significant competitor, has gained preferential access into Chile through a free trade agreement. With respect to the APEC nations, these countries will experience the majority of the world's population and income growth in the next 8 to 10 years, passing through the middle ranges of per capita income where the shift in dietary patterns is particularly pronounced. Yet, it is precisely these same countries which lack surplus food producing resources. The Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) projects that Chinese pork consumption will increase by over 23 percent, approximately 8 million metric tons, in the next ten years. Pork consumption is forecast to increase rapidly in many of the other APEC nations but, like China, most of these countries place significant restrictions on pork imports.

In sum, fast-track authority will facilitate further multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreements which will spur exports and keep U.S. agriculture healthy and profitable.

Clinton Presidential Records
Digital Records Marker

Divider Title: **COVER SHEETS From Contacts (Fast Track)**

Peter O'Keefe 08/04/97 01:03:48 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: fast track issue mtgs

FYI - Farmland Industries in Kansas City met with Mack.

---------------------- Forwarded by Peter O'Keefe/WHO/EOP on 08/04/97 12:46 PM ---------------------------

Andrew Friendly
08/01/97 05:54:57 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Peter O'Keefe/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: fast track issue mtgs

Peter,

In planning the WH mtgs on fast track with various issue groups, please make sure to include Farmland Industries, based in Kansas City. They have indicated to Mack a willingness to be very supportive.

Their Wash rep is Scott Shearer at (202) 783 - 5330. He and I have talked about trying top arrange a trip by Mack to KC to push fast track.

Also, after seeing todays ad in the Wash Post (pg. A 18), I am sure you'll include American International Group in your list of supporters.

Thanks

Andrew

Barlesky - back in DC Aug 25

- Peter - paper to VP?

- call Jay Berman / Vicky Radd Monday.

VP Roosevelt Rm.

Glickman

USDA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Telephone (202) 720-3631 Fax (202) 720-5437

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 8/5/97

NUMBER OF PAGES 3, **INCLUDING COVER SHEET**

PLEASE DELIVER TO: Barbara Woolley

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FROM:
- ☐ DAN GLICKMAN, SECRETARY
  - ☐ JOHN GIBSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT
- ☐ GREG FRAZIER, CHIEF OF STAFF
  - ☐ MIGUEL GONZALEZ, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ REBA PITTMAN EVANS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INTERNAL AFFAIRS
- ☒ PATRICK STEEL, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
- ☐ PAUL DRAZEK, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR POLICY
- ☐ ANNE KENNEDY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR POLICY
- ☐ ERIC OLSEN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR POLICY
- ☐ JANET POTTS, COUNSEL TO THE SECRETARY

MESSAGE: This is a list we prepared for the State Dinner w/ China. It will be expanded somewhat for Fast Track but these are many of the key players. I will call you tomorrow after our 11 am Mtg on Fast Track w/ the Secretary. Patrick

Victoria Radd
08/06/97 09:59:30 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Fast Track - Ag Groups

Also, we should include Peter Sher and Bob Novick from USTR (if possible). And please inform Tony Blinken and David Leavy (if they have an interest) that they are welcome to sit in.

Many thanks,
V.

USDA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Telephone (202) 720-3631 Fax (202) 720-5437

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 8/7/97

NUMBER OF PAGES 2, INCLUDING COVER SHEET

PLEASE DELIVER TO: Barbara Woolley
Public Liaison

FAX NUMBER: ( ) 456-6218 PHONE NUMBER: ( )

FROM:
- ☐ DAN GLICKMAN, SECRETARY
  - ☐ JOHN GIBSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT
- ☐ GREG FRAZIER, CHIEF OF STAFF
  - ☐ MIGUEL GONZALEZ, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ REBA PITTMAN EVANS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INTERNAL AFFAIRS
- ☒ PATRICK STEEL, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
- ☐ PAUL DRAZEK, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR POLICY
- ☐ ANNE KENNEDY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR POLICY
- ☐ ERIC OLSEN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR POLICY
- ☐ JANET POTTS, COUNSEL TO THE SECRETARY

MESSAGE: I will get you Pat Lewis' info. This is the big group.

Pat Lewis
720 4623

USDA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Telephone (202) 720-3631 Fax (202) 720-5437

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 8/13

NUMBER OF PAGES 2, **INCLUDING COVER SHEET**

PLEASE DELIVER TO: Barbara Woolley

FAX NUMBER: ( ) 456-6682 **PHONE NUMBER:** ( )

FROM:

- ☐ DAN GLICKMAN, SECRETARY
  - ☐ JOHN GIBSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT
- ☐ GREG FRAZIER, CHIEF OF STAFF
  - ☐ MIGUEL GONZALEZ, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ REBA PITTMAN EVANS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INTERNAL AFFAIRS
- ☒ PATRICK STEEL, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
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- ☐ ANNE KENNEDY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR POLICY
- ☐ ERIC OLSEN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR POLICY
- ☐ JANET POTTS, COUNSEL TO THE SECRETARY

MESSAGE:

List of Invitee's for Mon. Meeting with Jay Berman

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	WAVES Operations Center to Barbara Woolley; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	08/15/1997	b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Public Liaison
Barbara Woolley
OA/Box Number: 23689

FOLDER TITLE:
Fast Track 2

2017-0401-F
db4731

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Fast Track
180 Rm
11:00
AM
Mon Aug 18

1. USDA ~~FDA~~ folks

MAILMGT @ A1
08/15/97 03:02:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara D. Woolley

cc:
Subject: CONFIRMATION: APPT. REQUEST FOR WOOLLEY, BARBARA D

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO: (b)(6), (b)(7)c
Date: 08-15-1997
Time: 15:00:44

[002]

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: WOOLLEY, BARBARA D
Appointment Date: 8/18/97
Appointment Time: 11:00:00 AM
Appointment Room: 180
Appointment Building: OEOB
Appointment Requested by: WOOLLEY BARBARA D.
Phone Number of Requestor: 62155

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U64872

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

****
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 6
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 6
****

BARRMD, TERRY
KEITH, SUSAN
LAMBERT, CHARLES
MAGUIRE, ALFRED
SHEARER, SCOTT
TANK, AL

(b)(6)

6 4

2

pork
The Other
White Meat

National Pork Producers Council
122 C Street, NW, Suite 875
Washington, D.C. 20001

Facsimile Transmission

August 21, 1997—6:36 pm

Attention: Barbara Woolley

Company:

Telephone #:

Fax #: 456-6218, 456-6682

Subject: Washington Rep's Fast-Track List

Sender: Nick Giordano

Sender Telephone #: 202-347-3600

Sender Fax #: 202-347-5265

You should receive 9 page(s), *including this cover sheet*.. If you do not receive all the pages, please call the number above.

Comments: See attached.

pork

The Other White Meat

National Pork Producers Council
122 C Street, NW, Suite 875
Washington, D.C. 20001

Facsimile Transmission

August 21, 1997—8:14 pm

Attention: Barbara Woolley
Company:
Telephone #:
Fax #: 456-6218. 456-6682
Subject:

Sender: Nick Giordano
Sender Telephone #: 202-347-3600
Sender Fax #: 202-347-5265

You should receive 1 page(s), *including this cover sheet*.. If you do not receive all the pages, please call the number above.

Comments: I noticed an error in my earlier fax. Patrick Boyle from the American Meat Institute should get the invite as he runs the office. Len Condon does the trade work.

Pat Lewis

fax 690 2164

pork

The Other White Meat

National Pork Producers Council
122 C Street, NW, Suite 875
Washington, D.C. 20001

Facsimile Transmission

August 25, 1997—10:40 am

Attention: Barbara Woolley
Company:
Telephone #: 456-2930
Fax #: 456-6218
Subject: Fast-Track

Sender: Nick Giordano
Sender Telephone #: 202-347-3600
Sender Fax #: 202-347-5265

You should receive __1__ page(s), *including this cover sheet*.. If you do not receive all the pages, please call the number above.

Comments: You may have heard that Cindy Tough of USA Rice Federation passed away of cancer last week. For purposes of any meetings I am going to give you two names. Ralph Newman is Acting Administrator and is running the organization while they look for a new CEO. Jim Jarrod is the guy I generally interface with on trade issues.

Event

pork
The Other White Meat

National Pork Producers Council
122 C Street, NW, Suite 875
Washington, D.C. 20001

Facsimile Transmission
September 3, 1997—4:35 pm

Web Social Office

Attention: Barbara Woolley
Company:
Telephone #:
Fax #: 456-6218
Subject:

Sender: Nick Giordano
Sender Telephone #: 202-347-3600
Sender Fax #: 202-347-5265

You should receive 1 page(s), *including this cover sheet..* If you do not receive all the pages, please call the number above.

The following are the names of the Producer Presidents that you wanted:

National ~~Cattlemen's Beef~~ Corn Growers Association Ph: 202-628-7001 701-474-5471
1. Wally Hardy (until Sept. 30, 1997)
2. Ryland Utlaut (Oct. 1, 1997- Sept. 30, 1998)

American Soybean Association, Ph: 202-331-7373
Mark Berg

3. National Cattlemen Beef Assn.

09/03/97 WED 16:34 FAX 202 783 3457 NAT'L PORK 001

Event

pork The Other White Meat

National Pork Producers Council
122 C Street, NW, Suite 875
Washington, D.C. 20001

IMPORTANT CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE

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Facsimile Transmission
September 3, 1997—4:35 pm

Inter Special Office

Attention: Barbara Woolley
Company:
Telephone #:
Fax #: 456-6218
Subject:

Sender: Nick Giordano
Sender Telephone #: 202-347-3600
Sender Fax #: 202-347-5265

You should receive 1 page(s), *including this cover sheet..* If you do not receive all the pages, please call the number above.

The following are the names of the Producer Presidents that you wanted:

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1. Wally Hardy (until Sept. 30, 1997)
2. Ryland Utlaut (Oct. 1, 1997- Sept. 30, 1998)

American Soybean Association, Ph: 202-331-7373
Mark Berg

3. National Cattlemen Beef Assn.

pork. The Other White Meat

National Pork Producers Council
122 C Street, NW, Suite 875
Washington, D.C. 20001

Facsimile Transmission

Attention: Barbara Wooley
Company:
Telephone #:
Fax #:
Subject:

Sender:
Sender Telephone #: 202-347-3600
Sender Fax #: 202-347-5265

You should receive ____ page(s), *including this cover sheet.* If you do not receive all the pages, please call the number above.

Comments:

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. fax	Nick Giordano to Barbara Woolley; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	09/04/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Public Liaison
Barbara Woolley
OA/Box Number: 23689

FOLDER TITLE:
Fast Track 2

2017-0401-F
db4731

RESTRICTION CODES

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P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

pork The Other White Meat

National Pork Producers Council
122 C Street, NW, Suite 875
Washington, D.C. 20001

Facsimile Transmission

September 4, 1997—12:20 pm

Attention: Barbara Woolley
Company:
Telephone #:
Fax #: 456-6218
Subject:

06742

Sender: Nick Giordano
Sender Telephone #: 202-347-3600
Sender Fax #: 202-347-5265

You should receive 1 page(s), *including this cover sheet*.. If you do not receive all the pages, please call the number above.

The following person has asked to be included at the Briefing:

Kathryn Metz, American Cotton Shippers Assn.
(b)(6) [003]

I hope you can accommodate her. Thanks.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To:	FAX #	Telephone #
Barbara Wooley	456-6218	

FROM: Karen Weigert	FAX #	Telephone #
Legislative Affairs, Room 5065-S Washington, D.C. 20250	(202)720-8097	(202)720-6829

SUBJECT:

COMMENTS:

F.Y.I.

REGARDS.

PAGE 1/ 8

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FAS

To: Barbara Wesley	FAX #	Telephone #
	456-~~6218~~ 6682	
FROM: Ken Wegner	FAX #	Telephone #
Legislative Affairs,Room 5065-S Washington,D.C. 20250	(202)720-8097	(202)720-6829

SUBJECT:

COMMENTS:

REGARDS.

PAGE 1/

pork.
The Other White Meat

National Pork Producers Council
122 C Street, NW, Suite 875
Washington, D.C. 20001

Facsimile Transmission

September 9, 1997—1:41 pm

Attention: Barbara Woolley
Company: The White House
Telephone #:
Fax #: 456-6218
Subject: Requested Info

Sender: Nick Giordano
Sender Telephone #: 202-347-3600
Sender Fax #: 202-347-5265

You should receive __2__ page(s), *including this cover sheet..* If you do not receive all the pages, please call the number above.

Comments:

Barbara-

Here is a description of our organization in the first paragraph of the attached one-pager on fast track.

Please let me know if you need more.

Thanks.

ASA
American Soybean Association

Fax Cover Sheet

DATE: 9-9-97

TO: Barbara Woolsey

PHONE:
FAX: 456-6218

FROM: John Gordley

PHONE:
FAX:

RE:

CC:

Number of pages including cover sheet: 2

Message:

Washington Office

PHONE: 202/ 371-5511. FAX: 202/ 331-7036

1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, SUITE 1100, WASHINGTON, D.C.

NATIONAL
CORN GROWERS
`SSOCIATION

CORN FAX

1000 Executive Pkwy.
Suite 105
St. Louis, MO 63141

Phone: (314) 275-9915
Fax: (314) 275-7061
E-Mail: corninfo@ncga.com
Web Site: www.ncga.com

TO: Barbara Wooley
The White House - Public Liaison

FROM: Kevin Aandahl, Director of Communications

DATE: September 9, 1997

RE: NCGA Background Statement

If transmission problems occur, contact: Number of pages including cover:

MESSAGE:

Susan Keith in our Washington office asked me to send you a brief background statement on our ›rganization. Hopefully, the following will suffice:

The National Corn Growers Association actively represents the interests of producers of the nation's top grain crop. This organization's membership includes nearly 30,000 corn growers in 48 states and 42 affiliated state corn grower organizations. NCGA's mission is to create and increase opportunities for corn growers in a changing world and enhance corn utilization and profitability.

Farmland

Farmland Industries, Inc.
Suite 520 East
1100 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: 202 783-5330
Facsimile: 202 783-4381

Government Relations

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

TO:	Barbara Wooley
FACSIMILE #:	456-6218
FROM:	**P. Scott Shearer** **Director National Relations**
DATE:	September 9, 1997

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE: 1

SPECIAL NOTES: **Farmland Industries, Inc.**

Farmland Industries, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., is the largest farmer-owned cooperative in North America and one of the top 200 Fortune 500-listed companies. In 1996, company sales of $9.8 billion encompassed all 50 states and 74 countries, including $3.2 billion in meat products and $3.5 billion in grain. Focused on meeting the needs of its half million farmer-owners in the U.S., Canada and Mexico, Farmland is a highly diversified company with major business lines in crop production products, livestock feeds, petroleum, grain processing and marketing, and the processing and marketing of pork and beef products.

OUR FACSIMILE NO. IS 202/783-4381

Please Advise If You Have Any Problems Receiving This Transmission

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	FAX #	Telephone #
To: Barbara Wooly	456-6218	
FROM: Karen Weyss Legislative Affairs, Room 5065-S Washington, D.C. 20250	(202)720-8097	(202)720-6829

SUBJECT:

COMMENTS:

Names!

REGARDS.

PAGE 1/

Clinton Presidential Records
Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Divider Title: **Newsclippings**

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1997

Fast or Fatal Track for Democrats?

Politics & People

By Albert R. Hunt

The Irishman, as William Butler Yeats wrote, has "an abiding sense of tragedy which sustains him through temporary periods of joy." If political parties were nationalities, the Democrats would be Irish.

For Democrats, joyful over the schisms plaguing Republicans, there is a looming calamity: the fast-track initiative President Clinton will propose in September to give him authority to negotiate free-trade agreements.

There are two realities here: One, fast-track is essential if the U.S. is to continue to play a leading role in the global economy; but two, it will seriously exacerbate fault lines within the Democratic Party. It is a foregone conclusion that a decisive majority of congressional Democrats will vote against the president; the ensuing tensions will make it considerably harder for them to win back control of Congress in 1998.

The fast-track legislation would simply give the president the authority to negotiate trade agreements, whether bilateral deals with Chile and South Africa or sectoral pacts in areas like agriculture and financial services. These treaties then would be brought back to Congress for up-or-down approval but couldn't be amended or changed.

Without fast-track, any trade pact would become a special-interest bazaar in the legislative branch. When Congress started to reject portions of trade agreements a quarter-century ago, this procedure was necessitated. Such authority expired several years ago, and without it, any major trade deals are impossible.

As right as it is on the merits, the politics of fast-track are dicey. The opposition will include labor, many environmentalists, the Pat Buchanan-led economic nationalists and Ross Perot.

Despite the strong economy, the public is skeptical of unfettered free trade. In this week's Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll, respondents by a stunning 2-to-1 margin opposed giving the president fast-track authority.

Some of this is a residual effect of the 1993 North America Free Trade Agreement. U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky, in laying the groundwork for fast-track legislation, has talked to more than 175 members of Congress, and practically every one offers a Nafta horror story of some plant that moved or jobs that were lost. Actually, much of this is exaggerated; Nafta hasn't yet produced some of the benefits proponents promised, but neither has it caused the ills critics claim.

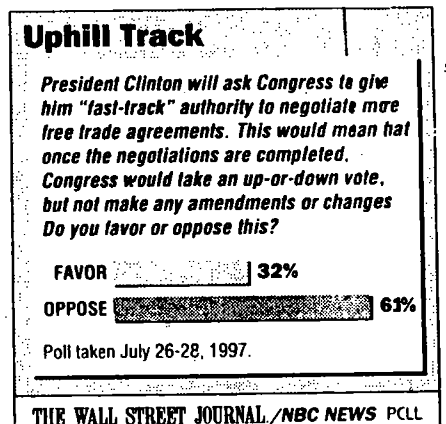
But the White House will try strenuously to divorce fast-track from these Nafta perceptions. "We won't fight this on the Nafta battleground," says Victoria Radd, a top White House aide who has been detailed to the fast-track fight. "We will fight it on the future battleground." Similarly, Ambassador Barshefsky says: "To say that fast track is Nafta ignores the necessity for U.S. leadership in the global economy."

But no matter how the argument is framed, it splits the Democratic party. It's a little bit of the New Democrat vs. Old Democrat schism. But more than that, it reflects different constituencies—the more traditional and usually industrial districts vs. higher-tech, cutting-edge sectors of the economy.

These splits will be symbolized today. The president will meet with several dozen House Democrats at the White House to pitch fast track. At about the same time, a few hundred yards away in the AFL-CIO building, the top labor chieftain, John Sweeney, will convene a meeting of leading legislative, political and media officials from major unions to map an anti-fast-track strategy.

It also goes to the politics of 2000. Leading the fight against fast track will be House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt (D., Mo.). Within the administration sits an uncomfortable Vice President Albert Gore, who knows the issue is going to cause him grief with core constituencies.

Mr. Gephardt has tried to persuade the administration to water down any request for fast-track authority, in order to limit the political fallout; even free-trade Democrats like California's Vic Fazio have voiced concern to both Mr. Gephardt and the White House over the likely political damage. But Clinton operatives are contemptuous of Mr. Gephardt's motives, charging he only advances thinly disguised protectionist pitches that the president finds unacceptable.



The administration plans an all-out push. It has hired an outside lobbyist to direct the campaign; the top cabinet officials will be actively engaged this fall; and it has enlisted two highly resourceful former members of congress, Republican Vin Weber and Democrat Tom Downey, a close confidant of Mr. Gore.

The battle will be waged first in the House, where Republicans publicly insist the White House must deliver 90 Democrats—privately, that number is more like 70—out of the 206 total House Democrats. But according to a reliable Democratic strategist, there are currently fewer than 60 Democratic votes for fast-track. At a White House meeting last week, Rep. Charles Rangel of New York, the ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means committee, pointedly warned the president he has to do more for workers displaced by trade pacts.

Other concessions may prove very elusive. The Nafta side agreement on labor and environment has proven toothless. Leading congressional Republicans now insist on going the other way, telling the White House there must be language that makes it clear that any trade negotiations involving labor and environmental matters will be very limited.

"If the president tries to cater to Dick Gephardt and John Sweeney, he's not going to get fast-track," bluntly warns Rep. David Dreier (R., Calif.), a key GOP trade strategist.

In the end, the president will probably succeed. Despite public opinion and formidable opposition, presidents almost invariably win major foreign policy and trade initiatives. Moreover, for all the rhetoric of labor, the pro-trade business community has more resources. And there would be consequences if fast-track fails. Trade negotiations would continue without the U.S.; only recently Canada cut a deal with Chile.

Moreover, as the president showed in the recently completed budget deal, when he needlessly caved in on some tax provisions in order to get a quick deal—to clear the decks for fast-track this fall—he often prefers dealing with Republicans. Thus, the likely final resolution—another second-term victory for the White House that virtually assures continued GOP control of the House in 1998—is a bargain to which Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans are growing accustomed.

ters to the Editor

Something's Out There, Somewhere

When I was young my cousin explained me that the Dow had just gone above 600 for the first time in history, and that we were lucky to see it. He speculated that it might even go above 1000 in our lifetimes. That it would be closing near 8000 was quite out of anyone's experience, and hence was not considered possible. I am struck, then, by the timing of the July 16 editorial-page piece by Guillermo Gonzalez, "Nobody Here but Us Earthlings." Mr. Gonzalez joins a long line of experts who have stated that nothing can exist that they, personally, can't imagine, based on their own experience. I am not convinced.

When I worked at NASA in the 1980s I was convinced that a fair number of astrophysicists and astronomers would have been willing to prove that life on Earth was so improbable that it, too, couldn't exist. Thankfully, this group has had to consider the data, in addition to their own prejudice. In fact, the history of modern astronomy has repeatedly demonstrated that Earth is not all that special, our own egos aside. There are probably millions of Earth-like planets in this galaxy alone. Because we Earthlings are here, it is much more likely that we aren't alone.

Mr. Gonzalez claimed to "consider the necessary conditions for both the origin of life" and its maintenance. This is remarkable, since the conditions for the origin of life are quite unknown. His list of conditions is thus somewhat laughable: only by finding life elsewhere will we ever be able to consider the common conditions that allow life, and throw out those that are merely "the way it was" on Earth. Far from weakening the case for extraterrestrial life, recent discoveries in astronomy (gamma-ray bursts, black holes, and asteroid impacts, etc.) only serve to tell us that we grew up in a tough neighborhood. Juxtaposed is the current understanding that life was widespread on Earth as much as 3.5 billion years ago (about one-third the age of the universe). Life here must have formed at a time when the bombardment of Earth by asteroids and comets was many times greater in both frequency and intensity, and at a time when Earth probably didn't even have an ozone layer to protect the surface from solar ultraviolet radiation.

I do agree with Mr. Gonzalez that "Why are we here?" is a perfectly reasonable question. Nonetheless, "Are we alone?" remains one of the most fascinating questions in science today.

JOHN D. RUMMEL, PH.D.
Marine Biological Laboratory
Woods Hole, Mass.

* * *

It amazes me that a professional astronomer should have such a stunningly inflexible mind as Mr. Gonzalez. Mr. Gonzalez argues that extraterrestrial life does not exist because it is statistically unlikely to occur elsewhere precisely the same way it occurred on Earth. Can he not imagine any possible scenario other than exactly what occurred here on Earth? He states that, if one "looks at the astronomical data with an open mind" it becomes obvious that "early estimates [of habitable worlds in the universe] were wildly optimistic." Mr. Gonzalez leaps from stating "Given that the laws of chemistry and physics are universal" to the hypothesis that life is only possible if an environment has "liquid water, a long-term stable energy source and" 17 particular elements. He also states that such an environment must also enjoy another 31 astronomical conditions for life to occur, leading to a "small window of opportunity."

Mr. González apparently knows every possible way that life can develop, perhaps after a brief consultation with God.

This kind of narrow thinking is deplorable in a scientist, trying to state that because certain conditions occurred in test case A (Earth) they must be present in test case B (elsewhere) for life to exist. For example, I concede that the presence of a nearby gas giant like Jupiter would greatly ease the process of life developing on a planet, but it would be unprofessional to state categorically that a gas giant is necessary for the development of life. Further, the vast majority of Mr. González's conditions have less merit than the gas giant hypothesis. The evidence does not support his conclusions.

JOHN HAUGH
Atlanta

* * *

Clearly, the parameters within which life (as we know it) can emerge, are narrow (i.e.: liquid water, moderate temperature range, etc.). Likewise, as our knowledge increases we find additional constraints which further define these boundaries. However, Mr. Gonzalez fails to mention that simultaneous with our discovery of narrowing pre-conditions for life, we're also finding a universe that is vastly larger, with millions of galaxies, "each" containing "billions" of stars. Obviously, while life will emerge only in special environments, the statistical probability of more and more such opportunities existing increases exponentially the further we look out toward the expanding edge of the universe.

Life indeed is a delicate achievement of nature. However, it is a fragility with broad dimensions. There are sponges and crabs thriving on this planet in total darkness next to undersea volcanic vents that spew toxic minerals and where the water would boil but for the intense pressure. There are fish in Antarctica who exist in subfreezing temperatures with blood chemically analogous to antifreeze. There are microbes that exist and propagate in pools of minerals and acids. Clearly, the size of the "window" for life is not as diminutive, nor as rare, as Mr. Gonzalez would have us believe.

The universe admittedly is a hostile place, as Mr. Gonzalez asserts. Galaxies do appear to harbor, at their center, massive black holes that spew dangerous radiation. Such a massive black hole, in fact, is most likely what lies at the center of our own Milky Way galaxy. Yet we and the dinosaurs before us managed to evolve into existence from one-celled life forms and collectively survived a couple of mass extinctions to ensure a couple of hundred million years of continuing life on this fragile sphere.

Yes, life is fragile and unique, but those are relative terms at best. The fragility is one honed in the raging furnaces of stars and therefore resilient and enduring. The uniqueness is one that is intrinsic, like a snowflake; each one different, but with infinite variations. While the creation of life surely requires nature to "follow the directions carefully when baking," per Mr. Gonzalez, we need to realize that our universe is comprised of nothing but trillions of "ovens" all cooking at once. Whether we choose to call the baker God or Nature, the sheer volume of implements at His disposal prove He has a fairly boundless margin of error in His recipes, and life is most likely His "soup du jour." Life is not a question. It is an imperative from the chef.

ANTONIO GONZALEZ
Pembroke Pines, Fla.

NOW's Opposition To Promise Keepers

The Rev. Ann K. Larson, in her July 22 Letter to the Editor, writes that I misrepresented her in my July 11 editorial-page piece "NOW's Time Is Past," by implying that she was a supporter of the Promise Keepers. For the record, the Rev. Larson made it clear to me when I interviewed her for the piece that she opposed the group. Her opposition should be evident from the fact that she sought to amend, rather than reject, NOW's virulently anti-Promise Keeper resolution. Nonetheless, I appreciated the fact that she was open-minded enough to grant in her amendment language that men have needs, too—something many of her colleagues at NOW cannot bring themselves to acknowledge.

SALLY L. SATEL
Washington

A Misunderstanding, Not Act of Bad Faith

In regard to your article about the breakup of Conrail, I would like to clarify several points regarding our relationship with the Norfolk Southern Railroad. During the winter and early spring we had several discussions with NS representatives on their proposed acquisition of Conrail and how it would affect our railroads. NS did make certain commitments to us at that time. Subsequent discussions with NS revealed that there was a misunderstanding between the parties as to the exact details of those commitments.

The tone of your article was that NS, having won the battle for acquisition of Conrail, was now reneging on promises made. I want to stress that, based on our subsequent conversations with NS, we believe this was an honest misunderstanding between the parties. We do not believe that NS acted in bad faith in dealing with us.

Our subsequent conversations with NS officials also resulted in their furnishing us with the details of what operating, commercial and service arrangements they will put in place when they take over Conrail. These arrangements are a distinct improvement over what we now have with Conrail, and we believe they are a strong foundation for further good faith discussions that we hope will result in the best commercial and industrial development environment in the North Central Pennsylvania region that we serve.

RICHARD D. ROBEY
President
North Shore Railroad Co.
Northumberland, Pa.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1997

Journal of Commerce, 9/8/97

Clinton seen deferring to GOP in order to stay on fast track

• *House minority leader expects the president to craft bill for trade authority around the wishes of the Republicans.*

BY WILLIAM ROBERTS
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE STAFF

WASHINGTON — With little time left to win renewed trade negotiating power this year, the White House this week will bow to the wishes of pro-business Republicans who control Congress.

At the same time, President Clinton, who is expected to ask Congress on Wednesday for new "fast-track" trade authority, will face vocal and troublesome demands from within his own party for inclusion of labor and environmental conditions in future trade pacts.

But in what is being described by House leaders who met with U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky last week as a practical approach, the administration will give Republicans what they want.

Focus is on 'how'

"Their concern is how, practically, to get this done," said House Minority Leader Rep. Richard A. Gephardt, who at a press briefing Friday outlined his views on what fast-track legislation should include and offered observations from a recent trip to Latin America.

Earlier last week, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Rep. Bill Archer, R-Texas, had also signaled he expects a trade negotiating request from the White House that sticks closely to what Republicans want.

"We want to get it passed, and they want to get it passed," Rep. Archer told reporters last week.

Fast-track trade negotiating authority is needed by the White House to bolster the standing of the U.S. Trade Representative's Office as it engages in what are often complex and difficult talks with other nations on lowering tariffs and opening markets to U.S. goods. By granting approval in advance, Congress agrees to treat any trade pact emerging from such talks on a fast-track procedure without amendment, thus closing off

Rep. Richard A. Gephardt

the threat that Congress would try to reopen a deal reached by U.S. negotiators.

Fast track has been stalled for three years because of a deadlock between the pro-labor and pro-environment Clinton administration and House Republicans who have been adamant in their opposition to giving unions and environmentalists a greater hand in crafting future trade rules.

Limited provisions

In recent talks with the administration House Democrats have been trying to get labor and environment standards treated in the fast-track legislation so that they would be accomodated in any trade pact that would follow from new talks. But, based on what Rep. Archer and Rep. Gephardt said following meetings with Ms. Barshefsky, it now appears the White House will agree to limiting environmental and labor provisions to a narrow range of what is "directly related to trade."

A possible candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 2000, Rep. Gephardt declined to seize an opportunity to differentiate himself sharply from Vice President Al Gore on an issue that plays to populist sentiments among some voters. Instead, he struck a conciliatory note Friday.

"To me trade is good. It's positive. We need free-trade agreements. We are moving toward a global economy. Integration of countries in the Americas is a good thing to do," Rep. Gephardt said.

But, he added, "the greater problem is these treaties create downward pressure on wages in our own country," citing a recent Department of Labor study that found threats by business leaders to move production facilities to Mexico were used in 65% of recent labor disputes and labor elections as way to hold down wages in the United States.

"It's an important issue," Rep. Gephardt said.

Latin American trip

The minority leader was also in Latin America recently visiting the leaders of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. He said he was primarily interested in the issue of fast track and trade and trying to get a sense of what Latin views and thoughts are on expanding trade with the United States.

Rep. Gephardt met with the presidents of each country, ministers of trade finance, labor and environment. He also met with officials of the American Chamber of Commerce, labor leaders and private organizations concerned about environment in each country.

"There is a lot of hope and optimism about the future and their ability to improve their economies," he said.

"They've got Mercosur and they're trying to make that work, and they're a little reticent about a free-trade agreement in the Americas. I think they see that as the future, but they are not willing to leap into that until they've been able to make what they've done work to their satisfaction," he said, adding "there's tremendous economic difficulties in the region."

Mercosur is a Spanish acronym for the Southern Cone Common Market, a regional trade agreement between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Rep. Gephardt had wrestled with the Bush administration in 1991 to widen fast track. Democrats were only able to get side agreements to Nafta, agreements that have been criticized as deficient and lacking enforcement capability.

The New York Times
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1997

Mr. Clinton Deserves 'Fast Track'

President Clinton begins an important battle with Congress this week for renewal of "fast track" authority, the right to submit trade agreements to Congress for a speedy vote without amendments. Without fast-track protection, countries will not negotiate trade accords with Washington for fear of endless revision. Not surprisingly, protectionist forces within both parties would be happy to block the no-amendment rule, even though every President over the past 20 years has used the rule to open up foreign markets and also bring down prices for American consumers.

The Administration needs fast track to complete negotiations within the World Trade Organization on opening markets to foreign-provided services, tightening copyright protections and prying open government contracts to bids by foreign companies. Fast track is also needed to negotiate trade agreements with Chile and other South American countries. They are already negotiating deals with Europe, Mexico and Canada that would give exports from those countries favored access.

Opponents ranging from isolationists to pro-union liberals indict trade pacts with environmentally lax and low-wage countries. The claim is that these countries steal American jobs and drive down living standards of American workers. But trade itself does not create or destroy jobs. The American economy will operate near full employment as long as Federal Reserve and budgetary policies remain sensible. Trade does shift jobs from apparel and 'her low-paying industries into high-paying export .dustries. The transition can be rough, but the long-term benefits are substantial.

Nor are low foreign wages the scourge that the forces led by the House majority leader, Richard Gephardt, proclaim. Low wages largely reflect low productivity, providing no net benefit to foreign manufacturers. Nor would higher foreign wages help American companies. Rising production costs would be offset by a falling exchange rate, leaving the net cost of imports to American buyers largely unchanged.

That said, the Administration goes too far in claiming that trade helps everyone. The influx into the United States of clothing and other goods produced with low-skilled labor has modestly pushed the wages of unskilled workers further behind the wages of skilled workers. But rising inequality should not be confused with falling living standards. After taking account of lower prices for imported goods and the availability of jobs in a fully employed economy, very few Americans actually lose.

Though labor and environmental conditions are rarely related directly to trade, the United States should condition trade pacts on a country's willingness to adopt agreements that provide basic international protections, like prohibitions on child labor and rights for union organizers. As in the trade accord with Mexico, Washington ought to insist that countries, like Chile, strictly enforce their own environmental laws.

Bill Archer, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, proposes a reasonable compromise that would allow the Administration to incorporate into the text of a fast-track accord labor and environmental conditions that directly affect trade in specific products. The details remain to be worked out, but the Archer plan offers an opportunity to fashion a sensible fast-track plan that can be made acceptable to Democrats.

Clinton Presidential Records
Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Divider Title: **Misc. Notes on Fast Track**

1. Farm Bureau
2. NFU
3. Fruits/Vege
4. Food Safety - Sept 15

Fast Track
4 major: Cattlemen / Cotton / Pork / John Deere

citrus / grain / tomatoes
food safety

1. whats our baggage?

the debate will be fashioned by opponents in the field bet. now & labor day

non tariffs
" scientific
state enterprises

Sept 10 - intro bill

Groups - before rollout
FB - supports
Farmland
NCC

Sugar - not a big player FT
dairy - " " "

Outreach
this Thurs 1. Small group - workers Thurs or early
be. 13- 2. Early Sept - heads of group week of 3rd
3. Bring 'l meeting to Hill.

Fast Track

Ad Hoc
30 - came to meeting

20 signed on

1 page on import to them
importance of NAFTA to them

Sept 3 Next meeting

Hill Activities - Scott

60 - Wash Reps

20 -

1. ITC open Board - 2 positions
- ag

4th -
60 rep → Mike Williams
→ Susan Brophy

Bush

Fast Track
Next 2 weeks

Glick
Jay
Vick
Mack

Roosevelt - theater style

40 opinion leaders

want good stories

Purpose:
expectations
ask questions
understand
outline bill

message: David Levy *331
off the record

4:00

Vicki open
Amb. Barshee
Glick
joint questions
Say Berman

Farmer Intro the Prez at event

Charlene - main points of trade record
do w/ fast Tra.
WTO agenda
import of bsis

Dec Glickman: impact sectors
Impact agri to promote ag Bus.
impact food safety
growth sector

8/1.97 Fast Track

1. Unfinished Bus. WTO
a. Govt procurement
b. Intell property
c. agriculture 99
d. services

2. Sector Agreements - 8
(ITA - broader
move beyond tariff barriers)
incl: medi equipe / oilseeds

3. APEC - FTAA in this Hemisphere
trade agree w/ Chile

What are you doing / stories

China MFN
last GATT

CQ article - need a broad message

audience of leadership
grassroots

(1) promises made & unmet
(2) good messages / success stories
(3) get people committed early

Large Wash Reps - prior to event
CEO / Press - incl in 10 Event
CEO meeting after eve

7:30 - 8:15

Fast Track Confere

Berman 6755 456 6755

B. Woolley 6755 6766

USDA 6755 X 7962

USTR 6755

✓ Pork 6766

✓ Cattle

✓ Farmlands

✓ Corn

✓ Soybeans

1. How bad our ruffled feathers
2. Enviro / Labor Confidential
3. Couple of purposes
   1 - talk to Congress/Public
   - why we need FT
   2 - address FT related deb
   why
   3 Not
   like to do

...Washington Trade Daily...

Volume 6, Number 164, pt 2
Trade Reports International Group
Monday, August 18, 1997

Calendar

Washington Trade Daily's Calendar offers notices of major meetings, conventions, Congressional and other public hearings, government deadlines, release dates for important trade-related announcements and other timely items of interest to the international trade community.

The Calendar is published weekly as a service of *Trade Reports International Group* and covers events up to two months in advance.

■■ indicates either a new or revised entry.

August 18 — Sunnyvale, Calif

■■ Rep. Zoe Lofgren discusses policy issues affecting high technology companies at a breakfast sponsored by the American Electronics Association, beginning at 7:30 am at Trimble Navigation. For further information contact AEA at (408) 987-4232.

Seattle

■■ The National Center for APEC sponsors a roundtable discussion on financing options for small businesses exporting to Asia Pacific countries, beginning at 8:30 am at the Business Enterprise Center. For further information contact the Center at (206) 441-9022.

August 20

■ The Commerce Department releases monthly trade balance statistics for June.

St John, Newfoundland

■ The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum senior officials meet through August 31.

August 21 — Atlanta

■ The US Poultry & Egg Association holds a two-day meeting at the Omni Hotel. For further information contact the Association at (770) 493-9401.

Washington

■■ The Heritage Foundation sponsors a panel discussion on US relations with China, beginning at 10:30 am at the Foundation. For further information contact the Foundation at (202) 546-4400.

August 22 — Detroit

■ The US-Africa Chamber of Commerce sponsors the African World Expo through August 24 at the Cobo Conference and Exhibition Center. For further information contact the Chamber at (202) 331-7053.

August 24 — St. John, Newfoundland

■ The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum senior officials meeting is held through August 31.

August 26 — Edmonton, Alberta

■ The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum energy ministers hold a two-day meeting.

August 27 Santiago
■ The third 1997 meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum business advisory council is held through August 29.

Reykjavik, Iceland
■ The US National Committee of the International Dairy Federation holds its annual sessions through September 1. For further information call the Federation at (847) 446-2402.

August 28 Washington
■■ The International Trade Commission sponsors a seminar on import prices and the competing goods effect with Dr. Phillip L. Swagel of the International Monetary Fund, beginning at 2 pm at the ITC. For further information contact the ITC at (202) 205-3226.

September 1
■ Labor Day Holiday

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
■ The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum on food, energy, environment and economic development holds a symposium through September 4.

September 2
■ Due date for public comments to the International Trade Commission for its annual report on production sharing and the use of US components and materials in foreign assembly operations. For further information contact ITC at (202) 205-3492.

September 4 Washington
■ The Commerce Department's materials processing equipment technical advisory committee holds an open meeting, beginning at 9 am at Commerce. For further information contact (202) 482-2583.

September 5 Washington
■ The German American Business Council sponsors a luncheon on globalization and systems integration of an international automotive supplier, beginning at 11:30 am at the Hyatt Park Hotel. For further information contact the Council at (202) 371-0555.

■■ Due date for public comments to the Senate Finance Committee on legislation (S 1093) to provide permanent most-favored-nation treatment to Laos. For further information contact Finance at (202) 224-4288.

September 6
■ The Commerce Department sponsors a technology trade mission to Israel, Tunisia and Morocco through September 13. For further information contact Commerce at (202) 482-0879.

September 7 Lima
■ The International Anti-Corruption Conference sponsored by IACC/Transparency International is held through September 11. For further information call 49-30-787-5908.

September 8 Washington
■ The Brazil-US Business Council holds its two-day plenary meeting on the Brazil-US trade agenda. For further information contact the Council at (202) 463-5485.

Chicago
■■ Seminars on importing and exporting made easy run through September 9 by the Laredo-Corpus Christi InfoCenter. For further information call (800) 292-2122.

September 9 Washington
■ The International Trade Administration holds a public hearing on proposed countervailing duty regulations, beginning at 10 am at the Commerce Department. For further information contact Commerce at (202) 482-0189.

Chicago
■ The US Dairy Export Council holds its annual export seminar through September 11 at the Swissôtel. For further information contact the Council at (703) 528-3049.

Jakarta ■ The US-Indonesian Project Finance Conference is held through September 11 at the Gran Melia Jakarta Hotel. For further information contact the Institute for Public-Private Partnerships at (202) 466-8930.

Washington ■■ The Commerce Department's sensors and instrumentation technical advisory committee holds a partially closed meeting, beginning at 9 am at Commerce. For further information contact Commerce at (202) 482-2583.

September 10
New York ■ The Institute of International Bankers holds its annual membership luncheon at noon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. For further information contact the Institute at (212) 421-1611.

New York ■ International Aid & Trade '97 is held through September 12 at Madison Square Garden. For further information contact the seminar at (416) 968-7252.

Houston ■■ The conference on Indonesia Customs and Pertimina is held. For further information contact IABA at (713) 752-8404.

Roanoke, Va. ■■ The annual Virginia conference on world trade is held through September 12. For further information contact the Virginia Chamber of Commerce at (804) 644-1607.

September 11
Washington ■ The International Trade Commission holds a two-day symposium on the economic implications of liberalizing Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation tariff and nontariff barriers to trade at the ITC. For further information contact the ITC at (202) 205-3125.

Washington ■ Rep. Ron Klink discusses the impact of the Clean Air Act on international policy at a breakfast sponsored by the German American Business Council, beginning at 8 am at the Willard Inter-Continental Hotel. For further information contact the Council at (202) 371-0555.

■ The Commerce Department releases second quarter 1997 statistics on international transactions.

Las Vegas ■ The National Mining Association sponsors MINExpo International 2000 through September 14. For further information contact NMA at (202) 463-2607.

Washington ■■ The House Ways and Means subcommittee on trade holds a hearing on the President's comprehensive review of the North American Free Trade Agreement, beginning at 10 am in room 1100 Longworth HOB.

September 13
Ottawa ■ The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum Women Leaders' Network is held through September 16.

September 16
Washington ■ Washington International Trade Association sponsors a discussion on trade responsibilities in the US government, beginning at 4:30 pm at AT&T. For further information contact WITA at (202) 293-4193.

Washington ■ The annual Satellite Communications Expo & Conference is held through September 19 at the Washington Convention Center. For further information contact Intertec Presentations at 1-800-388-8606.

Hong Kong ■■ The annual World Economic Development Congress is held through September 18. For further information contact World Congress LLC at 1-800-767-9499.

Washington ■■ The Overseas Private Investment Corporation board of directors meets.

<u>September 17</u>
Ottawa
■ The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum small and medium-sized enterprise ministerial meeting is held through September 18.

Montreal
■ The Asia-Pacific Expo is held through September 19. For further information contact Martin International at (514) 288-3931.

Memphis
■ The National Cotton Council holds its fall meeting through September 19.

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin
■ The American Corn Millers Federation holds its annual meeting at the Grand Geneva Resort & Spa through September 21. For further information call (202) 554-1614.

Washington
■ The Free Trade Area of the Americas working group on standards and technical barriers to trade meets through September 18.

Chicago
■■ A luncheon celebrating ASEAN's 30th anniversary is held, featuring Singapore Prime Minister H.E. Goh Tong. For further information contact the US-ASEAN Council at (202) 289-1911.

Manila
■■ The PowerTrends 2000+ international exhibition and conference is held through September 20. For further information contact Leverage International at (303) 937-1982.

Warsaw
■■ ACDI/VOCA holds a two-day conference on how emerging market countries can create working capital thorugh commodity storage and exchange development. For further information contact ACDI/VOCA at (202) 383-4972.

<u>September 18</u>
■ The Commerce Department releases monthly trade balance statistics for July.

Quebec
■ The parliamentary conference of the Americas is held through September 22.

<u>September 19</u>
Ottawa
■■ A conference on free trade in the Americas is held. For further information call (613) 562-5297.

<u>September 20</u>
Hong Kong
■■ The World Bank holds its annual meeting through September 24. For further information contact the World Bank at (202) 458-0358.

<u>September 21</u>
Washington
■ The National Customs Brokers & Forwarders Association of America holds its annual Washington conference through September 23 at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill. For further information contact the Association at (202) 466-0222.

Charleston, SC
■ The East-West Dairy Leaders Conference is held through September 23 at the Francis Marion Hotel. For further information call (919) 383-0044.

<u>September 22</u>
Hong Kong
■ The Institute of International Bankers holds its annual breakfast dialogue with government officials at the Hotel Furama Kempinski. For further information contact the Institute at (212) 421-1611.

Geneva
■ The World Trade Organization Committee on Environment and Trade meets through September 24 on its work programs related to the interlinkages between the multilateral agendas on the environment and trade.

Taipei
■ SEMICON Taiwan semiconductor conference and exposition is held at the World Trade Center through September 24. For further information contact the Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International trade association at (886) 3-573-3399.