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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

IOWA

JUNE 18, 1976

IOWA

Capital: Des Moines
Nickname: Hawkeye State
Motto: "Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We
Will Maintain"
State flower: Wild rose
State tree: Oak
State bird: Eastern goldfinch
Area: 56,032 sq. miles (ranks twenty-fifth)
Population: 2,824,376 (ranks twenty-fifth)
Misc. - The meaning of the name Iowa is uncertain,
but Iowans prefer the translation
"Beautiful Land".

Entered the union Dec. 28, 1846: The twenty-ninth state.

Iowa has some of the world's finest farmland, and it has always been one of America's leading farm states; no other state has so large a proportion of arable land (84-90%).

The state ranked second only to California in total receipts for farm products, (\$3.8 billion in 1974). In field crops, Iowa ranked first in corn, second in soybeans, and fourth in alfalfa.

Iowa has the richest livestock industry in the nation. The state has by far the most hogs, twice as many as runner-up Illinois. It is the second largest cattle raising state; it also ranks high in chickens, turkeys, and sheep.

The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 140,354 farms, 9% fewer than in the 1964 census. The average farm size increased by twenty acres. Total value of:

agriculture products	-	\$7.7 billion
livestock and poultry	-	\$3.8 billion
crops	-	\$2.9 billion

Much of Iowa's manufacturing is centered around the farm industry, producing farm implements and processing farm products. Recently manufacturing has expanded with new industries entering the state. Goods produced in the state now include appliances, tires, furnaces, and auto accessories. Value added by manufacture is over \$4.7 billion a year.

Des Moines is an important insurance center. Fifty-six companies have their headquarters there, including Equitable Life - the oldest company west of the Mississippi - and Banker's Life - the largest.

Tourism adds \$400 million dollars annually to Iowa's economy. Attractions include Herbert Hoover's birthplace and library near West Branch, tulip festivals at Pella and Orange City in May, the Iowa State Fair in Des Moines in August, several rodeos, and ninety-one state parks and recreation areas.

Iowa was originally claimed by the French as part of Louisiana. They ceded the area to Spain in 1762. The Spanish, like the French, set up trading posts along the Mississippi but did not establish permanent settlements. After Napoleon regained the land for France, he sold it to the United States in 1803 as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

Initially, hostile Indians made the area too dangerous to settle. In 1832 the Sac and Fox Indians signed a treaty ceding part of eastern Iowa to the white men. Even before the territory was legally offered for sale, squatters arrived and set up illegal claims associations to prevent competitive bidding and protect their claims if the land was opened for sale. The government was lax in enforcing the laws and allowed the settlers to keep their homesteads. There had been less than fifty whites in Iowa in 1832; by 1840 there were over forty thousand.

In 1838, Congress created the territory of Iowa. The population continued to grow rapidly. Americans from the eastern states and thousands of European immigrants established homesteads, and steadily pushed the boundaries of settled territory northward and westward. Between 1840 and 1850 the population quadrupled to almost two hundred thousand.

The state's first capital was Burlington. The capital was moved to Iowa City in 1839 and to Des Moines in 1857.

Iowa was admitted to the Union in 1846. In its early days the state suffered the lawlessness and violence common in most frontier states. The spirit of the era was embodied by Iowan Buffalo Bill Cody and his touring wild west show.

Iowans were firmly opposed to slavery. The people of Iowa considered the Kansas-Nebraska Act an attempt to turn those two neighboring states into slave states. This helped change the once strongly Democratic state into a Republican stronghold. The state supported the Union during the Civil War.

The Democratic party did not recover until recently in Iowa. The state consistently had elected Republican governors and legislators until the late sixties.

IOWA - DEMOGRAPHICS

Major Cities -

Des Moines	200,587
Cedar Rapids	110,642
Sioux City	85,925
Waterloo	75,533
Dubuque	62,309

Population Characteristics -

Total	2,824,376	
Urban	1,405,917	50%
Suburban	210,488	7%
Rural	1,207,971	43%

Median age - 28.8 years (national 28.1)

Education: (over age twenty-five) 59% four years of high school
9% four years of college
Iowa has the lowest illiteracy rate in the country,
less than 1%.

Median Income: \$9,0961 Ranks seventeenth (national \$9,586)
White families \$9,138
Black families \$6,916
About (9% of the families are below
the poverty level.

Work Force -

Total	1,128,817		
Men	717,106	63%	
Women	411,711	37%	
Men -			
skilled blue collar	120,9805	17%	
farmers and farm managers	106,195	15%	
unskilled operatives	82,608	12%	
Women -			
clerical	123,595	30%	
service	88,368	21%	
professional	64,210	15.5%	

Racial Makeup:

White	2,782,762	98%
Black	32,596	1%
American Indians	2,992	.1%
Japanese	1,009	.03%
Chinese	993	.03%
Filipino	614	.02%

Ethnic Groups - (first and second generation)

Germany	101,974	3.6%
Sweden	21,108	.74%
Norway	20,418	.72%
United Kingdom	22,008	.78%
Denmark	20,024	.70%
Netherlands	19,213	.68%
Hispanic	17,448	.60%

CAMPAIGN PROFILE

IOWA PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

Political Chairman:	Ralph McCartney
Political Vice-Chairman:	Mrs. Steve (Dawn) Roberts
Finance Chairman:	Crawford Hubbell
Field Representative:	John Spooner
1st District Chairman:	Earl Yoder
2nd District Chairmen:	Stu Carleton Cliff Lamborne Bruce Oakley
3rd District Chairmen:	Bill Burger Murray Lawson
4th District Chairmen:	Bob Tyson Ben Webster
5th District Chairman:	Rann Peterson
6th District Chairman:	Wiley Mayne

IOWA

DELEGATE SELECTION

On Friday, June 18th the Congressional District Presidential Caucuses are held in Des Moines.

Each of the six Congressional District Caucuses will elect three delegates and three alternates - for a total of 18 "district" delegates and 18 "district" alternates.

In addition, each district will nominate two delegates and two alternates for inclusion on the slate of 18 "at-large" delegates and 18 "at-large" alternates. In effect, each district will elect or nominate five delegates and five alternates — a total of thirty delegates and thirty alternates.

The final six "at-large" delegates and six "at-large" alternates will be placed before the State Convention by a nominating committee. The State Convention will be held Saturday, June 19th. The "at-large" slate will also include the nominations from the Districts for twelve delegates and twelve alternates.

IOWA CONVENTION STRUCTURE

1. Friday, June 18, District Caucuses

There will be a command post in Rooms C and D of the Hotel Savery. In the command post will be Ed Terrill, Stu Spencer, Bill Russo, Bill Tucker (Parliamentarian), Wyeth Willie (Governor's Office), and two secretaries. There will be telephone communications between the command post and the six district caucus sites.

In each district caucus site, there is a district floor leader who is assisted by one representative of the Governor's staff and one President Ford Committee staff member. In addition, they will be supplied with six to ten runners. They will communicate on the floor to the county floor leaders. There will be one floor leader per county and for counties with more than 15 delegates, there is an additional layer of unit floor leaders, one per 10 to 15 delegates.

Communications will flow from the floor leaders up to the district leaders and to the command post down to the district leaders.

Full packages are being prepared for the district floor leaders and the county leaders which will contain a full listing of delegates identified as Ford, Reagan and Undecided, and of who is expected to attend. Tally sheets for tabulating actual votes and comparing actual vote to expected vote will be included. Pre-printed official Ford delegate cards for distribution will also be available to the district leaders.

After Friday night caucuses adjourn, the district floor leaders will return to the command post to be de-briefed on the vote counts in their districts so that they will have an accurate reading for decision Saturday at the State Convention.

2. Saturday, June 19, State Convention

The command post will be a Winnebago Motor Home which will be parked outside the Veterans Auditorium. Located in the command post will be the same individuals as Friday night. Walkie-talkie communication will be maintained between the Winnebago and the floor of the State Convention to the State Convention floor leader who, at this time, (Thursday) is our State Chairman Ralph McCartney, but who may be someone else.

The state floor leader will communicate directly to the district floor leaders via walkie-talkies. The same process for district floor leaders to the county floor leaders to unit floor leaders to delegates will be used on Saturday as used on Friday in the caucuses.

Note: Wednesday night Iowa PFC officials met with all the district floor leaders. The meeting was productive and encouraging. The district leaders understand for the most part the importance of their work and are doing that work. That meeting showed your candidacy continuing strong in the first, fourth and sixth districts, stronger than expected in the second district, somewhat behind schedule in the fifth and, as expected, a problem in the third.

PRESENT CAMPAIGN STRATEGY - IOWA

The polling continues all the time. However, our major stress now is to contact all the Ford delegates to the State Convention to be sure that they are going to be present at the district caucuses and the State Convention. They have to be physically present to vote in the district caucuses and the State Convention.

The Iowa PFC is checking all the hotel reservations to discover the number of people who are attending, and where and in what rooms the delegates will be staying. All counties are being checked except for Polk because Polk County (Des Moines) is hosting the convention.

The first test vote comes the night of the district caucuses. The PFC will meet after the district caucuses with the roll call vote which will give them an accurate reading as to which Ford, Reagan and Undecided delegates are actually attending.

Using those figures, the PFC will contact your supporters who were not attending the district caucuses to be sure that they will attend the State Convention. They will also have a program on Saturday to get all your delegates at the State Convention and hold them until after the convention adjourns.

At the district caucuses, each district nominates two people for the Nominating Committee. From the look of it, the PFC will control the Nominating Committee which will name the six at-large delegates. It also looks as though the PFC will control the rules and credentials committees, too.

ISSUES AND GUIDANCE

IOWA

THE MAJOR ISSUES AND GUIDANCE

1. General Comment

The state is generally in good shape. The economy is strong, unemployment is running two to three points below the national average, and state and local governments are solvent. Farmers and the insurance industry are doing well. You have a strong base of support, but the Reagan forces have been effective in the caucuses.

2. Common Situs

The Common Situs Picketing bill was a big issue in Iowa. You might want to note that Iowa is a "Right to Work State".

3. Embargo on Grain Exports

The Iowa farmer has never understood the reason for the embargo policy and continues to resent it. Governor Ray believes you will have to work to overcome this resentment. Rep. Charles Grassley believes you should further pledge your opposition to grain export controls, and stress that your administration is working to expand our foreign agricultural markets.

4. Estate Tax Reform

Estate Tax Reform is undoubtedly the biggest concern in rural areas. Rep. Grassley recommends that you not get too specific because your plan is seen as not offering enough.

5. Grain Inspection Bill

Farmers want tougher inspection. They generally do not like the Senate version of the inspection bill and are more comfortable with the House bill. Governor Ray feels that the Federal Government must toughen the inspection process and cannot leave it up to private distributors. The farmers are watching you closely on this one. They reacted negatively to your El Paso statement on avoiding more Federal responsibility in this area.

6. Packer Bonding Bill

This is a big issue in western Iowa, where a packing house went under last year causing great financial loss to many farmers. The bill is popular with farmers. It has passed the House and is likely to come up in the Senate Friday or early next week. You are on record as supporting the bill.

7. Rebuilding of Alton Lock & Dam No. 26

This issue concerns an Army Corps of Engineers dam project on the Mississippi River near Alton, Illinois. The dam and locks are in need of repair or replacement. Environmentalists are afraid the project will provide an excuse to deepen the river, upsetting the environmental balance, and are working hard to block the project. Should the dam close down (a possibility if rebuilding is delayed), the economic consequences to farmers and shippers in Iowa will be severe, requiring use of rail and truck. Secretary Coleman has recently sought agreement on a proposal for repairs without channel deepening. A suggested question and answer is included in this book.

8. Federal Subsidies to Foreign Governments for Palm Oil

Some developing countries are using U.S. foreign aid to produce palm oil, which is imported back to the United States at prices below domestic soybean oil -- for which palm oil is a substitute. This is not a major issue, but offers an opportunity for you to express familiarity with a little-known problem -- without making any policy judgments -- and score some easy points with the farmer. A suggested question and answer is included in this book.

9. Prisons

This is not a public issue, but it is hotly debated among state officials and politicians. Liberals want no new prisons. The proposed cut-back in LEAA assistance would jeopardize Iowa prison reform and development efforts aimed at the over-crowded prison system. More Administration support would strengthen the hands of the moderates and conservatives on this issue.

10. Meat Imports

Cattle farmers continue to oppose beef imported from New Zealand and Argentina and want tougher import quotas. This position, of course, is not shared by feed growers and other farmers, who support our general policy of lessening quotas.

11. Des Moines

Housing is a major local issue. Prices of homes in the suburbs are high and increasing, and no government funds are available for re-developing the inner-city. The mayor has set up a task force of bankers, insurance company representatives and other private sector leaders to raise capital for local housing projects.

12. Political Notes

- . The Iowa legislature recently ended the longest session in the state's history. This was the first session controlled by the Democrats, and some feel it reflected poor leadership.
- . The public is in an anti-Congress mood. Congressional inaction on energy is still an issue. You should not be afraid to take off the gloves in Iowa in attacking Congress.

13. Rep. Grassley

Is you should talk about Rep. Charles Grassley, the sole Republican member of Congress from Iowa, the Congressional Liaison Office suggests you mention the fact that Mr. Grassley is one of the very few members of Congress with a 100% voting and attendance record. Congressman Grassley feels that the key in this year's election is going to be the elderly. He is on the Select Committee on Aging.) In March, you signed into law a bill co-sponsored by the Congressman which prohibited discrimination in the granting of credit on the basis of age (HR-6516).

Shuman/McConahey/Loeffler
June 17, 1976

IOWA Q & A'S

ALTON, ILLINOIS, LOCK AND DAM PROJECT

- Q. The Army Corps of Engineers has recommended construction of expanded locks and a new dam at Alton, Illinois, on the Mississippi River. Environmentalists and railroad interests who do not feel that the waterway shippers should be subsidized have been able to block appropriations for the project. Do you support it?
- A. I am aware of the need for repair at the Alton Lock and Dam 26, and I am told that the size of the present Lock may create a traffic jam. I am also aware that any project of this type does have the potential of adverse environmental impact.

I understand that the Army's Board of Engineers has just provided its recommendations on this project to the Chief of Engineers. After the State and Federal agencies, as well as other concerned individuals have had a chance to comment, the Secretary of the Army will make his recommendations and transmit the entire package to my office, and we will make our proposals to Congress. With all these steps to go, it is obviously a bit premature for me to take a position on this project.

6/17/76

PALM OIL IMPORTS

- Q. Palm oil imports have doubled in the past year and threatened to erode the market for U.S. soybean oil. What do you propose to do about it?
- A. I know that this is a problem, and that U.S. funds were used through the World Bank to increase foreign palm oil production. My Administration is currently studying the various options for dealing with it, and I expect to make a decision soon. The current and projected levels of palm oil imports are significant enough for some positive Government action.

BACKGROUND: A recent Department of Agriculture study has pointed out the growing volume of palm oil imports into the U.S. market. With increased world palm oil production forecast for the next few years, considerably larger U.S. imports are projected for 1985.

PL/6/17/76