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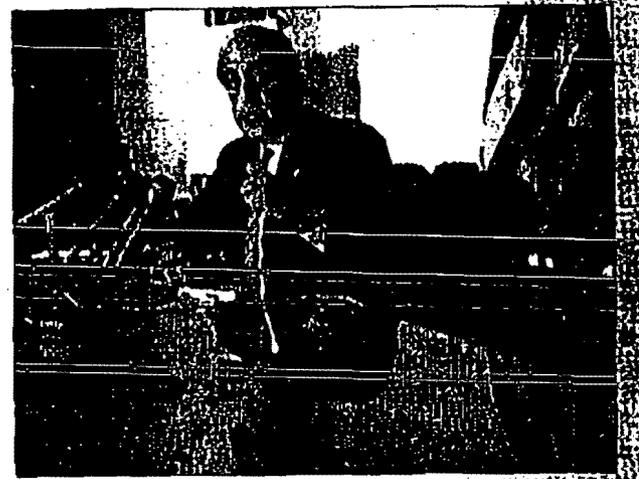
Glickman

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# Confirmed

## Senate unanimously votes in Glickman as agriculture secretary



In becoming the nation's 26th secretary of agriculture, Dan Glickman is only the third Kansan ever to head a Cabinet department, and the first in 55 years.

### GLICKMAN'S PLATE

**FOOD:** Congress is debating the \$77 billion food program that helps the disabled and the elderly.

**SCHOOL LUNCHES:** There's a heated debate over Republican plans to cut school lunch programs, which cost \$30 million each school day.

**1995 FARM BILL:** Congress has begun work on the five-year blueprint for farm food and farm programs; many programs will be controversial.

**ENVIRONMENT:** Republicans want to ease regulations on private property, but fear the impact of less protection on water and wildlife.

By Tom Webb  
Eagle Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — After an enthusiastic 94-0 vote from the Senate, former Wichita congressman Dan Glickman was sworn in Thursday as the nation's 26th secretary of agriculture.

"It's good to be here, finally, after a very long time," said Glickman, moments after taking the oath of office at U.S. Department of Agriculture headquarters. "I know there are a lot of big issues coming up, and I'm ready to go."

Glickman is only the third Kansan ever to head a Cabinet department, and the first in 55 years. But he now joins a constellation of powerful Kansans in Washington unparalleled in state history.

Wearing a sunflower tie and his trademark sunflower lapel pin, Glickman on Thursday paid tribute to his roots and the Kansans who supported him. But, he cautioned, "I am not the secretary who represents Kansas anymore, I represent the

whole country. I'm going to have to look at the entire country's agricultural problems."

Glickman becomes the country's first agriculture secretary ever to have lived on a farm or in a rural community. Still, his knowledge of farm and food programs, his long advocacy of rural and nutrition concerns, and his good-natured personality seemed to calm any doubts about placing a city boy in the job.

"I believe Dan Glickman is perhaps one of the most qualified people to be nominated for this position, at least in recent memory," said Senate Democratic Leader Tom Daschle of South Dakota. "He understands the importance of agriculture, of rural America, of all the challenges that we face."

Added Sen. Bob Dole, the Republican leader, "The people of Kansas are proud of Dan Glickman. I am pleased to recommend him to be

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## GLICKMAN

From Page 1A

secretary of agriculture."

The Senate's bipartisan vote gave President Clinton a new Cabinet official and, despite a delay caused by an exhaustive background check, one of the few smooth nominations he's had recently.

The agriculture secretary oversees a \$64 billion budget and programs that ultimately touch every consumer in America. Its work includes food stamps and farm programs, the Forest Service and school lunches, agricultural research and food safety, nutrition programs and soil conservation.

Nevertheless, USDA is in considerable transition.

Its sprawling staff has been whittled significantly, but it still has 100,000 employees and is certain to be the target of more cuts. A new

Republican Congress has proposed cutting back food stamps, school lunches and other nutrition programs. And the debate has just begun over government farm programs.

As Clinton's point man on farm and food issues, Glickman will be expected to champion the administration's view that deep cuts are unwise and mean-spirited. But asked Thursday how he'd fight Republican plans, Glickman showed his conciliatory nature.

"I don't want to start out by fighting anybody," he replied. "I take into this job, I think, a less partisan perspective and approach, and an approach that tries to work with Republicans on agriculture and farm issues."

He'll soon have plenty of chances as USDA and Congress began crafting the 1995 farm bill, the blueprint for America's food and nutrition programs. Don't look for Glickman's

USDA to suggest hacking away at farm programs, though.

"The president has made the judgment that agriculture has already taken a big lion's share of cuts for the last 10 years," he said. "But we'll obviously have to work with Congress to see what their ideas are."

Glickman, 50, was born in Wichita, the son of a scrap metal dealer. An attorney, he was first elected to Congress in 1976 and served 18 years before being upset in November by Republican challenger Todd Tiahrt.

Glickman succeeds Mike Espy, who resigned as agriculture secretary at the end of 1994 during an investigation into charges he accepted favors from agribusiness companies and used his travel privileges improperly.

In addition to Glickman, Kansas can now boast that it is the home state of the Senate's most powerful

woman (Dole), the Senate's most powerful woman (Senate Labor Committee Chairman Nancy Kassebaum), the House's most powerful woman (House Small Business Chairman Jan Meyers) and the House's most powerful voice on food and farm issues (Agriculture Committee Chairman Pat Roberts). That concentration has already led to some grumbling, which Glickman laughed off when asked about "the Kansas mafia."

"Since it's the Kansas mafia, we're not going to tell anyone our plans, we're just going to take over," he deadpanned, then smiled and added, "No, I'm just kidding."

But it won't mean taking over a political campaign, Glickman said.

"I'm not pursuing any Senate run," he said. "I can't tell what would happen 15 or 20 years from now, but I can tell you I have no interest in running for the Senate in 1996. I've got a job to do."

Eastern Shore News  
Dec. 2, 1995

Shoreweek 1

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# Eastern S

Vol. XCVIII No. 96 Publication No. 166,140

Tuesday, Va. State



Jill Thompson, a U.S. Agriculture Dept. official, signs a document allowing the Accomack-Norfolk Enterprise Community to begin spending \$0 million in federal funds. AA (left to right) Monte Panney, executive director of the Eastern Shore Economic Empowerment & Housing Corp., Northampton County Administrator Tom Harris and Arthur Carter, president of the corporation, wait to sign the agreement. (Photo by Al Edmonds)

Study has broad implications for farmers

## Committee hears views

on ground water issues

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To: J. J. Bart / Tom Panney  
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

AG SECRETARY NOMINEE

DM Register 3/20 (117)

# Glickman faces grilling, but appears to be a lock

The Agriculture Committee chairman and Senate GOP leader Dole both see no obstacle to confirmation.

By RONALD A. TAYLOR  
GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

Washington, D.C. — It is difficult to find a Washington observer who doesn't believe Dan Glickman should emerge by week's end a sure bet to win Senate approval as agriculture secretary.

But it won't be a stroll in the park for President Clinton's nominee as he seeks the approval of the Republican-dominated Senate Agriculture Committee.

Still, on the eve of Senate confirmation hearings, which begin Tuesday, Glickman can count on widespread respect as an expert on farm issues accumulated during nine terms in the House.

He is also considered a vital political link between the Democratic White House and the Republican Congress in a year during which a farm bill will be written.

## GOP Supporters

Agriculture Committee Chairman Richard Lugar, R-Ind., says he is confident the confirmation hearings will go smoothly.

And Glickman also can count on the support of Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, a fellow Kansan whose endorsement reportedly helped when Clinton was searching for a replacement for Mike Espy.

Espy resigned under pressure after questions were raised about the former Mississippi congress-

man's handling of personal and departmental finances.

Despite the bipartisan backing, Glickman expects tough questions about his own controversies. The most recent development centers on disclosures that his daughter used a credit card paid by Glickman's unsuccessful re-election campaign last year.

And Glickman probably will have to explain why he was on the list of members of Congress who bounced checks at the House bank — there were at least 106 such checks.

## Doesn't Appear Partisan

Those who know Glickman believe that, when pressured by committee members such as Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., he will remain affable.

"I'm sure he will be very conciliatory," said Eric Yost, a former Kansas legislator and the man who gave Glickman his closest re-election challenge before 1994.

"One of his strengths is not to appear to be partisan," he said. "Everybody in Washington is partisan, but he does a particularly good job at covering it up."

Other Kansas Republicans are not so kind, however, accusing Glickman of being a liberal who says one thing and does another.

What matters to Lugar, though, are the answers to questions about the future of the Department of Agriculture.

## Questions Ahead

Shortly after Clinton announced Glickman's appointment, Lugar said: "I will ask his comprehensive view of agricultural policies through substance of the agricultural policies through specific questions such as:

- "Why are acreage reduction programs sound public or fiscal policy when they require farmers to idle productive land and spread their fixed costs over fewer acres, negatively affecting their ability to turn a profit?"



Glickman  
*A sure thing?*

## DAN GLICKMAN

Biographical information on Dan Glickman, nominated by President Clinton to be agriculture secretary:

Age: 50.

Career: Practiced law, 1969-1976; president, Wichita Board of Education, 1973-1976; U.S. representative, 1976-1994

Legislative committees: Agriculture; Judiciary; Science, Space and Technology; Select Intelligence (chairman)

Party: Democratic  
Education: B.A., University of Michigan; J.D., George Washington University

Home: Wichita, Kan.

Family: Wife, Rhoda; two children

- "Would our nation run a serious risk of losing its abundant food supply if commodity programs did not exist? Why should taxpayers subsidize farmers when they do not subsidize small businesses, which have a failure rate hovering around 50 percent?"

- "What is the rationale for subsidizing some crops but not others? Is there evidence that producers of non-subsidized crops have prospered less?"

- "Why is subsidized crop insurance and disaster relief appropriate for agriculture and not for other sectors of our economy?"

(117)

3-20-95

KC Star

# Glickman awaits affirmation process

**Agriculture programs, policy undoubtedly will be targeted in hearings.**

By JAMES KUHNHENN  
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Dan Glickman, fresh from a grueling FBI background check, begins his confirmation hearings Tuesday for secretary of agriculture faced with a Congress that is increasingly unsympathetic to subsidizing farmers.

It's a tough spot for a Kansan.

The former Democratic congressman from Wichita was tapped by President Clinton to head the huge Department of Agriculture just as Congress begins its, twice-a-decade review of federal agricultural policy.

It didn't help that Glickman's background check took so long that the debate over the 1995 Farm Bill started without him.

FBI agents assigned to conduct a routine check on Glickman came across allegations made against him in 1992 by a former chief of staff, who claimed Glickman and his family used campaign credit cards and telephone cards for personal expenses.

One source familiar with the FBI inquiry said agents found that Glickman had reimbursed personal expenses he placed on a campaign credit card and apparently found no abuse of his office telephone. Sources said the FBI report is thorough, even noting that Glickman had accumulated

numerous parking tickets during his years in Congress that he ultimately paid in 1991.

Those issues are not expected to board him during his confirmation hearings, scheduled to last three days.

The toughest questions are bound to come from Sen. Richard Lugar, the Republican chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee and a foe of farm subsidies.

Lugar, of Indiana, has recommended cutting farm price supports by 3 percent a year in the major program crop commodities such as wheat and corn. Such a reduction would save \$11.45 billion over the next five years, by Lugar's estimates. He also would eliminate the Export Enhancement Program, a \$3.4 billion ticket item.

The Clinton administration has offered little rebuttal to Lugar's plan, saying it is still formulating a position on the 1995 farm bill.

The only response came from acting Agriculture Secretary Richard Rominger. "I think that is a faster glide path than we would propose and faster than would be safe for the American economy."

And the Agriculture Department's top economist concluded recently that Lugar's proposal would cause "serious losses to farm income and food production especially in the northern plains, the southern plains and delta states."

But it will be up to Glickman to answer Lugar's questions.

And he'll be in familiar territory.



Dan Glickman ... confirmation starts Tuesday

As a member of Congress, Glickman was a senior member of the House Agriculture Committee, eventually heading its wheat, soybeans and feed grains subcommittee. By 1990, he had become one of the main deal makers on that year's farm bill, negotiating between farm state members who wanted more subsidies and those who wanted to cut.

This year, though, the battle lines will be between those who want to cut a lot and those who simply want to make some trims.

Significantly, Glickman will be introduced to the Senate Agriculture Committee on Tuesday by fellow Kansan Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader; Pat Roberts, the House Agriculture Committee chairman; and Nancy

Kassebaum, chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

Dole and Roberts in particular represent that segment of Congress that wants to go easier on farm cuts, insisting that sharp reductions in farm price supports and other subsidies could affect food prices at the supermarket.

Others who have bristled at Lugar's proposal are the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Family Farm Coalition.

"Farm program spending has already been reduced by 45 percent over the last eight years," Farm Bureau President Dean Kleckner said last month. "Agriculture has contributed more than its fair share toward deficit reduction."

At the other extreme is Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici, a New Mexico Republican who last week suggested agriculture spending be cut by \$35 billion to \$45 billion over the next five years — up to three times Lugar's plan.

Earlier this year, Lugar put out a series of 53 questions that challenged the very existence of some longtime farm programs. This month he started holding hearings to address those questions.

Roberts derisively refers to the hearings as "Sen. Lugar and his inquisition over there."

"He's asked 53 tough questions ... He's actually done us a favor," Roberts said in an interview. "If we can't answer those questions we shouldn't be in the business."

14:28 Looking for policy clues in U.S. ag sec'y hearing

By Charles Abbott

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuter) - Dan Glickman, an apparent shoe-in to become agriculture secretary, will be watched during confirmation hearings this week for clues how the Clinton administration wants to retool U.S. farm policy.

In a rare occurrence, the nomination goes before the Senate at the same time lawmakers are beginning work on a five-year farm bill. There have been suggestions to slash agricultural spending to eliminate farm supports entirely.

"This particular hearing is important," said Senate Agriculture Committee chair Richard Lugar (R-Ind.).

"It's an opportunity for him and the administration to put on the record...what they think ought to be done."

So far, the administration has provided few details. It has proposed \$1.5 billion in unspecified cuts over the next five years and has said it wants to give farmers more freedom to decide which crops to grow.

Lugar plans to run Glickman through a list of 53 questions about the merits of various parts of the farm program. He also says he will question Glickman "at length" about the pace of streamlining the USDA.

Administration officials frequently have touted Agriculture as an example of success in "reinventing" government. Lugar says few of the 1,200 targeted offices actually have closed and the White House exaggerates its role in getting a reorganization law passed.

A nine-term member of the House from Kansas who lost re-election in last fall's Republican landslide, Glickman was tapped December 28 for the cabinet post. While in Congress, he chaired the House Intelligence Committee and a key House Agriculture subcommittee.

Glickman gained a reputation in Congress as being willing to consider new ideas and took part in writing four farm bills. As secretary, he could take a pivotal role in crafting the farm bill, which covers crop subsidies, conservation programs, forestry and public-feeding programs.

The confirmation hearings were delayed by a time-consuming FBI check of Glickman's background. The major snag was ensuring Glickman had reimbursed the House and his campaign committee for using credit cards for personal purposes.

Another item that may be raised at the hearings is 105 overdrafts by Glickman at the now-closed House bank.

Lugar told reporters last week that he anticipates Senate confirmation of Glickman.

While Lugar plans a top to bottom review of agriculture policy and has suggested a 15 percent cut in spending, Glickman has been cautious about radical change but has said the farm program can be immune from scrutiny.

"As a general philosophical principle, I think the farm programs have been a pretty good deal for the American people -- a stable, secure supply of food at reasonable prices. I don't want to do anything that screws that up," he said on the day of his nomination.

In a November interview with Reuters, he said radical change was not needed in farm program rules for the major crops and the welter of rules should be simplified.

"I think farmers need stability. They need more (cropping) flexibility and less complication on compliance," he said.

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Glickman Faces Lugar Grilling, But Likely Confirmation

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By ROBERT GREENE

AP Farm Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Rep. Dan Glickman is expected to be confirmed as the new agriculture secretary, but not before Republicans grill him on a farm policy he helped shape.

Nearly three months after his appointment, the nine-term Democratic congressman from Wichita, Kan., was scheduled to testify today before the Senate Agriculture Committee. Chairman Dick Lugar, R-Ind., has allowed three days for the confirmation hearing.

Lugar said in an interview Monday he expected Glickman to be confirmed. First, however, Glickman faced dozens of questions on farm policy. Lugar said he hopes for a statement on what the administration wants in the 1995 farm bill.

"They offer an opportunity for Dan Glickman to outline his own views and-or those of the administration so that members will have a good idea at least of where the administration stands at this point," Lugar said.

Lugar also intended to question Glickman on his ability to run the third-largest civilian agency, his plans to follow up on its reorganization and his 1994 vote against a global trade agreement favored by most of agriculture.

"There is not evidence in his background of extensive management ability," Lugar said.

Lugar, who is seeking the Republican presidential nomination, has stepped up his criticism of agricultural policy.

Lugar also led the 1991 push to reorganize the department, which culminating in a law enacted last year that begins the process of closing field offices and realigning headquarters.

With a \$62.3 billion budget this year, the department's 110,000 employees also oversee school lunches, food stamps and other nutrition programs; finance rural housing, utilities and economic development; manage the nation's forests; and promote both foreign aid and trade.

Glickman, 50, a veteran of four farm bills, served on the House Agriculture subcommittee that wrote most of the major crop subsidy programs from which Lugar wants to cut spending.

Coming from Kansas, the nation's largest wheat state, Glickman has been a strong advocate of the Export Enhancement Program, an export subsidy program that Lugar wants to scrap as part of a five-year plan to cut \$15 billion from farm spending.

Still, Glickman will have to explain his vote last November against the new world trade pact negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The agreement boosts farm exports but was opposed by many in Glickman's district.

Glickman had his own reformist credentials to offer. He drafted a reorganization bill that influenced the legislation passed last year. And he has worked to target government support payments to family farmers rather than corporate entities.

"Agriculture is not and should not be immune to change," Glickman said when President Clinton nominated him on Dec. 28. But he added, "I don't want to do anything that radically changes the situation."

Glickman would replace Mike Espy, who resigned while under investigation for receiving favors from Tyson Foods Inc. and other companies doing business with the department. Glickman, elected to replace Lugar in 1976, was defeated in November for re-election.

Glickman's confirmation hearing has been delayed because of the long time it took the FBI to resolve questions over the use by his daughter of a House telephone charge card and a campaign credit card. Lugar said the issue should raise no obstacle to confirmation.

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WEEKLY FARM: Politics, Curiosity Take Glickman Beyond City Limits

Eds: Also moved in advance.

By ROBERT GREENE

AP Farm Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two decades ago, Dan Glickman had trouble describing what a tractor does. Now the former congressman from Kansas is about to become the administration's chief advocate for farmers and ranchers as Secretary of Agriculture.

Glickman has done a lot of cramming since 1976 when he told a small group of farmers in Newton, Kan., "I know so little about agriculture I've never pushed a tractor in my life."

Politics demanded lessons in agriculture for the 32-year-old, reform-minded lawyer, president of the Wichita school board and congressional candidate, and grandson of Russian Jewish immigrants who built a scrap metal business. After all, the wheat fields in the 4th District pick up where the airplane factories and other Wichita businesses leave off.

Having been narrowly elected the first Democrat in his district in 35 years, ousting veteran Garner Shriver, he had to keep touch with local issues to stay in office. He could go against the grain as long as it wasn't wheat.

Restless curiosity, hard work and an affection for rural America did the rest.

Government farm policy "has preserved the structure of rural America, which is important for our country values wise," Glickman said less than artfully near the tail end of a grueling confirmation hearing last week. "I have felt for a long time that the strength of Jeffersonian democracy was because of a strong rural America."

That vision led him to fight without success in the 1990 farm bill to target farm program benefits to small- and medium-sized farms, by excluding those grossing more than \$2 million a year. Fellow Kansan Pat Roberts, now a Glickman supporter and Republican chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, called him "a legislative activist who needs to find the woolly bears of the farm bill."

But in the same year, same bill, he opposed an effort by Reps. Dick Armey, R-Texas, and Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., to deny farm program benefits to anyone with an income over \$100,000.

Those are bigger issues from his 18 years of Agriculture Committee work, where the complicated details of farm policy mean just about everything. Glickman has covered the bases, looking after Kansas' wheat, cattle and sunflower interests when he could, but also looking at budgetary and political realities.

In 1980, he fought large increases in crop price supports because he knew they would create false hopes in farmers and antagonize everyone else.

In 1982 he unsuccessfully proposed to boost wheat and cotton farmers' income by forcing them to idle more land. He now questions the wisdom of acreage idling.

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"I think Dan Glickman's mastery of the material is very impressive," said the Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana.

The committee's ranking Democrat, Patrick Leahy of Vermont, says Glickman's knowledge will enable him to make the cuts as painlessly as possible.

As a former Securities and Exchange Commission lawyer and member of the Judiciary subcommittee on economic and commercial law, Glickman has explored the market end of agriculture. He won increased federal oversight of commodities futures markets and supports merging the SEC with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission.

As a member of the Intelligence Committee, he developed a keener sense of agriculture in the world market. "I think we ought to trade with everybody who will pay for our grain," he said in 1987, talking about Cuba.

"The quantity of Soviet weapons in the Urals is important, but so is the quality of wheat in the Ukraine," he said in 1989.

In 1990, he unsuccessfully opposed giving farm export credits to Iraq because of human rights abuses. The Gulf War left the Agriculture Department holding billions in bad loans. Human rights abuses in China, a major wheat customer, concerned him less, as in 1994 he urged favorable trade status.

He fought the Clinton administration's 1993 proposal for an energy tax because it would hurt farmers. And he went against the administration by voting against the newest accord under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, keeping a campaign promise to the blue-collar constituents in Sedgwick County.

"I like to think I still have the spirit and independence I always have had," Glickman said during the 1994 campaign.

Spirit and independence may still be there, though slightly tarnished. The man who once railed against privilege had 105 questionable checks worth \$20,000 drawn on the now-defunct House bank, but was cleared of any wrongdoing. Though he once tried to remove special airport parking privileges for members of Congress, he and his family racked up \$1,050 in overdue parking tickets in the nation's capital.

And although he is a Midwesterner like many secretaries before him, Glickman is not strait-laced. Matching his socks is a challenge. He noshes on sunflower seeds, the offspring of the state flower, and is known to eat mustard directly from the little packet. He likes to sing, tell stories, joke, generally ham it up.

And he tackles the new, like forestry, with enthusiasm.

Acknowledging Sen. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, at the confirmation hearing, Glickman said: "I know his great interest is in timber. I've told him I would have just loved the Lord to have put more trees in Kansas, so I could have some of the same concerns over the years that I haven't, because we just weren't blessed with as many trees."

Not to slight his home state, he added:

"Those we have are very fine trees - but not just as tall ...

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The Associated Press.

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# What's at stake for farmers

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Wichita Eagle 3/26  
By Tom Webb  
Eagle Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — Here's a quiz. Which of these are government farm programs?

- A. A school cafeteria serving "mystery meat."
- B. The U.S. government dispensing foreign aid.
- C. A poor mother using food stamps.
- D. Hunters taking advantage of an environmental program.
- E. Farmers receiving crop subsidies.
- F. A foreign nation buying U.S. wheat.

The answer is, all of the above, to some degree. In Congress and around the countryside, a roaring debate on farm programs has begun. But for all the focus on crop subsidies, the proposed changes go far deeper, affecting a great web of programs designed, in part, to bolster rural America — and to nurture areas such as rural Kansas especially.



Glickman

Last week the Senate Agriculture Committee asked Dan Glickman about the whole line-up during his confirmation hearing to become secretary of agriculture. Glickman made it clear that farm programs and

social programs are interwoven. Farm programs have a social side; many social programs have a farm dimension.

Why, for instance, does America need farm programs?

"The rationale of doing it is what will happen if you don't do it," Glickman replied. "It strikes me what will happen if you don't do it is, you will have a fundamental structural change in rural America and in the producers of food. They will grow much larger. There will be fewer of them. It will affect land values rather significantly, particularly in places that are heavily rural — the Dakotas, the Great Plains, the Southeast."

Food would still be produced. People would still eat. But the social fabric of places like rural Kansas would be devastated, if Glickman's vision is correct.

See FARM, Page 13A

Some free-market Republicans think that the country would be better off without government farm programs. Farm policy has been moving that direction for a decade. But even the great champion of this view, Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., concedes that farm programs do serve as "a way of retaining population and structure in a good part of the Plains states in middle America."

Neal Hart, a farm economist at Iowa State University, fears that critics of farm programs have no idea what upheaval they're advocating.

"I just shudder at the thought of returning to a world of 1930, and that's really what some of them would like to do," Hart said. "I've never seen a time in my entire life when there's so much trashing of government going on."

Scan the roster and you'll see how much Kansas depends on these interwoven programs — and why conservative Kansas farm groups have teamed up with Kansas Republicans to keep the programs going and the money flowing.

■ **Crop subsidies.** Kansas farmers collected more than \$5.5 billion in farm subsidies in the past decade, No. 3 in the nation, according to a recent study by the Environmental Working Group. The Washington-based group figured that if taxpayers had bought Kansas farmland with the money, instead of mailing subsidy checks, they'd now own more than 30 percent of the state's farmland.

That's roughly 30 counties worth of Kansas farmland and rangeland.

Critics such as Lugar want to virtually eliminate crop subsidies, dropping the subsidies so low that farmers will leave the program. Kansasers are resisting; not a single influential Kansan in Washington — Republican or Democrat — has endorsed Lugar's idea.

■ **Export subsidies.** Half of America's wheat crop is exported, and most of that makes the trip with taxpayer help. In the past decade taxpayers have spent \$5.8 billion to subsidize wheat exports through the Export Enhancement Program, or EEP. Now Lugar says it's costly and it ought to be killed.

Officially, EEP is a subsidy for foreign nations because it lets them buy ten bushels of wheat for the price of seven or eight. But its real purpose is to help rural America, by boosting wheat prices and by creating demand for fertilizers and railroads and farm machinery.

Because Kansas is the largest wheat state, Kansas is the No. 1

domestic beneficiary of EEP. By one estimate, taxpayers have spent so much they could have bought all the farmland in five Kansas counties instead.

Glickman was asked about EEP last week. "I think there's every reason to keep it," he said.

■ Conservation programs. Nearly 3 million acres of Kansas farmland sit idle today because of a federal program that pays farmers not to grow crops on fragile land. It's called the Conservation Reserve Program, and Kansas farmers love it. Kansas ranks No. 3 in the nation in CRP acres, and Kansas farmers will collect \$1.8 billion during the program's ten-year lifetime.

The Environmental Working Group scoffed that if taxpayers had just bought the land, instead of writing checks to land owners, they'd have purchased more acres than the program enrolled. This year Congress will decide whether to renew the \$19 billion program, or scale it back, especially in semiarid states such as Kansas.

Every Kansas lawmaker in Washington strongly supports the CRP, as do hunters who say CRP has boosted bird populations.

Hart, the Iowa farm economist, foresees a great "rolling wave" of nationwide changes in land use as farm programs and CRP are cut, marginal cropland will shift to grazing and force marginal grazing land to be idled.

"There's going to be a massive shift in land use as this occurs ... and it will mean a massive adjustment for communities surrounded by thinner soils and steeper slopes," Hart warned. "Anybody who thinks that because their area doesn't produce corn, wheat, cotton or rice, and thinks they're not going to feel this, is absolutely wrong."

■ Food stamps. This year taxpayers will provide \$26 billion in food coupons so that low-income Americans won't go hungry. While food stamps primarily help the poor, they also provide an enormous market for farmers and agribusiness.

Unlike grain farmers, livestock producers don't receive government subsidies for the cattle, chicken or hogs they raise. So the food stamp program, by bankrolling 27 million customers, is especially important to them. By one estimate, 20 percent of all food coupons are spent on meat — more than \$5 billion a year.

"Food stamps have increased the demand for foodstuffs, there's no question about that," Hart said.

When Republicans tried to change the food stamp program, it was farm-state Republicans who blocked it, led by Rep. Pat Roberts from western Kansas. Democrats were pleased, but suspicious.

"Farm organizations may have

had more to do with that than concern for kids," said Leo Panetta, White House chief of staff.

Last week Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan., added, "I think it's fair to say that no one on this (Senate Agriculture) committee, regardless of their philosophy or their party label, is going to let any child in America go hungry. This is America, and we're going to protect our children. But having said that, if we're going to make the tough choices, we've got to make the tough choices."

■ School lunches. Each school day, U.S. schools prepare more meals than McDonald's does worldwide. Some 25 million American children eat school lunches and 5 million eat school breakfasts. While the main goal is to feed kids a nutritious meal, it also helps farmers, both by boosting demand for food and by increasing farm prices when they're low.

Look at the biggest items on USDA's school lunch shopping list: beef, milk and flour. As it happens, Kansas is the nation's No. 1 wheat state, the No. 1 flour-milling state and the No. 2 beef state.

House Republicans now want states to take over the school lunch program and restrict its budget. Farm and ranch groups are among those balky, along with Democrats and Glickman.

■ Foreign aid. Under the Food for Peace program, \$1 billion of U.S. food is donated to foreign countries each year, or roughly \$15 billion in the last decade. There are charitable, political and economic aspects to foreign aid, but it too helps America's farmers and agribusinesses.

Still, many Americans complain about foreign aid, and the new Republican Congress is gunning for it. If foreign aid opponents succeed, they may also wound wheat farmers, grain shippers, flour millers and others in Kansas who benefit greatly from the program.

When President Clinton unveiled his budget last month, he barely nicked most programs. But Food for Peace faces sharp cuts.

As farm issues and fights unfurl in the coming weeks and months, Kansans are uniquely positioned. Dole, a longtime champion of both food and farm programs, leads the U.S. Senate. Roberts chairs the Senate Agriculture Committee. And Glickman is moving toward confirmation as Agriculture Secretary.

Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., last week christened them "the triumvirate of American agriculture." Farm, food and rural programs may have few rock-solid defenders left in Washington nowadays, but Kansas has produced a bumper crop.



# Glickman Sails Through Senate, Takes USDA Reins

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IOC Associated Press 3/31 B11

WASHINGTON — The Senate without dissent confirmed former Rep. Dan Glickman Thursday to be secretary of agriculture, giving him charge of an agency facing pressure to cut billions of dollars from its programs.

The Senate voted 94-0 to hand the job to the Kansas Democrat. He succeeds Mike Espy, who resigned last year after it became known that he had received favors from companies doing business with the department.



GLICKMAN

Mr. Glickman was defeated last November in his bid for a 10th House term. President Clinton nominated him to head the Agriculture Department on Dec. 28. The Kansas lawmaker served 18 years on the House Agriculture Committee, and has won backing from Republicans as well as Democrats.

"He is more interested in solving problems than in scoring partisan points," his fellow Kansan, Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, said Wednesday.

Mr. Glickman's confirmation was recommended by the Senate Agriculture Committee, which questioned him for several hours March 21.

During that hearing, the nominee indicated he wanted to go slowly in dismantling or trimming farm programs.

"The system is not broken," he said. "The system works pretty well. What we have to do is take some of the bumps out of it without destroying the good part."

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Though not abandoning environmental goals, Mr. Glickman assured the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Tuesday that maintaining the "economic vitality" of the national forests was part of stewardship.

He promised several other steps, including involving the committee in a reorganization plan and making an effort to speed up grazing-permit renewals.

Mr. Glickman's testimony Tuesday before the committee, dominated by Western lawmakers, was not technically required for his nomination to reach the Senate floor. But the committee has jurisdiction over the Forest Service, the largest agency within the Agriculture Department.

The committee's Republican chairman, Sen. Frank Murkowski of Alaska, said he would support Mr. Glickman's confirmation even though the former congressman supported a bill that reduced harvesting in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska and recommended closing a pulp mill there.

Not voting on the confirmation were: Sens. Bill Bradley, D-N.J.; Kent Conrad and Byron Dorgan, D-N.D.; Rod Grams, R-Minn.; Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan.; and Richard Shelby, R-Ala.

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Dan Glickman was confirmed and sworn in as secretary of agriculture. The former Kansas congressman succeeds Mike Espy, who resigned in December amid charges of taking gifts from companies regulated by the Agriculture Department.

WSJ 3/31 \* \* \* A1

## Glickman Is Confirmed As Agriculture Secretary

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter  
WASHINGTON — Former Kansas Congressman Dan Glickman was confirmed and sworn in as agriculture secretary.

The Senate voted 94-0 to confirm President Clinton's choice to replace Mike Espy, a former Mississippi congressman who resigned Dec. 31 amid charges of taking gifts from companies regulated by the Agriculture Department. Mr. Glickman, who lost his bid last fall for a 10th term, is regarded as an even-handed authority on agricultural issues. At his confirmation hearing, he vowed to be "an advocate for agriculture."

Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Richard Lugar (R., Ind.) and his House counterpart, Rep. Pat Roberts (R., Kan.) expect Mr. Glickman to play a leading role in the drafting of the 1995 farm bill, which sets U.S. farm policy for the next five years. Mr. Glickman will be the administration's pointman in an effort to spare agricultural subsidy programs from sharp budget cuts.

Mr. Glickman is taking over a department in the throes of a major reorganization. His first challenges will be to fill several high-level vacancies and to restore morale in the ranks while entire agencies are being consolidated and downsized.

Subject: AGRICULTURE :agriculture washington march 30 upi dan glickman a forme  
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Mail Id: IPM-197-950330-173160024

(ED: complete writethru \_ glickman sworn in, quotes, details)

Glickman confirmed to head Agriculture

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI) \_ Dan Glickman, a former Democratic congressman from Kansas, was confirmed Thursday as the new secretary of agriculture by a unanimous Senate vote of 94-0 and immediately sworn into office.

The Senate acted after brief debate that consisted mostly of praise for Glickman, nominated by President Clinton to replace Mike Espy, who resigned last year amid allegations he took improper gifts from the poultry industry.

Glickman, 50, took the oath of office a few hours later at the Agriculture Department in a brief closed-door ceremony attended by about 20 USDA employees. The oath was administered by his interim predecessor, Richard Rominger, as his wife Rhoda held the Bible, a department spokeswoman said.

Glickman, in a statement issued after the ceremony, said he would demonstrate his advocacy for U.S. farms by embarking on a six-state series of regional forums on rural issues beginning April 17 in California.

"We want to hear what rural Americans have to say," Glickman said.

"We will incorporate what we hear into the administration's proposal for the 1995 Farm Bill."

Glickman's biggest hurdles in the Senate confirmation process were a longer than expected FBI background check, reportedly due to questions over his daughter's use of a credit card, and bids by some Republicans to extract promises from Glickman on such policies as the expanded use of public lands.

But Glickman, who served 18 years in the House before his defeat last year amid the GOP electoral sweep, never appeared in any serious danger of being rejected by his former congressional colleagues.

Clinton, while traveling in Florida, said he was pleased by the overwhelming Senate vote.

"Dan Glickman will be a strong voice and advocate for farmers, working families and American agriculture," Clinton said. "During the past two years, the Agriculture Department has broken new ground on expanding trade opportunities, developing empowerment zones for distressed rural areas, and streamlining a major federal agency that now runs more efficiently.

"However, our work is not done and we must still tackle other important issues facing rural communities, farmers and ranchers," Clinton said.

Glickman also faced demands from within both parties to significantly cut back or even eliminate his department. Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Richard Lugar, R-Ind., in February proposed cutting 30 percent from the federal government's \$10 billion annual program of farm subsidies. And two congressional Democrats earlier this month proposed the total elimination of the USDA as an alternative to GOP demands for major cuts in other departments.

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Senate Confirms Glickman as Agriculture Secretary

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By ROBERT GREENE

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dan Glickman was handily confirmed Thursday as secretary of agriculture and pledged to get to work immediately on the 1995 farm bill.

The Kansas Democrat and 18-year veteran of the House Agriculture Committee promised to represent "all of America" and be an advocate for farmers and ranchers.

"The future of American agriculture is being debated right now, and I intend to be very active in that debate," said Glickman, 50, after the 94-0 Senate vote to confirm him. He was sworn in by Deputy Secretary Richard E. Rominger, who has been running the department since Jan. 1.

Glickman replaces Mike Espy, who resigned last year because of favors he received from companies doing business with the department. Though nominated Dec. 28, Glickman had to wait for an exhaustive background check.

"It's good to be here — finally," Glickman told reporters, adding that he would take a common sense approach.

"Pragmatic solutions to farm problems is what will serve farmers, ranchers and consumers better," he said, but declined to give details about his farm policy plans.

In his statement, Glickman also announced the department will hold six forums beginning April 17 on the state of rural America, leading up to a White House National Rural Conference in Ames, Iowa, on April 25.

"We want to hear what rural Americans have to say," he said.

"We will incorporate what we hear into the administration's proposal for thopbKV46Xrm bill."

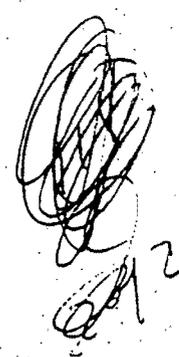
The bill determines government price and income support payments for farmers, as well as trade, conservation, research, forestry, disaster assistance, nutrition and other programs handled by the 110,000-employee department.

Glickman has worked on four such farm bills, one reason for his selection. This year's bill could be the most difficult because budget-cutting pressures are stronger than ever. So is criticism of traditional farm programs.

"Mr. Glickman will begin his tenure at an important moment in the Agriculture Department's history," said Sen. Dick Lugar, R-Ind., chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. "USDA is in need of strong leadership. It requires active management by a secretary who is knowledgeable, engaged and assertive."

Lugar has proposed cutting \$15 billion from farm program spending over five years by ending a popular export subsidy program and trimming the crop subsidies for corn, wheat, rice and cotton.

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Glickman pledges "loud, sometimes obnoxious voice" for US farmers

Knight-Ridder

Washington--Mar 31--Newly installed USDA Secretary Dan Glickman today vowed to be a "loud, sometimes obnoxious voice" for agriculture and rural America as many in Congress and across the US question the need for farm programs.

In a speech during a welcoming ceremony put on by USDA employees, Glickman called agriculture "a national asset" that is every bit as important as the defense system, but which is "often taken for granted," or even attacked.

"It is my hope to be an active, loud, sometimes obnoxious voice both within the White House and throughout the country for the needs of agriculture and rural America," Glickman said. "There are a lot of loud, obnoxious voices out there on the other side."

But Glickman, who was confirmed by the Senate and sworn in Thursday, also said USDA should not be "blindly locked into the status quo." While farm programs have been "successful," the federal government should continue what has been effective and "reform and change what has not."

While unveiling few details of the Clinton administration's plans for the 1995 farm bill, Glickman said a top priority should be simplifying farm programs and reducing the USDA paperwork load on farmers and ranchers.

In that regard, a farm program that relies less on "historical" acreage bases to determine what crops can be planted would be more flexible and probably involve less paperwork, he said.

However, in revamping farm programs for the 21st century, the federal government shouldn't begin by "dismantling" them, Glickman said, echoing some of his recent remarks. Last week, Glickman told the Senate Agriculture Committee at his confirmation hearings that deep cuts in farm programs could damage the farm economy.

Glickman, a former Democratic congressman from Kansas, spent 10 years on the House Agriculture Committee before voters turned him out of office last fall. For 6 of those 10 years, he was chairman of the subcommittee on wheat, feed grains and soybeans.

In honor of his Kansas roots, Glickman was greeted today with a medley of songs from the musical "The Wizard of Oz" that were specially adapted for the occasion and sung by a choir of USDA employees sporting large paper sunflowers on the left side of their chests.

To the tune of "Ding Dong, the Witch is Dead," the choir sang "Ding Dong, the secretary's here!" To the lilting end of "Somewhere over the Rainbow," the choir sang, "We celebrate your special day and welcome you to Team U.S.D.A."

In the end, the choir dragged Glickman--also wearing a large sunflower--on stage and forced him to lead the audience in "Home on the Range," the state song of Kansas. He was accompanied by Dorothy, the Tin Man, the Scarecrow and the Cowardly Lion, as the choir played the Kansas theme to the hilt.

When Glickman finally got to speak, he asked the choir what they would have sang about if he were from Idaho.

"Potatoes," they said.

Glickman is the 26th US secretary of agriculture, succeeding Mike Espy. Espy left Dec 31 to battle allegations that he improperly accepted gifts from companies USDA regulates. End

By Doug Palmer, Knight-Ridder Financial News

Tel: (202) 383-6178

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From: NEWSTAB                      Delivered: Fri 31-Mar-95 14:45 EST Sys 197 (45)  
Subject: AGRICULTURE :agriculture secretary dan glickman got a musical reminder  
GENERAL NEW  
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Ag Sec's Not In Kansas Anymore

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman got a  
musical reminder Friday that he's not in Kansas anymore. Department  
employees greeted the new Wizard of Ag with a takeoff on the Wizard  
of Oz.

"Ding Dong, Dan Glickman's here," sang a choir from the  
department's Agricultural Marketing Service during a greeting  
ceremony in the administration building's atrium, then "Somewhere  
in Independence," (for the street where the department is located)  
and "Dan Glickman at the Rein," to the tune of "If I Only Had a  
Rain" :

"We'll protect our nation's forests

"Send U.S. grain to Boris

"Farm income we'll sustain.

"We'll improve meat inspection

"Always striving for protection

"With Dan Glickman at the rein."

Rather than click his heels and wish he were home, Glickman  
donned a straw cowboy hat, grabbed a microphone, and sang and  
danced with the chorus to a waltzy version of "Home on the  
Range," his native Kansas' state song.

Glickman almost ended up back in Kansas last November after  
being defeated in a bid for a 10th term in the House. And he had to  
cool his heels for nearly three months between his appointment as  
secretary and his confirmation, because of an exhaustive background  
check. He was sworn in Thursday, the same day he received Senate  
confirmation.

The veteran of four farm bills told employees he would use his  
new job to let the world know the department's contribution to  
science, consumer well-being and the economy.

"It is my hope to be an active, loud and sometimes obnoxious  
voice both within the White House and throughout the country for  
the needs of agriculture and rural America," he said, "because  
there are a lot of loud, obnoxious voices out there on the other  
side."

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Glickman sworn in as new Agriculture Secretary  
(New throughout with Glickman sworn in, quotes)

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - New Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman pledged Thursday to generate national support for farm programs and create new business for American farmers in the global market.

Speaking to reporters shortly after being sworn in as head of one of the government's largest agencies, Glickman said his first order of business would be to develop a new farm bill that will determine agricultural policy into the next century.

Glickman said there is an "intellectual void" in America about the necessity of farm programs, which has stirred up recent suggestions for massive changes and even elimination of many programs.

The former Kansas congressman was sworn in as Agriculture Secretary after being unanimously approved by the Senate.

Glickman fills a three-month vacancy at Agriculture and will immediately be thrust into administration planning on how to revise farm policy.

"Dan Glickman will be a strong voice and advocate for farmers, working families and American agriculture," President Clinton said in a statement issued during a Florida trip.

Glickman succeeds Mike Espy, who left office amid charges he accepted illegal gifts from companies he regulated, including poultry giant Tyson Foods. Espy has denied any wrongdoing and the matter is under investigation by an independent counsel.

Glickman said he will hold town meetings throughout the country in April culminating in a "Rural Summit" April 25 in Iowa, co-hosted by Clinton.

Glickman, who said in confirmation hearings that agriculture programs should not be dismantled, said current budget constraints will present a major challenge in developing the next farm bill.

"We've got to spend our money prudently and wisely," he said. "The budget still remains a problem."

Glickman said the Agriculture Department needs to put together a "strategic plan" to expand foreign markets for U.S. farm goods.

"The first thing has to be to develop a strategic plan for world agricultural exports. We need to essentially sit down and look at this issue almost as if we were in the Pentagon."

Glickman, 50, served 18 years in the House as a Democrat, chairing a key Agriculture subcommittee and the Intelligence Committee before losing in last year's Republican landslide.

He takes the reins of the huge Agriculture Department as the debate over agricultural policy intensifies.

Congress is formulating a new five-year farm bill and Republican leaders including Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Richard Lugar have called for sharp cuts in farm spending and a policy overhaul.

Glickman has vowed to practice "advocacy agriculture" and warned in his confirmation hearings that deep budget cuts being eyed in Congress would disrupt the farm economy.

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### Senate Confirms Glickman as Agriculture Secretary

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Senators voted 94-0 to hand the job to the Kansas Democrat. He succeeds Mike Espy, who resigned last year after it became known that he had received favors from companies doing business with the department.

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"He is more interested in solving problems than in scoring partisan points," his fellow Kansan, Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, said Wednesday. The Republican Dole added, "He realizes the foundation of our nation is agriculture."

Glickman's confirmation was recommended by the Senate Agriculture Committee, which questioned him for several hours March 21.

During that hearing, the nominee indicated he wanted to go slowly in dismantling or trimming farm programs. "The system is not broken," he said. "The system works pretty well. What we have to do is take some of the bumps out of it without destroying the good part."

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Not voting on the confirmation were: Sens. Bill Bradley, D-N.J.; Kent Conrad and Byron Dorgan, D-N.D.; Rod Grams, R-Minn.; Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan.; and Richard Shelby, R-Ala.

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04-12-95 09:40

# Clinton's policies help farmers, says ag chief Glickman

By GEORGE ANTHAN

The Register's Washington Bureau Chief

Washington, D.C. — Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman said Tuesday that he and President Clinton share a vision of rural America in which U.S. farmers dominate markets abroad and in which the government is able to promote establishment of private financial programs that will "recapitalize" the countryside and "keep people there."

Glickman also made clear in a wide-ranging interview with The Des Moines Register that the Clinton administration will not permit dismantling of farm income and price support programs, saying "the most significant thing I can do is ... shepherd a responsible farm bill through Congress."

And he said, "I don't see how the president can sign" any welfare reform measure passed by Congress that delivers key federal nutrition programs, especially the Women's, Infants and Children Program, to state control.

## Key Election Role

The nation's 26th agriculture secretary, a congressman from Kansas for 18 years before he was defeated last fall, emphasized that the farm, rural and small town vote will play a key role in the 1996 presidential election "in the entire Southeast, certainly in big chunks of the Midwest in the Pacific Northwest. There are rural Americans everywhere. I don't think you can win the presi-

## DAN GLICKMAN

**DAN GLICKMAN**, a Wichita, Kan., native who gained bipartisan respect as an expert on farm issues during his years in the House, was confirmed without opposition last month as secretary of agriculture.



- Ⓢ Age: 50
- Ⓢ Career: Practiced law, 1969-76; president, Wichita (Kan.) Board of Education, 1973-76; U.S. Representative, 1976-94; Secretary of agriculture, 1995.
- Ⓢ Legislative committees: Agriculture; Judiciary; Science, Space and Technology; Select Intelligence (chairman).
- Ⓢ Political party: Democratic
- Ⓢ Education: B.A., University of Michigan; J.D., George Washington University.
- Ⓢ Family: Wife, Rhonda; two children.

dency without the trust of rural Americans."

Glickman added, "If I do my job and if the administration does its job in farm policy in a credible, bipartisan way — but in a way that reflects Democratic values that focus where

**GLICKMAN** Please turn to Page 2A

## GLICKMAN

Continued from Page 1A

possible on family-sized farms — then I think we will build that trust in rural America and small towns.

"I don't know if that means they'll all vote for President Clinton, but it means we'll be doing a good job and ultimately the best politics is doing a good job."

Glickman has proposed relatively minor cuts in farm programs over the next five years, while some GOP House leaders and Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Richard Lugar of Indiana are calling for major reductions.

Glickman called Clinton's budget policies "much more pro-family farm" than some GOP proposals.

He added, "My challenge is to bring people together and try to reach some common ends with this farm bill and get out of the process without doing damage to a lot that's good in farm policy."

## Conference in Ames

Glickman said the National Rural Conference in Ames, Ia., April 26 — to be attended by Clinton and Vice President Al Gore — is being designed both to demonstrate the administration's concerns over rural and farm problems and to ensure the president can hear from ordinary people.

The session, Glickman said, will be unlike other regional economic conferences, which have focused largely on testimony from experts.

"I want all the experts to come off their tractors and from their homes to be there," he said, "to give the president a feel for what's on their minds, from farm issues, to rural development issues, to health issues to whatever is important to them."

"It's very important for the president of the United States to just listen to people from rural America who have important thoughts on health care, education and every other subject."

Glickman conceded that national strategies to help "keep people in rural America" have met with little success in the past.

"Just working on the farm bill alone will not do it. You must make sure rural Americans have the same ability to communicate, to travel and have the same basic infrastructure" as those living in cities.

He asked, "How do you get private capital into rural America? How do you get the banking and securities systems and other sources of dollars

into rural America? We're going to work on that."

Glickman emphasized the importance of U.S. agriculture being "much more aggressive in pursuing international markets," saying growth in farm income will come "almost exclusively" from exports.

Glickman voted against ratifying a new international trade treaty last fall, even though it was a major Clinton initiative. He explained he had pledged to his constituents not to vote for the pact during the lame-duck congressional session after the election.

He said the new treaty "gives us opportunities but is not a miracle answer."

Glickman made it clear "I will not unilaterally give up on the tools in our arsenal," referring to U.S. export subsidies and overseas promotion programs — a position that has been strongly pushed by most farm and commodity groups.

As for the farm programs themselves, Glickman said he will back changes giving farmers more flexibility and getting government out of the business of "determining what, when and how the farmer plants his crop" in order to receive some assistance.

"Budget pressures should not make it impossible for us to design an effective farm program that keeps people in it," he emphasized.

A major reason for this, he said, is to continue the government's leverage in seeking conservation and environmental advances in return for its farm subsidies.

"Conservation as a matter of farm policy is much more significant than ever before," he said, citing the importance of "doing it in a sensitive, friendly way."

Des Moines Register  
4-12-95

KS-PAN Glickman-BioBox, Adv13-14,0186  
For Release Weekend Editions, Jan. 13-14, and Thereafter  
NAME Daniel Robert Glickman.  
AGE 51.

EDUCATION Wichita, Kan., public schools; B.A., University of Michigan, 1966; law degree, George Washington University, 1969.

EXPERIENCE Trial lawyer, Securities and Exchange Commission, 1969-70; member, Wichita School Board, 1973-76; elected to U.S. House of Representatives in 1976; chairman, House Intelligence Committee, 1992-94; lost bid for election to 10th term, 1994. Selected by President Clinton to be agriculture secretary, December 1994; sworn in as secretary, March 1995.

FAMILY Wife, Rhoda; two grown children, Jon and Amy.

QUOTE "This job requires extensive attention to management decisions. That's an interesting thing for me, personally. In Congress ... you've got 435 equals. In the Senate, you've got 100 kings and queens. You have a situation where no one is in charge."

(PROFILE  
(CAT:Agriculture;)  
(SRC:AP; ST:KS;)  
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Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 1/15/96 8:06 AM

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For Release Weekend Editions, Jan. 13-14, and Thereafter

WASHINGTON (AP) A year after President Clinton breathed life into Dan Glickman's political career, the former Kansas congressman is relishing his job as agriculture secretary and hoping to stay on for the foreseeable future.

From the farm bill to the president's re-election campaign to food inspection improvements, Glickman has a long list of priorities for 1996. Running for the Senate seat that falls open with Nancy Kassebaum's retirement, however, is not among them.

"I had some calls early on. I told people, 'Maybe one of these years, not now,'" Glickman said. "I had spent a lot of my life thinking about running for the Senate, and now here it comes open. But this is a pretty good job I've got now."

Glickman was one of the highest-profile Democratic casualties in the 1994 Republican takeover of Congress, losing the Wichita-based House seat he had held since 1976 to Todd Tiahrt.

Six weeks later, Clinton picked Glickman to replace Mike Espy at the Department of Agriculture. It took nearly four more months for the Senate to confirm him, but since then, things have worked out well for Glickman.

Some of the good fortune is timing. Crop prices are high and the rural economy is doing relatively well. Farm exports hit an all-time high in 1995: \$54.1 billion.

But Glickman has taken on some controversial issues as well, traveling the Midwest to hear first-hand the concerns of small farmers about concentration in the livestock industry and pushing for a more scientific inspection system for meat and poultry.

Both of those issues are high on the secretary's agenda for 1996. The new meat and poultry rules will be announced in a few weeks.

"They will be a significant improvement over the seeing, smelling, touching, feeling system of meat and poultry inspection we've had," Glickman said. "Can this be done free? The answer is no."

Glickman said the new inspection rules likely will require new standards for bacteria and other contaminants but will not mandate the steps a meatpacker would have to take to meet those goals. And smaller operators will not be expected to pay for the same kinds of equipment as big companies.

"It is in their interest to sell meat and poultry that is free from pathogens and bacteria," Glickman said. "The old system doesn't work any more."

Glickman also hopes to continue work on improving school lunch nutrition for children, finding ways to rescue unused food and channel it toward the hungry and cutting down on food stamp fraud.

Looming over all else, however, is the biggest piece of unfinished business from 1995: the farm bill.

Although Democrats have adamantly opposed it, Glickman said it is unlikely they will be able to completely defeat the "Freedom to Farm" reforms that were proposed by House Agriculture Committee Chairman Pat Roberts, R-Kan., and passed by Congress.

The cornerstone is a provision that would convert crop subsidy payments now made based on market prices to a system of direct, declining payments to farmers in good years or bad. Farmers also would not have to idle any acreage to control supply.

In concept, Glickman said, he favors less government intervention. But he said the direct payments run counter to decades of policy that designed the subsidies for bad farm years.

"We shouldn't just take all the money we have in agriculture spending and just ship it to farmers when times are good," Glickman said. "Some of the money should go into rural development."

Glickman said in good years like 1996 promises to be he would favor shifting some of the money into research, conservation programs, water and sewer grants and loans or crop insurance.

The Republican Congress also wants to scale back many of the conservation programs that set aside environmentally sensitive land, such as the Conservation Reserve Program. Coupled with the Freedom to Farm proposal and high market prices, Glickman said that could bring too much marginal land back into production.

"We've got to be careful. We'll tend to grow on land just because it will produce something," Glickman said.

It has taken some adjustment for Glickman to move from the House to an administration executive job, from supervising 22 employees to about 104,000. Although he misses the camaraderie of Congress, Glickman indicated that GOP control of the House might have made it less enjoyable had he won in 1994.

"Here, I can actually do things. I don't have to work a deal out with this chairman or that chairman," he said. "In the current environment, this is a lot more interesting place to be."

(PROFILE

(CAT:Agriculture;)

(SRC:AP; ST:KS;)

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10A THE DES MOINES REGISTER ■ SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1997

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# Three-year federal program will pay for rural development

The \$300 million plan is aimed at communications and health-care upgrades, plus housing and water improvements.

By **GEORGE ANTMAN**

Of The REGISTER'S WASHINGTON BUREAU

Washington, D.C. — Fulfilling a pledge made by President Clinton at a summit in Ames almost two years ago, the administration Friday announced a three-year, \$300 million plan to help modernize rural commu-

nications and health care and to upgrade housing and water systems in disadvantaged rural areas.

The Fund for Rural America, which was approved by Congress last year, "delivers on President Clinton's commitment to expand economic opportunities for rural America," said Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman.

Glickman said \$100 million would be spent in 1997, with the largest single project aimed at building or remodeling 3,000 single-family houses and providing clean drinking water to 38,000 poor families.

Glickman emphasized the fund is separate from the \$1.5 billion that the Agriculture Department spends annually on rural development, research and education.

USDA officials cited an Iowa project as an example of the rural development fund's objectives. They said Iowa Central Community College at

Fort Dodge and Loring Hospital at Sac City will utilize \$330,000 to build a classroom at the hospital for health-related education for area residents and to help local doctors utilize electronic equipment for "telemedicine" in diagnosis and treatment of patients.

Nationally, the new fund provides \$4.5 million this year to advance rural educational opportunities by allowing 175,000 students to connect to on-line computer services, and by providing telemedicine facilities for rural doctors and hospitals.

Glickman said a key goal is to ensure availability of "cutting-edge technologies" for rural health care.

The secretary said the program also will help more than 8,000 small farmers and ranchers to maintain independent operations. Another \$2 million will be provided to help 103 young, beginning farmers.

Other money will go to promote research in value-added products from farm commodities, assist businesses locating in rural areas, and help small meat-processing firms conform to new science-based federal food safety rules.

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*Tackson Miss. Clinton Lodge 1/19/97*

# Glickman proves to be a rarity: popular secretary of agriculture

"Fortunately for me, story repeats itself," the former congressman says.

By George Aarssen / 1/19/97

WASHINGTON — Dan Glickman has utilized common sense, occasional self-deprecating humor and a knowledge of both Washington and farm politics to become a rare bird: a popular secretary of agriculture.

The last Democratic president to win re-election before Pres-

ident Clinton last fall — Franklin Delano Roosevelt — asked his agriculture secretary, Iowan Henry A. Wallace, to stay for a second term.

"An admirable precedent," said Glickman. "Fortunately for me, history repeats itself."

Glickman, a former nine-term congressman from Kansas, outlines three major objectives for the Agriculture Department in Clinton's second term:

"On my watch ... I will use the full extent of the law to make sure no child goes hungry.

"On my watch ... I will do what-

ever is necessary to ensure equal economic opportunity in small-town America.

"On my watch ... I will use whatever means are necessary to protect our land, our soil and our water."

Glickman must work within budget constraints imposed by the Republican Congress and Democratic administration, which already have placed limits on the money and authority available to use the USDA's food stamp and other nutrition programs to ensure that his hunger pledges can be fully realized.

But he declares "there's no place

for us to be more tenacious than in making sure that no child in this country goes to bed hungry."

Glickman is pushing a program called "Cleaning," the recovery by community-based groups of the tons of food thrown out daily in restaurants and grocery stores.

He fought to preserve an adequate federal "safety net" for farmers, but finally agreed to the GOP's Freedom to Farm Act, with its subsidies divorced from market prices. That was a compromise for maintaining the USDA's nutrition and conservation programs.

"Do we have a safety net (for agriculture)?" Glickman asked. "We don't if prices tank down." He said Clinton's budget proposal early next month will seek new programs to help protect farmers from major losses from weather and economic calamities.

The USDA and Congress, Glickman said, must ensure that while "we're letting markets run a freer course," the government still "must help aboulder the risks inherent in agriculture and protect the livelihoods of those who feed our nation and the world."

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## Glickman plans visit to the fair

By **JERRY PERKINS**  
REGISTER FAIR EDITOR

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman will visit the Iowa State Fair this week for a forum on agriculture and rub elbows with Iowans.

At 11 a.m. Wednesday, Glickman and U.S. Sen. Tom Harkin will conduct a public forum on agriculture at the Penningroth Center in the Cattle Barn at the fairgrounds.

Topics to be discussed include the budget bill, ethanol and the performance of the 1996 farm bill, said Jim Petterson, a Department of Agriculture spokesman.

After the forum, Glickman and Harkin will tour the fairgrounds to rub elbows with Iowans, Petterson said.

Glickman's visits to Iowa and the State Fair are at the invitation of Harkin, a Democrat, Petterson said. The day before he visits Iowa, he'll conduct similar tour in Illinois.

"It's a good opportunity for him to get out of Washington during the congressional recess and see the real world," Petterson said.

Iowa State  
**FAIR**

### ATTENDANCE

■ Here are preliminary totals, based on the unaudited count taken at gates with turnstiles:

	1996	1997
Thursday	42,993	45,463
Friday	78,131	
Saturday	90,978	
Sunday	89,263	
Monday	75,658	
Tuesday	74,303	
Wednesday	83,830	
Thursday	83,028	
Friday	91,339	
Saturday	99,377	
Sunday	60,706	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>889,804</b>	

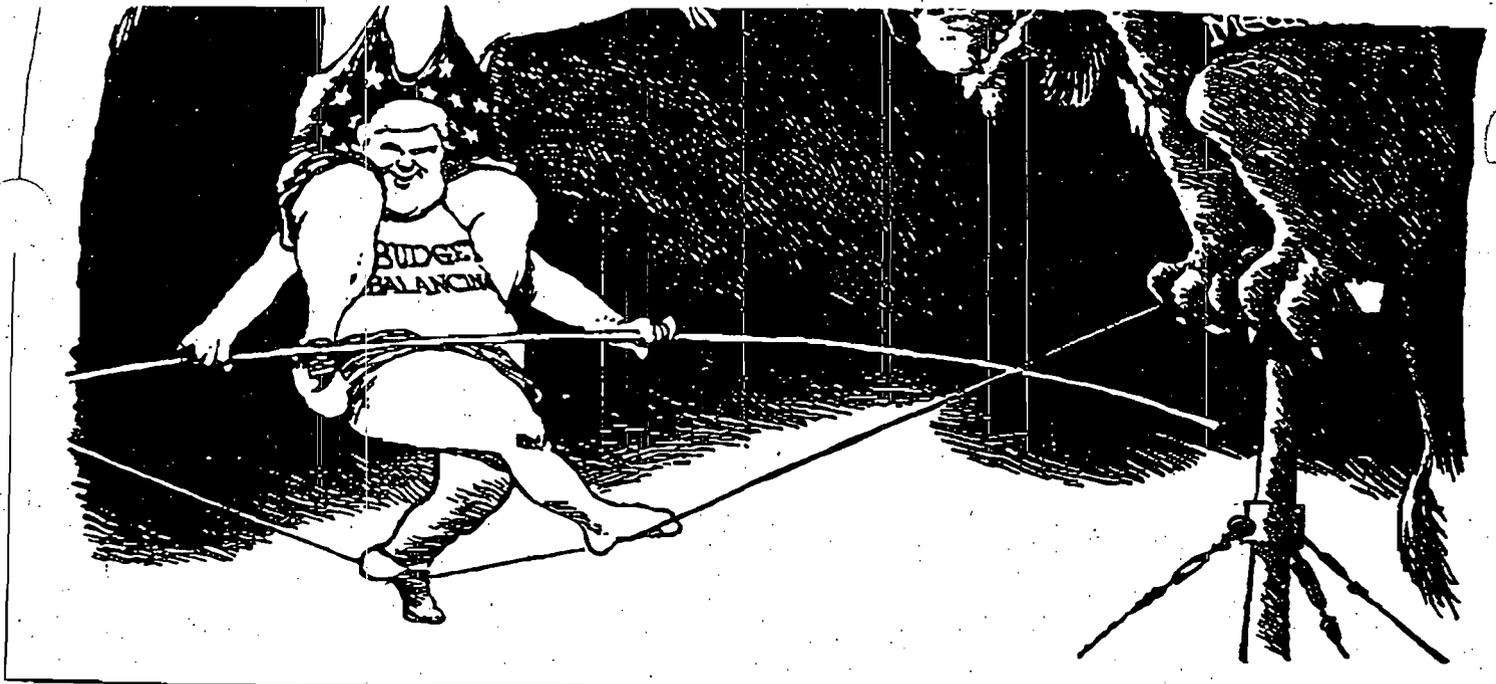
NOTE: These figures are preliminary. After the fair, a formal count is made to arrive at the official attendance total. For example, the 1996 total attendance was 919,580, including such admissions as concessions and marketing.

\*Not available

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# Praise for Glickman well-deserved

To hear Russ Meyer Jr. talk last Monday, you would have thought Dan Glickman was still the congressman for the 4th District in Kansas.

For the record, Glickman isn't. Republican Todd Tiahrt upset Glickman in 1994. After a period of relative political inactivity, Glickman returned to the scene in a way about which most politicians could only dream.

Glickman became agriculture secretary.

Meyer, the head of Cessna Aircraft Co., spent considerable time applauding Glickman's efforts during his congressional tenure on behalf of the light-aircraft industry. Glickman helped change laws to limit the liability that aircraft companies had on the planes they had built. Lawsuits hamstrung the small-aircraft industry with claims being made on decades-old planes.

I moved to south central Kansas in 1981, when the light-plane industry was crashing. No one was buying piston-powered planes. Thousands of people were losing their jobs.

Factor in the general downturn in the economy, and Sedgwick County wasn't a pleasant place to be in the early to mid-1980s.

Unfortunately, it wouldn't be until 1994 that the liability reforms were passed. Glickman didn't get full credit at the time, and he was swept up in a general distrust of incumbents that year. Kansas ended up as the winner.

Glickman became agriculture secretary just at the right time - a time when America was instituting a radical change



Ray  
HIEMMAN  
The Hutchinson News



## On The Farm

in farm policy. And our light-aircraft industry came back to life.

Last Monday, Glickman got his due from a leader in the light-aircraft industry while Glickman's boss, President Clinton, looked on. The Wichitan deserved it.

Of note, Meyer didn't mention Tiahrt, Glickman's successor. Ironically, Clinton did during his introductory remarks. Tiahrt has signed a resolution to investigate whether there are grounds to impeach President Clinton.

I guess it was protocol on the part of Clinton to recognize Tiahrt. It was more than the representative deserved.

A good Democrat must have been standing outside the Cessna 21st Street training facility to wave goodbye to Clinton.

The citizen held a sign that stated, "Impeach Tiahrt."

You can bet that Ellsworth County native Randy Rathbun smiled at the sign. Rathbun narrowly lost to Tiahrt in 1996 and is said to be considering a second run next year.

Given the Cessna CEO's non-comments about Tiahrt, Rathbun should be excited about 1998.

Glickman, meanwhile, has everyone beat. He's off the two-year congressional re-election treadmill. Look for the Wichitan to be able to land a major role in any of a number of legal or business firms after Clinton leaves office.

\*\*\*

Speaking of agriculture secretaries, I was amused by Kansas Agriculture Secretary Allie Devine's reaction to a discussion of carnival-ride inspection. I also agreed.

Coming out against keeping carnival rides safe would be like coming out against motherhood. No one in the Kansas State Fair Board meeting Thursday opposed ride safety.

The problem was with the vehicle used to ensure safe rides. One previous proposal placed ride inspectors in the Department of Agriculture.

Devine shook her head at that idea.

So who would the Legislature have do the inspections? One of the milk inspectors? Carnival rides are known for milking parents' pocketbooks.

Or how about putting weights and measures in charge? At least the carnies who estimates the weight of suckers - excuse me, patrons - would have to use approved scales.

Actually, it makes more sense to have the whole process based on insurance. Require the ride operator to have sufficient insurance, and the insurer will make sure the rides are safe to avoid a multimillion-dollar claim.



By Radar/The Wichita Eagle

ple pride, Kansas State University fans by the thousands swarm lay in Manhattan. It took more than a half hour to tear down the ch were then hauled to Aggieville.

## Years of waiting, K-State fans win over the Cornhuskers

- It finally dawned with about 50 sec-

she said. "They're ame!"

ed in joy, and then reaming. For the ears, Kansas State Nebraska.

of the best games

I've ever seen," Mike Wells of Manhattan said from his seat near the end zone as the final seconds ticked away. "A game for the ages."

In a game that was loaded with lead changes and wild swings of momentum, Kansas State preserved its unbeaten season and its dream of a national championship by defeating Nebraska 40-30.

See KSU, Page 12A



**Inside:**  
Complete K-State-Nebraska coverage, **1C and 12C-14C**

## Crashes, killing pilot

ircraft Co., was killed. The sailplane ve Truesdell, also of Wichita, was and safely. Both he and a passenger, not identified, were unharmed.

g Star Aviation at 13501 E. 45th North l by Wichita attorney Frank Mo- nd is home to the Wichita Soaring So- e club. It offers one of the few s strip airfields in the Wichita s a popular spot for ultralight pilots.

as a fine pilot and a fine individual," h Rismiller, an FAA test pilot and friend of Hamilton. "He was a

power pilot and a glider pilot and one of the best at both. This comes a real shock."

Rismiller said Hamilton loved aviation and all kinds of airplanes. He was a member of the Wichita Radio Control Club, flying model airplanes as well as full-sized planes. He had served as president of the Soaring Society and was instrument-rated as both a private and commercial pilot.

Steve Ewing, who made the 911 call immediately after the crash, said it will take some time before he is able to deal with the

See CRASH, Page 12A

# Glickman avoids woes that beset past USDA chiefs

■ Despite farm downturn, ag secretary enjoying relatively smooth tenure.

By Tom Webb

Eagle Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — As they say in farm country, the secretary of agriculture doesn't have the easiest row to hoe. Whenever crop prices plunge, the secretary becomes a target.

President Carter's agriculture secretary faced tractorcades and violent protests. President Reagan's secretary was ridiculed with rallies and save-the-farm movies. Two other ag secretaries were fired.

But none of that has happened to Dan Glickman, the Kansas congressman turned Cabinet official, despite a season of low grain prices and rural nervousness. December marks the four-year anniversary of President Clinton's nomination of the first city dweller to head the U.S. Department of Agriculture. And aside from a few bizarre protests — like the time naked Europeans



Glickman

See GLICKMAN, Page 12A

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### IN MONDAY'S EAGLE:

Getting a grip on women's clothing sizes.

From Page 1A

peited him with genetically altered soybeans — the Wichita native has been treated well.

"One thing I haven't felt is a lot of personal animosity, which some other secretaries have," Glickman said as he prepared to travel to Asia for a Pacific trade summit.

"I was in Congress when Bob Bergland was secretary (under Carter), and I remember how terrible it was for him," Glickman said. "Even in Kansas, I remember farmers protesting against Bergland in Hillsboro. I have not felt that, even with an economy being rough."

Glickman offered some theories why things seem different now. After last month's \$6 billion emergency aid package — \$200 million of which is heading to Kansas — he thinks farmers give the administration credit for "being out front in trying to modify the 1996 Farm Bill, upping the (subsidy) amounts somewhat."

And they don't seem to blame him for Asia's economic collapse, he suggested.

"But it still is a challenge to go into an environment where the markets have turned down so rapidly," Glickman added.

"The job is still very challenging. Given the economics of agriculture right now, there's a lot of stress, a lot of pressure in this job, as we try to do everything that we can to deal with commodity prices. I've said before that I think they've bottomed out."

Sonja Hillgren, editor of Farm Journal magazine, sees other reasons too.

"I think Glickman has a little bit of Clinton in him, that he can feel people's pain," she said. That allowed him to empathize, where some other secretaries sounded preachy, she said.

But more bluntly, Hillgren noted. "The agriculture secretary is not as big of a deal in the lives of farmers as it used to be."

The end of traditional farm programs has meant that the agriculture secretary is now less and less involved in the daily mechanics of food production. Farmers now plant whatever they want, in whatever amounts, and the secretary doesn't interfere. The government no longer stores grain or underwrites as many export programs. And it no longer promises aid after each drought or flood — although sometimes it still provides it.

An attorney and lifelong city dweller, Glickman was never the obvious choice for the top USDA job. But after Wichita's 18-year incumbent was upset by Todd Tiahrt in the 1994 Republican landslide, Clinton turned to him as someone well versed in farm policy, international relations and Washington politics.

Even now, what still strikes Glickman about the USDA is how vast its mission really is. The department includes the Forest Service, food stamps, school lunches, nutrition

inspection, water conservation, crop insurance and plant breeding.

"Two things in this job that have been most personally rewarding to me," Glickman said. "First, how to manage a very large organization — we've got nearly 100,000 employees doing all sorts of totally unrelated things. The other thing has to do in the international arena, the marketing of agricultural commodities overseas."

"It's kind of interesting, the breadth of this," he added. "Let me give you an example: The issue of genetics, genetically engineered agricultural products, that is a fascinating area, and our department is in the middle of it."

"Most of the nutrition research in this country is done at USDA labs — all the work done on vitamins, all the work done on fats, but most people don't realize that. I'd wanted to rename this department the Department of Food and Agriculture, and Congress didn't want to do it."

A restless sort, Glickman has also been a frequent topic of Washington's overactive rumor mill. One month, he was rumored to be a candidate for White House chief of staff. The next, he was supposedly eyeing a Senate race. At other times, he was supposedly interested in going to Kansas State University, or he was enticed by Hollywood.

Glickman chuckles about all of this when asked if he's job-hunting.

"No, because of the ethics situation, it would be very, very difficult to seek other employment, particularly in the ag sector. So the answer from a very practical standpoint is, I have not actively sought any job."

That's not to say that people haven't whispered about job openings, he added.

"I do not have any plans to move on, but I think it's clear that I do not want to be working in public life, or the U.S. government, for the rest of my life."

"At some time, I want to move on. But there's nothing going on. I have no current plans to leave."

Does that rule out another run for office?

"It is extremely remote," Glickman said. "Who knows what will ultimately happen in the future. I wouldn't absolutely foreclose it. . . . I don't think I'd ever want to be out of the public policy area. Whatever I end up doing, I think I'd like to have my fingers in agricultural policy, as well as other policy."

This week Glickman will attend the Asian Pacific Economic Conference, where he'll meet about agricultural issues with other food ministers.

"Assuming the president goes because of this Iraq situation, I will be in the bilateral meetings with him and the Russian leader, the Japanese leader, the Chinese leader, the Korean leader, and maybe others."

Tom Webb reports on the Kansas congressional delegation in Washington, D.C. He can be reached via e-mail at [twebb@krwashington.com](mailto:twebb@krwashington.com) at (202) 383-6055.

"In a way, this is bigger than a game, because it's the one hurdle we've not been to jump over — beat Nebraska."

Kansas State fan  
 Todd Grigstad



K-State fans had the go-came to rest on the roof

**KSU**

From Page 1A

More than 40,000 fans hoarse in urging the Wildcat been stunned into silence by plays that first gave the Huskie lead, then brought them back third quarter, just when it seemed were going to turn the game. "I'm exhausted," Patty O'De her weary eyes peering out from had been painted purple and

DATE 01/11/98  
 HEADLINE Glickman achieves popularity in Cabinet  
 Critics question his job techniques but agree  
 he is likable, politically astute.  
 BYLINE JAMES KUHNHENN  
 CREDIT Washington Correspondent  
 SECTION NATIONALWORLD  
 EDITION METROPOLITAN  
 PAGE A1

WASHINGTON - In November 1994, Dan Glickman was out of a job, swept out of Congress by a little-known Kansas state senator riding the year's Republican landslide. Once considered a political threat to the mighty Bob Dole, Glickman saw his political career coming to a premature end.

"Losing my election was kind of a seminal event for me," he says. "Like a lot of people who think they're going to live forever, I probably was one of those people who thought I could never lose."

Within weeks, however, he was a Washington player once again, thanks in part to a scandal, a groundbreaking piece of legislation and a friendship that dated back to his days as the youthful president of the Wichita Board of Education.

It has been three years since President Clinton named Glickman to his Cabinet as secretary of agriculture. In that time, the former nine-term Kansas congressman has emerged as one of the most popular Cabinet members in the Clinton administration.

Admirers say the department, under him, has become the prototype of the new Washington bureaucracy - leaner, multifaceted, close to the ground and led by a pragmatist with an approachable, populist air who, as one former USDA official observed, "is not afraid to be embarrassed."

"He doesn't come at issues on an ideological basis," said his longtime friend and former White House chief of staff Leon Panetta. "He wants to get it done."

He doesn't just want to pound his shoe on the table."

Even his critics agree Glickman is a likable, politically astute fellow. But they say he's more adept at giving speeches and holding news conferences than running a complex department whose job includes dispensing food stamps, overseeing national forests, ensuring meat safety, promoting trade, conserving land and standing up for the nation's ranchers and farmers.

"The department looks like it's on autopilot," a senior Republican staffer on a congressional agriculture committee said.

In an hourlong interview, Glickman, 53, seemed relaxed sitting in his USDA office, occasionally reaching down to pet his 9-year-old beagle, Reuben. He'd been inspired to bring the dog that day after watching Buddy, the president's Labrador puppy, cavort in the Oval Office the evening before.

"I thought to myself," he said, his voice suddenly childlike and playful, "I haven't brought my friend in to my office for a long

To: Tom Ammer  
 From: Jim Kuhnenn

time."

Jewish and city-raised, Glickman is hardly central casting's view of an agriculture secretary. But he served 18 years on the House Agriculture Committee, an assignment that recognized the predominance of wheat and cattle in his congressional district.

Still, Glickman's friendship with Vice President Al Gore - he was one of only two Cabinet secretaries to attend the wedding of Gore's daughter last year - and with current and former top White House officials have given rise to speculation about a new role for him.

Fans in the White House have floated his name as a potential successor to chief of staff Erskine Bowles.

For all the talk of an imminent departure, Bowles so far says he's not going and Glickman asserts: "Trust me, it's not going to happen." But even if Bowles did leave, Glickman says he wants no part of the job.

"The older I get, the less inclined I am to spend 20 hours a day working. That's what you have to do in that job. Talk about your life being your job. The anxiety level, the stress level is always there ... I wouldn't like to do that kind of thing."

Running for office isn't an option, either, he says.

He had long been considered the Democrat most likely to replace either Bob Dole or Nancy Kassebaum as senator from Kansas. Even today, he polls highest among Democrats in the state. But though he still considers U.S. senator to be the best job in the world, he no longer pines for it.

"I have no real interest in raising money," he says.

In fact, Glickman might be looking for a complete change of pace.

"I don't think I want to spend the rest of my life in Washington. I think that's for sure," he says. "Whether I would move back to Kansas? I kind of doubt that."

Instead, he tells friends he wouldn't mind joining his son Jon, a successful film producer, in Hollywood. "I like warm weather."

On his mind these days, however, are issues such as meat safety, the plight of small farmers, economic concentration in rural America, and foreign trade. But what he says occupies much of his time are discrimination complaints filed against the agency over the last several decades by black farmers.

An internal review concluded last February that the USDA had in fact discriminated against minority farmers. At the time, Glickman vowed to resolve the hundreds of complaints, some of which date back to 1948, within four months.

As of now the department has cleared only 141 cases.

A meeting with farmers last month in the White House Roosevelt Room went on for 2 1/2 hours. The session was tense, with farmers accusing Glickman and the department of foot-dragging.

"I think there was an expectation created that we were going to resolve all the cases," Glickman says. "For a lot of reasons, that is not going to be possible, though I'd like to resolve most of them."

Many career agriculture officials have blanched at Glickman's

acknowledgment that the department had ignored discrimination complaints.

"Why? I'm going to guess that the Department of Agriculture has kind of had a predominantly rural, in many cases white, focus over the past 50 or 100 years in terms of the power structure," he says.

"It also relates to the power structure of Congress. Who runs the Agriculture Department? The (congressional) agriculture committees. What's the composition of the agriculture committees? Largely rural and conservative."

Glickman has seen his share of protests. In Montana an animal rights activist splashed him with ripe bison guts because the animals were being shot outside of Yellowstone Park to protect cattle stocks.

And in Italy, he was pelted with soybeans by nude demonstrators opposed to U.S. genetic engineering in food crops.

Glickman knows about crusading for food safety. Until last year, his efforts had largely been to encourage consumers to cook their meats thoroughly.

But in August, after an outbreak of food poisoning blamed on tainted hamburger, Glickman took the extraordinary step of seeking the recall of 25 million pounds of ground beef shipped out of a Nebraska plant owned by Hudson Foods Inc. The company complied voluntarily and closed down the plant.

The move infuriated cattlemen. Glickman, meat industry representatives said, was merely grandstanding, performing more like a congressman than a sober administrator and regulator. The meat industry maintains that it is impossible to make beef and poultry entirely pathogen-free. Some of the burden, they say, falls on the food service industry and on consumers themselves.

Glickman says he acted entirely on the advice of USDA experts.

Greg Frazier, Glickman's chief of staff and longtime aide, says his boss has exceptional political instincts, an innate sense for what is reasonable and defensible, what people will accept and what people will understand.

"He's more a pragmatist, but he portrays himself this way: He considers himself a bit of a populist - 'We're here to do for people what they can't do for themselves.'"

Like the rest of the government bureaucracy, Glickman has had to do with less. In the last five years, the USDA's budget has dropped from \$68.3 billion to \$60 billion and the department's staffing has gone from 114,500 to under 100,000.

Glickman himself has had to adjust.

"The biggest difference between Congress and this job is that in Congress ... you can be as irresponsible as you want to be in order to make a point," he says. "In this job, my personal freedom is much more constrained. Whatever I say will get repeated, unfortunately."

He says he'll never forget the time he made an offhand remark about grain markets. The next day, grain prices dropped 11 cents.

Life as an administrator, his friends say, is far more isolating than Congress, where roll call votes are the social equivalents of

fraternity mixers. But Glickman says he doesn't miss the late-night votes and weekly travel back to Wichita. Now he has more time for golf and watching movies with his wife, Rhoda, who works as deputy chief of staff at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"He's appropriately satisfied," says his friend, Washington lawyer Joel Jankowsky. "He's very comfortable with himself."

That's in sharp contrast to his emotional state in November 1994. Kansas Sen. Todd Tiahrt, a socially conservative Republican, had come from behind, erasing Glickman's 30-point lead with a quiet grass-roots campaign that relied heavily on the efforts of Kansas anti-abortion groups.

But a month before the election, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy had resigned amid a widening investigation into charges that he had received improper gifts from Tyson Foods, a company regulated by the agriculture department.

Glickman immediately emerged as a likely successor.

His main advocate in the White House was Panetta, a former Democratic congressman from California who was first elected in 1976, the same year Glickman won his congressional seat.

The two had known each other before. Panetta had overseen school desegregation efforts as an official at the old U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a job that took him to Wichita in the early 1970s when Glickman headed the school board.

Glickman's Kansas roots were also a plus. "We were dealing with a Republican Congress," Panetta said, and two of the most influential lawmakers on agriculture policy were from Kansas - Dole and Republican Rep. Pat Roberts - and Congress was scheduled to take up its twice-a-decade review of farm programs in 1995.

In the end, the department had little influence over the bill, which ended the Depression-era programs that paid farmers not to plant and that subsidized them when prices fell and instead created a market oriented policy.

Nevertheless, Glickman successfully pushed several conservation measures and insisted that the legislation force Congress to consider a new farm bill in 2002.

Even Glickman admirers say he needs to assert himself more.

"There are times when I wouldn't take what Congress gives us," says Paul Johnson, an Iowa farmer and former chief of the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service. "I wish he would be more forceful providing alternatives to Congress rather than accepting what they want us to do."

"He /is/ the most important person in the world as far as agriculture." <

# The Harvard Crimson

The University Daily Since 1873

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1998

www.thedclson.harvard.edu

## Glickman Compares Congress, Cabinet

By **ANNE L. MACDONALD**

In a speech which ranged from Adlai Stevenson to California assemblyman, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Dan R. Glickman addressed a crowd of about 1000 attendees at the ANCO Forum of the Institute of Politics (IOP).

A former U.S. congressional representative, Glickman shared his experiences in two branches of government in a talk entitled "From Congress to the Cabinet: Making Public Policy Work."

Glickman, who served in the House for 18 years as a representative from Wichita, Kan., spoke about the role of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), as well as the different ways in which the President's Cabinet and Congress approach issues.

According to Glickman, when he joined his congressional seat in 1978, he immediately felt the need to fight for his district's agricultural interests.

"You stand for election every two years in the House, so as soon as you arrive, there is instant pressure to have a role in the economic and political interests of your district," Glickman said. "That's what landed me on the House Agricultural Committee, where I lived when and made policy for years."

However, after being voted out of office in 1994 during the Republican landslide, Glickman, a Democrat, was offered his current position as secretary

of agriculture. There, he had to adjust to a broader perspective.

"It's a different view from the Capitol, but your perspective is national...I don't think President Clinton's team has a lot to do with my decision," Glickman said. "In the Cabinet, there's less personal freedom, but certainly more power."

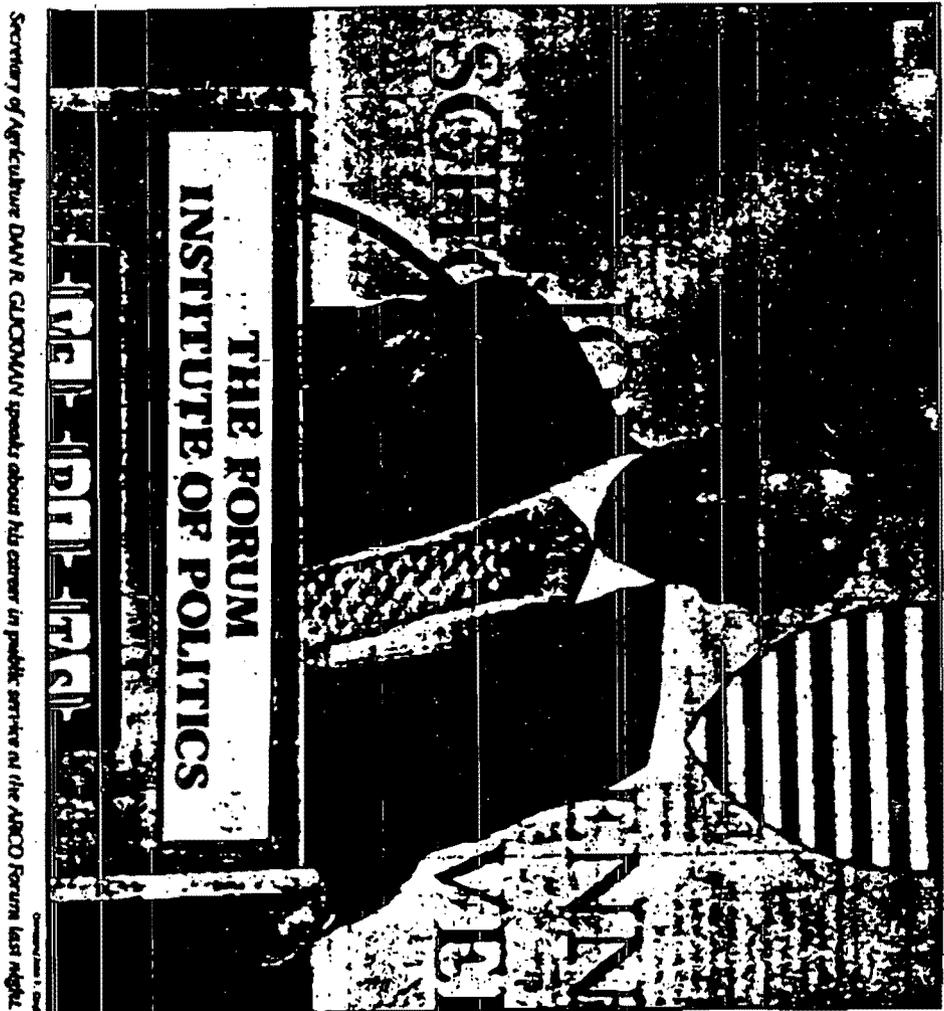
Glickman also spoke on many of the major issues facing the USDA today: food safety, Glickman said, is one of the most visible responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture.

According to Glickman, after four months in 1993 resulted from E. Coli bacterial poisoning in fast-food hamburger, the USDA received the necessary public and Congressional support to push even inspection programs which grant incentives suitable to traditional methods.

Promoting international trade, Glickman noted that the views of Congress and the Cabinet often diverge.

"It's not for me to stand here at Harvard and talk about the importance of expanding trade...in one country, to global stability and in America's place in the world," Glickman said. "But let's look at the issues a congressional representative. With few exceptions, it comes down to how their people live."

After the speech, Glickman answered questions ranging from the conditions of Syria to the situation in the Balkans. Please see **page 84**.



Secretary of Agriculture DAN R. GLICKMAN speaks about his career in public service at the ANCO Forum last night.

## Agriculture Secretary Speaks

By **ANNE L. MACDONALD**

When the Secretary of Agriculture speaks, he is heard. Dan R. Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture, spoke at the ANCO Forum of the Institute of Politics (IOP) on Thursday, February 12, 1998.

Glickman, a Democrat, was offered his current position as secretary of agriculture. There, he had to adjust to a broader perspective.

After the speech, Glickman answered questions ranging from the conditions of Syria to the situation in the Balkans. Please see **page 84**.

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# Business & Technology E

Outdoors /4E

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## DAN GLICKMAN

The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture is at home in Washington or on the country roads

By J.T. SMITH  
Farm Editor

**O**n another hot, dusty morning in West Texas a tan van, escorted by law officials with their blinking lights, pulls into a ditch.

Farmers, ranchers, local ag officials, bankers, varied politicians — and some just curious folks — stand waiting in a cotton field across the ditch.

The doors of the van slide open, a couple of people get out, then the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

As Texas farmers cope with one of the worst droughts in the century, some had predicted a somewhat hostile crowd.

But in a matter of seconds, Dan Glickman bounds across the ditch and walks through the rows of stunted cotton plants as he shakes hands, smiles and gets smiles in return.

Glickman then takes a deep breath. "I think it will rain soon," Glickman predicts.

Farmers chuckle. But Glickman shows he actually is serious.

"No, really — I can smell some moisture in the air — don't you smell it?" Glickman asks the crowd.

"Smelling moisture" in the air is the way farmers talk. And Glickman knows their language.

Although it didn't look rainy at all at 9 o'clock in the morning — late that afternoon many parts of the Big Country got a good drenching.

Although one rain wouldn't quench the effects of a months' long dry spell, it continued to rain in subsequent days. Whatever they may have thought of Glickman as the nation's top agricultural official, some had to feel he was a pretty darn good weatherman.



David KereReporter News

"Americans are a compassionate people. Whether it's hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, or drought. And I know they will want to help our farmers and ranchers in this crisis."

Dan Glickman,

for the week.

Even if another packer bids on the cattle, IBP has been able to obtain the cattle simply by matching the bid.

The USDA judge's ruling now says IBP can no longer use that practice. The victory is at least a start.

"I'm very concerned about concentration in agriculture," Glickman tells Nuding and other cattlemen in a strong voice. "We are going to continue to do a better job of enforcing the Packers and Stockyards Act."

That's the other side of Glickman. After 22 years in Washington, he can be just as tough as he is compassionate when playing with the big guys.

That includes international agriculture.

Glickman favors "normal trade" relations with China — he thinks "Most Favored Nation" status is a joke.

He told the communist Chinese huntily: "If you are going to be a player in world trade, then you are going to play by the rules."

### He knows Capitol Hill

As of today, Dan Glickman has been on the job as Secretary of Agriculture for 3 years, 4 months and 16 days.

When he was sworn in as the USDA leader on March 30, 1995, Glickman already had served in the United States House of Representatives for 18 years, representing Kansas' 4th Congressional District.

He knows his way around Capitol Hill. During his tenure in the House, Glickman served almost two decades on the U.S. House Agriculture Committee — including six years as chairman of the Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and its predecessor the

What's more — if they haven't met him before — they discovered **Earl Clickman** is a mighty likeable fellow.

He can be at home in a pressurized suit with the President of the United States in the Oval Office or meeting with international leaders in the USDA Washington office. He can even look downright dapper. But Clickman can be just as at ease in a chamber shirt, jeans and lace-up work shoes in a cotton patch or wheat field.

"Americans are a compassionate people," Clickman says. "Whether it's hurricanes, tornadoes, floods — or drought. And I know they will want to help our farmers and ranchers in this crisis."

As men, women and little children crowd around to shake hands with the Secretary, they can see compassion in his eyes and sincerity in the voice of Clickman.

### Graveling days

Dan Clickman slices through 16- and 18-hour days like a young tiger, although he is now past 60.

On that particular day in Texas, Clickman was up at 6 a.m. in Abilene. He left his hotel before daybreak for the drought-blasted area that would begin on Woody Anderson's farm outside Colorado City.

When, later that morning, Clickman arrived at the new cattle mill facility of Luther Industries of Texas Inc. at Snyder, more than 800 people already were waiting, and vehicles lined the highway for miles.

Again, he had been told the big crowd might be a bit cranky. Some had driven hundreds of miles to see Clickman and had him their woe.

Instead, Clickman got a thunderous standing ovation after he walked onto the podium bordered by bales of cotton and was introduced.

Butch Nuding, an Aspermont rancher, testified to Clickman that just 20 years ago, it took 10 calves to buy a new pickup truck. Today, it would take 100 calves to

buy a new truck.

Nuding notes just four huge meat packers control 80-85 percent of all the beef slaughtered in the United States. With captive supplies of cattle already in their pocket, Nuding says packers can offer whatever they agree upon for cattle.

The Stonefall County rancher then congratulates Clickman for having the fortitude to take on the powerful Iowa Beef Processors, the nation's largest beef packer.

On Aug. 3, 1995 — only a few months after he became ag secretary for the Clinton Administration — Clickman initiated a complaint filed by the Packers and Stockyards Administration against IBP and Beef Marketing Group.

The battle is now more than three years old. But only two weeks ago, a USDA judicial judge ordered IBP to "cease and desist" from any arrangement

### U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

containing a "right of first refusal" that provides IBP may obtain livestock by merely matching the highest previous bid by other packers.

That is at least a start in the right direction and a victory for Clickman and the nation's ranchers.

But there's more work to be done, and Clickman is as tenacious as a bulldog when he feels he's fighting for what's right.

The ruling still does not prohibit IBP from entering marketing agreements and does not require IBP to offer the same terms to similar feedyards.

Orphaned by nine feedyards in central Kansas in 1968, BMG entered into a marketing arrangement with the giant Excel packer from 1990-93. But BMG terminated that agreement and developed an agreement with IBP in 1994.

The agreement with IBP prices cattle on the "practical top" for cattle in Kansas

### Subcommittee on Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains

Clickman worked on farm bills in 1977, 1981, 1985 and 1990. He led the way in such areas as expanding trade in agricultural goods and also championed food safety.

His career in the House also encompassed a two-year term as chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, making him the first full committee chairman from Kansas in 40 years.

As chairman, Clickman pursued policies to demystify the intelligence community by holding open hearings, putting the intelligence community to publicly explain its functions in the post-Cold War era and reducing the number of classified documents.

In addition, Clickman launched a major investigation into the Aldrich Ames spy case. He worked to make reasonable reform in general aviation product liability laws, strengthen lobbying

Please see **CLICKMAN, SR**

9-2574

# Glickman

Continued from 1E

disclosure laws and develop effective ways to combat crime.

Glickman also was the author of legislation increasing penalties for the destruction of religious property.

## Huge, complex department

Back on the road, as Glickman rolls down the highway between Colorado City and Snyder, he reflects on the difference of his long career in the House and now being the head of USDA.

USDA, he readily acknowledges, is a far tougher challenge because of its sheer size. It's like Texas has more disaster because of its size.

"It's a huge bureaucracy. Big and brutal. But not impossible," Glickman says during a relaxed interview. "It's very complicated to manage."

Just consider, Glickman says, that 40 percent of his employees at USDA are with the U.S. Forest Service.

"That's four times the number who are in farm programs," Glickman notes.

In fact, USDA-managed national forests will generate more than \$130 billion for America's economy by the Year 2000.

The Food Stamp Program, School Lunch Program and WIC, Women, Infants and Children, also are under the USDA umbrella. All are enormous programs to manage.

It was Glickman, while still a House member, who was the original author of legislation to reorganize the titanic USDA.

Then, after taking that agency's reorganization, Glickman was able to continue his work streamlining the USDA as part of the Clinton Administration's Reinventing Government/National Performance Review.

By 1999, under the leadership of Clinton and Glickman, USDA's reorganization will save \$4.1 billion, reduce staff by more than 13,000, cut the number of USDA agencies from 43 to 30 and create convenient, one-stop service centers for farmers and ranchers.

Glickman says his priorities are food safety, expanding ag exports, rural development, protecting natural resources and maintaining a nutritional safety net for those in need.

Under his direction:

- USDA has made dramatic improvements in food safety for all Americans through the most sweeping overhaul of meat and poultry inspection in 90 years.

- Although the drought has made it tough in 1998 and farm



David Katz/Reuters/News

U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, right, and U.S. Rep. Charles Stenholm examine cotton bolls on Woody Anderson's farm near Colorado City during a tour of the area last week.

prices also are currently in a slump, farm income actually increased and commodity prices for U.S. agricultural products rose to record levels during Glickman's time in office.

- In addition to farmers and ranchers, agricultural jobs have increased and are forecast to reach nearly 200,000 by year 2005.

- USDA has launched strong actions to improve competition in livestock markets, including price reporting initiatives that assure timely information and a fair and level playing field.

- The national school lunch and breakfast programs had their first major reform in 50 years. School meals that now meet federally established dietary guidelines will improve the long-term health of American children and save taxpayers many billions of dollars over 20 years.

- USDA is leading national food recovery efforts to help feed the

hungry by saving and providing food that otherwise would be wasted.

Glickman has taken aim at better health care, housing and access to information technology in rural areas.

## A vast area

The day that started at 5 a.m. in Abilene — watching "Ag Day" on the hotel TV — and went on to stops in Colorado City and Snyder during the West Texas travel, ended late that evening in the Texas Hill Country at Bastrop and Austin as Glickman met farmers there.

"The secretary puts in incredible days. I don't know how he does it. His travel schedule is so wild," a Washington staff member says.

By the end of that one day, various datelines appear across the newswire services where Glickman had visited with farmers.

In the days before his travel to

P. 4/99

the Abilene region. Glickman made stops in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Oklahoma, North Texas, South Dakota and North Dakota.

"They've got big problems too," Glickman observes of the wide-spread drought.

Montana and the Dakotas have been in a severe shape for many months.

Just two days after his Abilene area stop, Glickman was in New York State.

### No stranger to Abilene area

Glickman made his first visit to Abilene as the USDA secretary on April 18, 1995, less than three weeks after being sworn in.

At that time, in suit and tie, Glickman was greeted with much pomp and ceremony — complete with music upon his entrance — at McMurry University.

But later in the day, he quickly shed both his coat and tie to visit cattlemen on the regular Tuesday sale day at Abilene Livestock Auction. After speaking to cattlemen, he sat in the downstairs cafeteria eating barbecue and visiting with anyone who wanted to sit down and chat.

Because of a severe thunderstorm in Dallas, his entourage had to drive from the airport there to Abilene the night before. Rather than pay a fee to drop the rental vans — which would have been costly — Glickman had the vans driven back to Dallas.

It was an early statement of how he intended to run USDA prudently.

While traveling, Glickman remembers he was in the Abilene area many years previously — before he was elected to the House.

As a partner in the law firm of Sargent, Klenda and Glickman, he had a client in Cisco.

Today, he doesn't remember much about Cisco. But when his close friend, U.S. Rep. Charles Stenholm, told him off the cuff that Conrad Hilton built his first hotel at Cisco, Glickman seemed surprised.

"Really?" Glickman responded. "I never knew that."

Glickman always downplays his own knowledge of the agricultural industry.

"Charlie Stenholm knows more about agriculture than I will ever know," Glickman says. "He is — by far — the most knowledgeable man in Washington on agriculture."

Before being elected to Congress in 1976, Glickman served as president of the Wichita, Kan., School Board. He also served as a trial attorney for the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Glickman earned his B.A. degree in history from the University of Michigan and his law degree from George Washington University.

In 1966, Glickman and his wife, Rhoda, who is from Detroit, were married. They have two grown children, Jon and Amy.

"Dan Glickman is a family man — a wonderful man and human being," Stenholm says.

Glickman, who calls heavily on Stenholm's judgment and counsel, believes Stenholm is poised to take a greater leadership role in Washington, and if so, it would help America's farmers and ranchers.

"Congressman Stenholm would make a great chairman of the House Agriculture Committee," Glickman said. "And I would say that about Charlie even if I were a Republican — with a 'in case' only not."

Glickman says he is doing everything in his power to help farmers and ranchers. But he depends on Congress to act in areas where his hands are tied until he gets an appropriation, such as helping ranchers with emergency feed.

Stenholm has introduced legislation to help ranchers with emergency feed for the winter, and he hopes his bill will become law in September.

That legislation could be crucial to cattlemen in the Abilene area.

Meanwhile, while on the road again, Glickman is asked what would make him happy.

Higher ag prices and widespread rain would go a long way.

"Both drought and low farm prices have made this a tough job this year," Glickman notes. "It was sure a lot more fun being Secretary of Agriculture in 1995 and 1996 when prices were higher."

Although widespread rain could start falling any day, perhaps producing a wet fall, Glickman doesn't see any quick fix for farm prices.

"Some 40 percent of U.S. ag exports last year went to Asian markets," Glickman said.

With the currency crisis in Asia, key markets such as Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are greatly hindered in their ability to buy U.S. products because of the currency exchange.

Farmers here are getting just more than \$2 per bushel for wheat, about what they sold wheat for 50 years ago in 1948. But that dirt-cheap wheat isn't a bargain in Asia when the exchange rate is 240 or so Japanese yen to one U.S. dollar.

"The number one way to help U.S. agricultural exports would be the approval of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) so they could afford to buy U.S. farm products," Glickman says.

Such global matters are something Glickman wrestles with every day.

"The subject matter is more complicated than I ever dreamed of," Glickman says as his van rolls to a stop for yet another meeting.

No band, pomp or ceremony this time — just farmers and ranchers desperately wanting to know what assistance USDA can give them in this crisis.

Again, Glickman looks at the Texas sky.

"I promise rain ... soon," Glickman says.

"And when the rain comes, I'm taking full credit," Stenholm quips.

Someone plucks a pathetically small, green cotton boll from a tiny plant and shows it to Glickman. The secretary puts it in the pocket of his trousers.

"I want to take this little cotton boll with me," Glickman said, while making his way back to the van.

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# Standing by Their Man at a Pivotal Moment, Clinton Cabinet Did Much to Save His Presidency

By JEANNE CUMMINGS

REPORTER OF THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, WASHINGTON—When history writes the story of President Clinton's struggle through the impeachment saga, the opening scene may well be set in a small yellow room on the second floor of the White House residence wing.

It was there, last September, that Mr. Clinton apologized for previously lying to the cabinet about his sexual relationship with Monica Lewinsky—and nobody quit.

Are there circumstances under which any other member of the cabinet would have done the same? "The answer would be yes," says Culture Secretary Dan Glickman, "but this happens to not be one of them."



Dan Glickman

The decision to ride out the storm with their boss forced the cabinet secretaries to reflect on their relationships with the president, the divisive politics in America today and their commitment to an activist Democratic administration. But for Mr. Clinton, the cabinet's decision to remain loyal proved a pivotal moment in his year-long struggle to his presidency. In hindsight, says one cabinet member, "that meeting was more important than many of us have thought it was that was the time to bail out if you going to."

## Perilous Period

The late August and early September of 1998 was the most-perilous period for the Clinton administration in the impeachment drama that is expected to end tonight tomorrow with the president's acquittal in the Senate. During those few weeks, Mr. Clinton publicly admitted his affair, Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr delivered his report to Congress, and the House released its report to the public.

Had one high-ranking cabinet secretary or group of them walked away amid all that, it could have created such a sense of instability with the public that Mr. Clinton might never have recovered.

A case in point is Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin. Russia devalued its ruble on the same August day when Mr. Clinton acknowledged an "inappropriate relationship" with Ms. Lewinsky. Mr. Rubin's resignation at that time would have sent the stock market and consumers' confidence in the domestic economy plummeting, political and economic experts agree. And Mr. Clinton's insulating job-approval ratings would probably have quickly followed. Mr. Rubin says he never considered leaving his post.

Danger also lurked in how the female members of the cabinet, such as Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, handled the crisis. The election season was just beginning, and resignations by high-profile female cabinet members could have sent a powerful, negative message to women voters—a key Democratic Party base.



Donna Shalala

When Republicans lost five House seats in November, Speaker Newt Gingrich of Georgia lost his job. Had the results gone the other way, Mr. Clinton would have had a tougher time holding his support in Congress.

But the cabinet secretaries' decisions to remain in office did more than just spare the president further damage. Their loyalty allowed the governing side of the White House to function without disruption. Thus, when Mr. Clinton delivered his State of the Union address last month, there was no lack of poll-tested programs for him to present to the American

people. The speech sent his approval ratings skyrocketing just as his Senate impeachment trial was starting.

## Working Overtime to Spin

"The political side was working overtime to spin and protect, get the president's message across and attack Kenneth Starr," says Ross K. Baker, a political scientist at Rutgers University. "The high-minded side was visiting foreign countries, spending time with the troops and making pronouncements on the Russian economic crisis. That gave an impression of a government not spinning out of control."

That doesn't mean it was always easy for the Clinton cabinet. Agriculture Secretary Glickman twice has had to grapple with critics of the president in the conservative farming community.

He canceled a speech scheduled for this month before the National Meat Association after its executive director, Rosemary Mucklow, accused him of instituting new food-safety regulations to distract from the scandal. He nearly canceled an address before the American Farm Bureau after its president, Dean Kleckner, said the country needs leaders "of conviction, not those who should be convicted." After Mr. Glickman objected, Mr. Kleckner apologized.

The reasons for staying vary among the secretaries, according to interviews with more than half a dozen of them. Generally, they fall into four categories or a mix of them all: Some felt loyalty to a president they genuinely like; others felt the investigation was politically motivated; some considered the president's transgression a personal matter that didn't affect their ability to do their work; and still others were unwilling to leave their agenda in the hands of an under-secretary. (The president never could have mustered the political capital to win

## Cabinet Veterans

Cabinet members who have served since the Clinton administration's start in 1993, breaking records for most years in their posts:

- Education Secretary, Richard Riley
- Health and Human Services Secretary, Donna Shalala
- Attorney General, Janet Reno
- Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, Carol Browner

"Longest in this century"

Senate approval of a new cabinet secretary in the impeachment environment.) "He's made us," says Energy Secretary Bill Richardson. "So you have to have a little degree of loyalty here. He's hurting. He's made a mistake. But we are his cabinet."

The president also benefited from the sheer staying power of his cabinet, which includes several of the longest serving secretaries in history. Those members have lived through the House investigations and Mr. Starr's inquiry, and seen colleagues caught in their own probes.

Health Secretary Shalala had been there for every other moment when she was confronted with the latest crisis. In a written statement issued for this article, Ms. Shalala said: "I never considered resigning. Our unfinished agenda is too important."

Even so, Ms. Shalala set off alarms among her colleagues during the September meeting, when she upbraided the president for suggesting that a good public official

should be defined more by his public actions than his private behavior. "That is what you believe?" Ms. Shalala said. "That you don't have an obligation to provide moral leadership?"

Ms. Shalala wasn't planning to confront the president during the September meeting. But she did want to see "some recognition that what he did was wrong, which is not where he was that day. He eventually got there," a Shalala ally says.

Apparently, Ms. Shalala wasn't alone. As word spread through Washington about her remarks, she found herself fielding calls from House and Senate members who were also seething over the president's recklessness.

The following week was dogged by newspaper reports of a series of children's health events in her home state of Wisconsin. Each time, her answers belied her mixed emotions. To one reporter, she called the president's behavior "appalling" even as she said she "could continue to work with him." It was much the same at other stops until her message broke through: She was staying.

As the president was making the final edits on his State of the Union speech last month, he called his secretaries back to the White House—this time to the Cabinet Room. It was during a similar meeting last January that he lied to them about Ms. Lewinsky, and the irony of the moment was not lost on anyone gathered at the conference table below the portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson.

"I want to thank you for being loyal," the president told his cabinet. "I want to thank you for sticking with me."

# Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman

*A record drought, farm crisis and trade talks leave much for him to do*

Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman spoke with Staff Writer Mary Lynn F. Jones last week about the recent drought and wildfires, the farm crisis and whether he'll seek elected office again. Following are excerpts:

**Q:** What are your priorities for working with Congress during the rest of your term?

**A:** My first priority is to get an adequately funded and well-balanced drought emergency package through as a part of our normal appropriations process. And one that tries at least to deal with some of the longer-term structural problems that family-sized operators are facing, because these are extremely difficult times in American agriculture. ...

Clearly, we have the next World Trade Organization trade round that will begin at the end of November in Seattle. Agriculture is probably going to play the key role in terms of that next round. The ability of having our products having access to overseas markets, the reducing of trade barriers to our agricultural products, those are very key because one out of every three acres of production in this country goes to the export market, so we've got to really open those markets.

We have a lot of very interesting problems now. We have this whole problem of genetically modified foods, which is both a domestic as well as an international trade issue. Basically, science is now capable, through the use of genetic modification, of changing the characteristics of both processed foods as well as seeds, in order to achieve certain



LAUREN V. BURKE

*Secretary Dan Glickman: Life is "complicated" for the modern farmer.*

cause it does not deal very well in volatile down markets. It was passed at a time when agricultural stockpiles were low and prices were high. And so, what we said was, we were going to get out of the business of agriculture — phased out over about a seven-year period — and government was going to reduce its payments to farmers, and farmers could plant whatever they wanted

**Q:** Do you worry about the effect of these consolidations?

**A:** When you have sparsely populated areas, when you end up with one company buying cattle, or one company buying hogs, the impacts are a lot greater [than in other industries that experience consolidation].

We have, working with the Justice

**Q:** What do you expect will happen next on the dairy compact issue?

**A:** I don't know. As you know, this is one of the areas where I certainly haven't pleased everybody, because the department has announced a modernization of our milk marketing order system, which has not proven unanimously of agreement.

**Q:** What is life like for the modern farmer?

**A:** It is a lot more complicated and sophisticated. The modern farmer has to use the techniques of the Internet, of modern communications. The modern farmer has to have access to world markets at his or her instantaneous disposal, so they can see what's happening to prices. The modern farmer has to use modern risk-management techniques like the futures markets, options markets. The modern farmer has to be very active, involved in marketing their product, as opposed to just producing their product, and these are changes that have occurred in the last 15-20 years.

**Q:** Did you spend time on a farm as a child?

**A:** No. I was just on the Agriculture Committee for 18 years in the House.

**Q:** When do you think we'll see an end to this farm crisis?

**A:** You know the old expression, "A recession is when it happens to everybody else, a depression is when it happens to you?" Agriculture is so volatile, particular-



# From the sunflower man to ag statesman

## Dan Glickman

Age: 66

Family: Married to Rhoda Glickman; two grown children, Jon and Amy.

Education: University of Michigan graduate. Did graduate work at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Public office: A lawyer, he was elected to the Wichita school board in 1973.

He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from Kansas' 4th District from 1976 to 1994, when he was defeated by Republican Todd Tiahrt.

He was sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture in 1995.

■ In five years Dan Glickman has evolved from Kansas congressman to respected international agriculture voice.

BY LOUI LESBNER

Eagle Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Kansas sunflower lapel pin was Dan Glickman's trademark for years.

But he hasn't worn it lately.

It disappeared soon after the former Kansas Democratic congressman became the head of the U.S.

Department of Agriculture five years ago.

Cotton farmers, sheep ranchers and corn growers would see his

sunflower and ask him to add their pins as a show of support. He quickly realized the Kansas pin wasn't reflective of the national interests he now represented, so he opted for a bare lapel.

It was that, or risk "looking like a veteran of the Soviet military" with all sorts of pins down his lapel, Glickman said half-jokingly.

Glickman, whose term is up when the Clinton administration ends next year, is the longest serving agriculture secretary in 30 years.



Glickman

30A THE WICHITA EAGLE ■ SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2000

## GLICKMAN

From Page 17A

A secret to his longevity is that he's a likable guy, say observers and colleagues, including Kansas Republican Sen. Pat Roberts.

His sensitivity to how others saw his pin also comes through when he talks of building coalitions between consumers and producers and in the conciliatory tone he uses when laying out a farm policy far different from what Republicans want to hear.

Such qualities help him avoid being blamed for grain prices that continue to fall the longer he is in office, observers say.

"I've been fortunate it hasn't stuck on me," he concedes.

Past secretaries fared more poorly in times of economic hardship. They suffered through violent protests and tractorcades. Two lost their jobs.

### A changing job

Glickman attributes his smooth tenure partly to the public's understanding of the agricultural economy's complexities.

"They know how much it relates to foreign markets and how that can't be easily controlled," he said.

Increased competition from cotton- and wheat-producing countries has relegated the secretary's influence over market prices to the margins,

said Bruce Babcock, an Iowa State University farm policy specialist.

Babcock believes the expanding global marketplace speaks to a larger issue of how Glickman wields less power than past agriculture secretaries.

"The number of family farms has been going down since the 1930s, and no secretary has been able to affect whether they survive," he said.

"More recently, the policy levers a secretary had are greatly reduced. He can no longer adjust loan rates or acreage set-asides."

That said, Glickman has taken the lead in previously unexplored areas.

"Safer meat supply, genetically engineered foods, conservation issues, these are all new issues he is out front on," Babcock said.

No cabinet member completely escapes criticism, and so far some farmers say what stands out to them is Glickman's reluctance to subsidize U.S. grain sales abroad with American dollars. Congress has appropriated money for subsidies through the Export Enhancement Program in particular, but Glickman hasn't spent that money since 1995.

"That's a big thing to us," said Merrill Nielsen, a Sylvan County wheat farmer and former president of the Kansas Wheat Growers Association. "We need that to help fight European grain subsidies."

Roberts, too, has criticized Glickman on this issue. He believes the current market-oriented farm policy won't work unless it is teamed

with an aggressive export program.

But Agriculture Department officials say the program helps foreign consumers without doing much for U.S. wheat prices.

On other fronts, such as water quality and pesticides, critics argue Glickman has a tendency to put environmental interests ahead of growers' interests.

But Allie Devine, a former Kansas agriculture secretary, said striking a balance between competing interests is one of the challenges of the job, and she has seen him do it well.

"After a wheat fungus outbreak four years ago, he was placed squarely in the middle of protecting foreign markets that feared the grain was contaminated and allowing our producers to stay in business," Devine said. "He worked very hard to be fair."

Roberts echoed Devine's praise. Despite years of friendship, Roberts said he can be objective in saying Glickman has done a good job as secretary.

"I can pick up the phone, he'll get on the other end and in 30 seconds we'll have the problem solved or know what's going on," Roberts said.

"That's an unusual situation for other members, but we know each other so well. Now, that relationship doesn't mean we have \$5 wheat in Kansas, but it does benefit Kansas."

### More than farming

Farm policy is the political heart of the Agriculture Department, and the

subject with which Glickman was most familiar when he was sworn in five years ago. But with only 2 percent of the American population living on farms, farm policy is only a part of what his department does.

Glickman's biggest challenge, he said, has been managing 95,000 employees working in completely unrelated fields. They buy food for the school lunch program, protect elephants in the circus and manage 200 million acres of land and forest, among other things.

"Coming from Kansas, where we have five trees, that's a lot to handle," the fast-talking, fidgety Glickman likes to say in speeches, including one a few months back to a group of American University students.

One issue he said he never expected to encounter was a massive discrimination suit in which black farmers said they were denied loans. The Agriculture Department, which some critics had referred to as "the last plantation," has agreed to pay an estimated \$375 million to settle the suit.

Glickman cites taking on those complaints as one of his accomplishments in office.

"I was determined to take a leadership role on civil rights issues," he said. "Historically, this department was not interested in how it treated its customers or its employees, and that has changed dramatically."

But Glickman is overstating his progress, said Lorette Picciano, head of the Rural Coalition, an alliance based in Washington, D.C., that

works to make sure small and minority farmers are a viable part of the future of agriculture.

"I believe he cares about treating minority farmers right, but he has yet to hold the folks who don't accountable," Picciano said. "He can ask for resignations. That would send a signal."

But Picciano said she recognizes the bureaucracy at such a large department makes it hard for Glickman to get all his employees on board and fight for small and minority farmers as vigorously as they do large farming interests.

"Trying to change the bureaucracy at the Agriculture Department is like trying to turn a grain freighter around with a rowboat," she said.

### Plotting his future

As Glickman looked back on his time as secretary during a recent interview, he compared his term with his previous time in Congress.

He said 18 years of compromises and negotiations in the legislative branch prepared him for his latest job.

"Certainly this would have been a much tougher job had I not been in Congress," he said.

While both jobs have been good to him, he prefers serving as secretary at this stage of his life.

"As a congressman you have more freedom and can say anything you want," he said. "Here you have to be extra careful what you say because you represent the president, but you have more power."

That said, Glickman did not choose to leave Congress. He was one of many Democrats swept out of office during the Republican Revolution of 1994. His challenger, Todd Tiahrt, remains in office today.

A week after Glickman's defeat, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy<sup>67</sup> resigned over allegations he accepted favors and gifts from food companies. Espy was later cleared of the charges, but his removal cleared the way for Glickman.

Where Glickman goes from here, he's not quite sure.

He supports Al Gore's candidacy for president but is vague about whether he would want to serve in a Gore administration.

He finds the idea of serving on the board of a private agricultural company and teaching public policy appealing, but there have been no offers or serious negotiations yet.

Rumors about his future prospects are rampant.

He laughs off speculation about an ambassadorship or a stint in Hollywood, where his son is a producer.

"We'll see what's out there," Glickman said.

"But after being in public life full time for 23 years, there's no question that whatever I do, it's going to be a big adjustment."

Lori Lessner covers the Kansas congressional delegation. She can be reached at (202) 383-6055 or at [llessner@krwashington.com](mailto:llessner@krwashington.com).

# USDA more 'user-friendly' with Glickman at the helm

By Dan Lyksett

Agriculture Reporter

EAU CLAIRE — U.S. Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman never has been the all-powerful white knight from Washington that Wisconsin farmers frequently dream about.

But neither has he been a prince of darkness. Instead, Mr. Glickman generally is considered a fair, involved leader and a frequent advocate for Midwestern farm interests, said several observers who have worked with him.

Steve Gunderson, the former Republican 3rd District congressman, spent 12 of the 16 years he served on the Agriculture Committee working with Mr. Glickman, who at that time was a congressman from Kansas.

Mr. Gunderson said Mr. Glickman's leadership and political style is in many ways similar

to his own.

"He was a Democrat from a very Republican Kansas, and I was a Republican in a pretty Democratic part of Wisconsin," said Mr. Gunderson, who decided not to run for re-election in 1996.

"(Mr. Glickman) had to be pragmatic, outcome-oriented rather than pushing some big ideology."

U.S. Rep. Ron Kind, D-La Crosse, won Mr. Gunderson's vacant seat in the House. Rep. Kind praised Mr. Glickman's approach.

"I've always thought of him as eminently capable and fair in his dealings with Wisconsin," Rep. Kind said.

Mr. Glickman visited Eau Claire in July 1998 at Rep. Kind's request. At that time, Mr. Glickman had offered two milk price policy reform plans for implementation, one of which was supported both by Mr. Glickman

"I've always thought of him as eminently capable and fair in his dealings with Wisconsin."

— U.S. Rep. Ron Kind, D-Wis.

and Wisconsin dairy interests.

But Congress torpedoed that reform effort at the end of its last session.

Nonetheless, Mr. Glickman's work in attempting reform earned him considerable respect in the state. Dan Poulson, president of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, cited those efforts when asked about Mr. Glickman's impact on Wisconsin.

"He recognized the need for dairy policy reform, and although Congress didn't let it happen, on that basis I have to give him the highest marks," Mr. Poulson said.

Mr. Gunderson said that Mr. Glickman contacted him soon after his 1996 cabinet appointment to discuss national dairy policy.

"He called and said, 'Let's have lunch,' and really wanted to find out all he could on my perspective on 'dairy issues,'" said Mr. Gunderson, who at that time was chairman of the dairy, poultry and livestock subcommittee.

"He was making an honest effort to really understand the system and what wasn't working," Mr. Gunderson said.

Rep. Kind said Mr. Glickman showed considerable courage in

supporting the dairy reform package that was opposed by most members of Congress and the Senate. "I don't know if people back there understand the heat and the pressure USDA was under because of that," he said.



Dan Glickman

Mr. Gunderson agreed, saying that "it was pretty clear Dan pushed dairy reform as much as he possibly could given the numbers he was going against."

The only thing that could have changed the outcome, Mr. Gunderson added, was if President Clinton had been willing to veto the bill that included the language that stopped the reform.

Bob Denman, assistant to the

president of the Wisconsin Farmers Union, said Mr. Glickman "seems to genuinely care about farmers and doing as much as he can within the restraints of the political system."

Mr. Denman also said the USDA has become a more "user-friendly" department under Mr. Glickman, an opinion echoed by others.

Ron Stutz, director of member services for the Wisconsin National Farmers Union, said Mr. Glickman appears to have done as well as could be expected given what he called the failure of Congress to craft workable farm policy.

"We've appreciated the help he's given us with emergency relief packages, but it's our opinion that if a farm bill had been written that included credible farm income programs, those problems wouldn't have happened in the first place," he said.

USDA's "Superman Dan" honored, nixes spot on Gore ticket

WASHINGTON, March 29 (Reuters) - Surrounded by portraits of his predecessors and engulfed by the goodwill of his employees, Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman was feted on Wednesday for his five years of service and said while he has no future plans, ruled out being Vice President Al Gore's running mate in the presidential election this fall.

"I have not focused on what comes next," he told reporters after a party in his honor attended by over 500 people at USDA headquarters. But he did brush aside speculation about teaming with Gore on the Democratic ticket.

"It's not going to happen," Glickman said about having the No. 2 spot on the ticket. He also said he would not be running for governor in his home state of Kansas in 2002.

Glickman will leave office by January 20, 2001, when the next president takes office.

The gregarious Glickman was feted on the fifth anniversary of taking charge in 1995. He is the longest-serving agriculture secretary since Jack Block in the Reagan era. In a month, he will surpass Block and hold the job longer than anyone since the Johnson administration.

Deputy Secretary Richard Rominger called Glickman "Superman Dan" during his five-year stint. Under Glickman's watch, a new meat inspection system was instituted, cuts in the food stamp program were reversed in large part and the department reached a historic settlement with black farmers over racial discrimination.

"We've had five great years here," Glickman said at the end of a celebration that featured a marching band, gag gifts and 11 plaques of appreciation. "We can't rest on our laurels. We have several months to go."

President Clinton selected Glickman for the cabinet post in November 1994, just weeks after "The Republican Revolution" that wrestled control of the House from the Democrats and saw Glickman denied a 10th term.

His job was to soothe rebellious Democrats and blunt radical changes proposed by Republicans.

As secretary, Glickman waged a defensive battle against the landmark "Freedom to Farm" law that deregulated farming in 1996. Until this year, he was not able to offer broad-scale changes in the farm law or additional farm spending.

Analysts rate Glickman as an effective officeholder who uses long-standing, friendly relations with his former colleagues to promote the Clinton agenda.

REUTERS

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Updated TUESDAY May 16, 2000

## Agriculture

# Glickman says he'll leave USDA

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Dan Glickman told a Wichita Rotary Club crowd dotted with lifelong friends Monday that he won't serve another term as secretary of agriculture, no matter what happens in the November election.

Glickman, who started his political career on the Wichita school board and represented Kansas in Congress for 18 years, has been President Clinton's secretary of agriculture since 1995. He has guided the Department of Agriculture through the implementation of sweeping change in the Freedom to Farm Act and through the severe economic downturn of the past two years.

While Glickman supports Vice President Al Gore's bid for the presidency, he said a Gore victory wouldn't change his mind.

"It's been a great ride, but I won't accept another term, not even if President Gore offers it," Glickman said.

What will Glickman do instead? In February, he said the idea of serving on the board of a private agricultural company and teaching public policy were appealing.

On Monday, he startled long-time friend and one-time political opponent Bob Knight by telling the Rotarians, "I have been thinking of running for mayor of Wichita," before breaking into a grin and admitting he was joking.

"Truthfully, I have not made plans," he said. "I don't know where I go from here. But I know I don't want to stay in the job."

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— Phyllis Jacobs Griekspoor

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MAY 16, 2000 50 CENTS

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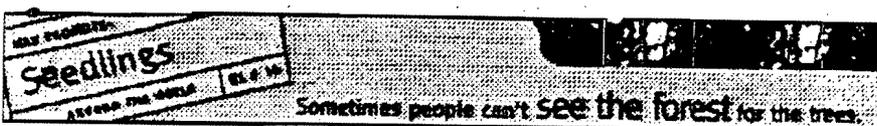
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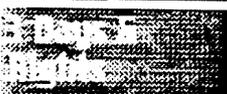


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# On Politics

COLUMNS/ In the Loop



## USDA's New Duck

1043

By Al Kamen  
Wednesday, May 31, 2000; Page A25



There's something about Dan. In late 1996, Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman was in Rome for a conference on food when naked women protesters threw what they called nongenetically modified soybeans at him.

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A few months later, he was at a public meeting with a group of politicians in Montana when a woman, protesting the killing of bison that stray from national parks, threw a bucket of rotten buffalo guts at the speakers. Some of the blood splattered on Glickman's pants.

Then, two weeks ago at a House hearing, a man most upset about shipments of contaminated soda to Eastern Europe threatened to kill himself and smashed two bottles, showering the room with glass and carbonated soda as Glickman and two other stunned administration officials sat a few feet away.

And yesterday, a member of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals ran onto the stage at a government nutrition meeting here and threw a tofu cream pie at his face, yelling: "Shame on you, Dan Glickman, for pushing meat and promoting animal cruelty."

Glickman ducked and reportedly only got some of the stuff on his jacket. "It wasn't a very well-balanced meal she threw at me," he said afterward.

But why is it that people want to throw stuff at him?

"People take my love of food too seriously," Glickman told us.

That must be it.

If a Party Falls in the Forest . . .

Speaking of the Agriculture Department . . . the House Appropriations

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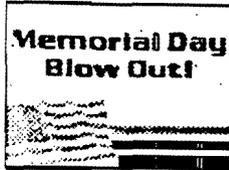
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Committee may be thinking U.S. Forest Service chief Michael P. Dombeck doesn't break out the good stuff at his parties. On Page 60 of the committee's Interior appropriations bill we find: "Of the funds available to the Forest Service, \$1,500 is available to the chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses."

Party on.

2003

#### Gore's Clothes Call

The Gore campaign's new "real person" theme could be just the ticket to shake up a dull campaign season. Part of the theme--and something Vice President Gore's been bringing up frequently of late--is his stint in the Army, both in Vietnam and stateside, presumably to contrast himself with Republican opponent, Texas Gov. George W. Bush.

"I would want to draw upon my own experience as an enlisted man in the United States Army," Gore recently told the editors of the Armed Forces Journal. "When my wife Tipper and I were first married, we moved into a trailer park in Daleville, Alabama, just outside the gates of Fort Rucker."

"Often our clothes were blown to the red clay," Gore recalled for the editors, "off the clothesline by the helicopters coming in to land right next to the trailer park. We have great memories of wonderful times."

#### Clothed and unclothed?

#### A Date That Will Go Down

President Clinton's swing around Europe is likely his last tour through the continent as chief executive. And there's further evidence the administration is slowing down on its way out. Try the "What's New?" link on the White House Web site. (Don't forget that's [whitehouse.gov](http://whitehouse.gov), not .com.) The site says: "Last updated Thursday, May 11, 2000."

#### The Golden Ring

Catching up on some recent moves: Former ambassador to New Zealand Josiah H. Beeman is now chief of staff of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, which oversees the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia and Radio and TV Marti.

Clinton has tapped Washington lawyer Glenn A. Fine, head of the special investigations and review unit in the inspector general's office at the Justice Department, to be inspector general.

Laura L. Cox, communications director for Senate GOP conference secretary Paul D. Coverdell (Ga.), has joined Instinet, a subsidiary of Reuters PLC, as vice president for strategic policy communications.

Howard Salter, a former Clinton '92 campaign spokesman in Michigan and, for the last six-plus years in the legislative and public affairs shop at the U.S. Agency for International Development, has been named the communications director at Bread for the World, a group that focuses on hunger and poverty issues.

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 Can't find THE desk? 

Chicago Tribune 6/4/00

Pie-throwing (including

P19 (118)

tofu) is not a virtue of civil disobedience

**W**ASHINGTON—I wish people would stop throwing things at Dan Glickman. As secretary of agriculture, he may not be well-known outside agricultural circles but Glickman is becoming widely known as the guy people like to throw things at.

People have been throwing things at the secretary since at least 1996. While he was attending a food conference in Rome, a group of pro-naturalist women astonished him by stripping naked.

Then they pelted him with what they identified as non-genetically modified soybeans.

Things got messier a few months later at a town meeting with a group of politicians in Montana. A woman threw a bucket full of a foul substance identified as rotten buffalo entrails at the group.

She reportedly disapproved of the killing that stray from national parks. Some of the blood got onto Glickman's pants.

Then last week, just after the Memorial Day holiday, Glickman got up to speak at a government nutrition meeting in Washington and guess what? Right.

A young woman ran onto the stage, threw a pie at Glickman and screamed, "Shame on you, Dan Glickman, for pushing meat and promoting animal cruelty."

A security officer handcuffed the woman and whisked her away. She was identified as Arathi Jayaram of Norfolk, Va., a member of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, an organization notorious for such stunts as liberating lobsters in fancy restaurants.

She was charged with assault of a federal cabinet officer. Her weapon was identified

Clarence Page



officially as "tofu pie." Sounds pretty lethal to me.

Fortunately, Glickman, experienced enough by now to have his reflexes on full alert, ducked just in time to avoid getting creamed in the face. His attacker haphazardly flung the pie onto the back of his jacket. While his attacker was arrested, a jovial Glickman took his jacket off and kept right on talking, showing stage presence worthy of a Las Vegas stand-up comic.

"It wasn't a very well-balanced meal she threw at me," Glickman said, stirring laughter and applause from his audience.

"Bob, we're not in Kansas anymore," he said smiling cordially at former Republican Sen. Bob Dole. Both are Kansas natives.

He also turned to Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala, who sat calmly throughout the bizarre scene, and demanded with mock indignation, "Where were you, Donna?"

He probably was referring to Shalala's reputation for irrepressible feistiness. Last year when a man shouting "Give it up! Give it up!" tried to snatch her wallet near her home, she held on, dropped to the ground, curled up in a fetal position and screamed bloody murder until the robber sped away in a stolen car. Shalala dutifully recorded the culprit's license plate number, leading

to his arrest.

Glickman showed similar presence of mind as he turned his tofu moment into an important policy point: "It just goes to show," he said, "how strongly we all feel about food and food issues and that's why we're all here."

Good segue. When a Washington Post reporter later asked Glickman why it is that so many people want to throw things at him, he supposed that "People take my love of food too seriously."

Maybe. But, most of us would rather eat it than wear it—even tofu pie, whatever the heck that is.

Frankly, I wish people would give Dan, not to mention his wardrobe, a rest. I grow weary of seeing him get hit with food and I am sure he is getting tired of it, too.

If ever there was a time when it was fun to humble the rich, the powerful or the just-plain pompous with a cream pie, that time has past. The first time is art. After that, it's a cliché.

It also more than a little scary, especially in an era sadly known for maniacs who carry weapons more dangerous than tofu pie.

San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown, who has had one or two run-ins with pie flingers, thinks it is serious enough to call for serious penalties. It is not funny, it's assault, he said when he pressed charges against a pie-thrower.

It is also arrogant. It is a way of throwing a tantrum against others when they fail to do things your way.

I regret that Dan Glickman has but one wardrobe to give for his country. His legacy of public service sends a message to future generations: If you can't stand the heat, please stay away from the tofu.

E-mail: cptime@aol.com

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Updated TUESDAY June 13, 2000

## Politics

# Glickmans give \$100,000 to WSU

**The agriculture secretary and his siblings present the check to establish a new lecture series in memory of their parents.**

By Warisa Chulindra  
*The Wichita Eagle*

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman and his siblings, Sharon and Norman, presented Wichita State University with a \$100,000 check Monday morning.

In return, WSU President Donald Beggs gave Dan Glickman a banana cream pie. Glickman accepted it, laughing. After the ceremony, he gingerly placed it back in its box.

"I don't mind," he said. "It was presented to eat, not as a personal attack."

That was different from last month, when Glickman ducked a tofu cream pie that an animal rights activist threw at him during a speech.

The exchange was reminiscent of the humor his parents, Gladys and Milton Glickman, were known for. The couple were prominent philanthropists in the community who died 2 1/2 weeks apart in December after being married for 62 years.

The Glickmans donated the money to establish a new lecture series -- the Glickman Lecture Series on Public Policy -- at WSU, honoring their parents.

About 60 people gathered Monday morning at the Rhatigan Student Center at WSU for the announcement by the Glickmans.

The series will focus on public policy issues, weaving in humor in American public life through speakers.

Dan Glickman also donated papers from his 18-year congressional tenure to WSU's Ablah Library. They will also be available on the Internet.

The lecture series and the congressional papers will serve as the

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1 of 2



BY ROBERT VISSER—CORBIS SYGMA

Dan Glickman proves quick on his feet and quick with a comeback when confronted by a PETA protester in May.

7-19-00

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# The Agriculture Chief's Wry Field

## For Dan Glickman, a Sense Of Humor Is Worth Cultivating

By IAN SHAPIRA  
Washington Post Staff Writer

**A**nd you thought being U.S. agriculture secretary was dull. Ennui. Bunch of hooley. Try getting slopped with rotten buffalo entrails on a trip to Yellowstone National Park. Try facing a crowd of naked protesters pelting you with soybeans whose genes are defiantly unmodified. Try delivering a speech before 1,500 people with a tofu cream pie flying at your face.

Dan Glickman can appreciate good jokes even when he's the object of them. The man loves humor. Last month he went so far as to donate \$100,000 to Wichita State University to establish a public policy institute focusing on humor in American life.

So wacky! So wonky!

One has to wonder, though: Is Dan Glickman—a man who spends his time roaming the countryside visiting farms—funny?

"He's funny as heck," says HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo, who sat next to Glickman at Cabinet meet-



See GLICKMAN: C8, Col. 1

## Dan Glickman's Humor

GLICKMAN, From C1

ings. "If I wasn't careful, he'd get me into trouble. Sometimes he'd whisper in my ear and write notes that would make me laugh. I was going to petition to have my seat changed."

"He always had a good sense of irony," says political consultant James Carville, recalling days in the early '90s when he advised Glickman, then a congressman from Kansas, on a possible bid for the Senate. "There's not a lot of people who have that."

One would think no agriculture secretary would dare tiptoe into the realm of humor, especially after Earl Butz resigned after making a sexually disgusting racial joke in 1976 at Washington's Godfrey Sperling Breakfast.

Not the 55-year-old Glickman, whose job, astonishingly enough, lends itself to hysterical events and people. Last month he went canoeing with Bette Midler on the Bronx River as part of the pop star's mission to clean up New York City. The two are featured in a recent issue of *US Weekly* magazine yukking it up—and almost capsizing.

And in February, Glickman took up television host Craig Kilborn's challenge and appeared on "The Late Late Show" on CBS to "get to the bottom of this whole agriculture thing." Kilborn thinks Glickman's actual presence is funny: "He's physically amusing in a young Charles Durning kind of way."

Like President Clinton, Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) and Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), Glickman is steadily flaunting some ironic wherewithal (to the extent that Washington humor is not an oxymoron). After all, it is Glickman who's spending six figures to establish an institute bearing his name that investigates humor. Glickman should have given me the \$100,000, then I would have taught him something about humor," says former senator, fellow Kansan and Viagra spokesman Bob Dole.

Seven weeks ago, at the National Nutrition Summit in Washington, an animal rights protester threw a tofu cream pie at him, yelling, "Shame on you, Dan Glickman, you meathead. Shame on you for

promoting meat." Glickman ducked so the pie only grazed his back, and quickly retorted: "That wasn't a very balanced meal she threw at me." He turned to Dole and said, "Bob, I don't think we're in Kansas anymore."

That episode shows his sensibilities during a moment ripe for humiliation. "People respond to that because Glickman had the presence of mind to say anything. It shows he wasn't thrown by the situation and has a certain confidence," says Landon Parvin, a political gag writer.

Others who have been with Glickman in precarious situations notice a familiar strategy. "When something bad happens, he's the first to use humor to lighten up the situation," says Tom Amontree, his former spokesman, who stood by Glickman in Rome when naked women protesters pelted them with soybeans. The balding Cabinet member joked during the fracas. "Hopefully, some of these seeds will take root and I'll grow some hair."

Glickman says he inherited his penchant for shtick. "My father used to say jokes like 'I went to bed one night worrying about how the sun came up, but then it dawned on me.' Or he would say, 'The other night, I had a nightmare that I swallowed the muffler—the next morning I woke up exhausted.'"

His mother, Gladys, once met President Bush, who said he liked her son but wished he would switch political parties. "That's okay," she said. "I like being Jewish."

At this year's Georgetown Public Policy Institute commencement, Glickman warned graduates of the danger of taking oneself too seriously. "How else but with a sense of humor—or at least a sense of irony—can you be a Jewish secretary of agriculture advocating for the pork industry?"

In a town whose players are wrapped in press flacks—and rapt with their own iconography—candid and self-deprecating asides are rare. Arrested development, sadly, ensues.

"Being in public life is a lot like being in the seventh grade," says Mark Katz, a political speechwriter whom the *New Yorker* magazine recently called the "shtick-master general of the United States."

2 of 3



Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, meeting last week with state watermelon queens.

"Everyone wants to be in on the joke and no one wants the joke to be about them," Katz says.

Glickman, however, remains one of the best sports in town.

Just ask Arathi Jayaram, 24, the tofu tosser and member of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. "I didn't know how he'd react to it, but I was pleasantly surprised after he took it so well—I think he recognized that I wasn't throwing something out of pure anger," she says. Instead of feeling frustrated by Glickman's deft deflections, the PETA prankster says Glickman's response—which also included his appreciation for Jayaram's ardent beliefs about animal rights—relieved and placated her. "I'm going to do something positive quicker if someone can educate me by being funny."

For Glickman, such a reaction only reinforces his strong faith in the powers of humor. "It makes politicians more human, which is what people are, desperately looking for. If you're not likable, then people will not trust you as much, particularly on the substantive issues," he says.

Owning a sense of humor has also aid-

ed the Democrat's relationship with Dole over the past several years. Says Dole: "Humor bridged the gap for us. Because Kansas is a small state, we had to work together on the same issues. We had different views, but I can't recall going out ever attacking each other."

Glickman makes a concerted effort to be funny when he travels the country visiting farms. "With people who work the land, it's very important to relate to them on a personal basis because their jobs are tough and the pay is just so low," he says.

A sense of humor can unravel negative stereotypes, he says. "It helps people become less cynical about politicians. For all the trouble President Clinton has gotten into, his self-deprecating humor is so disarming that it helps facilitate his public policy."

Glickman knows personally about coping with political scandal. Back in 1992, as a congressman, he wrote 105 check overdrafts at the House Bank, triggering widespread disappointment among his constituents.

"So I got myself invited to the local Grinnon club, and I proceeded to sing

'Hey Big Spender' and I came out wearing an Uncle Sam hat and dozens of paper dollar bills came out. The minute I walked out, the place just roared," he says. He was reelected by a handsome margin.

Glickman takes advantage of any reasonable chance to shed his dignitary facade. At Vice President Gore's Halloween party last year, he and college buddy Charles Burson, the vice president's chief of staff, dressed up in baby bonnets and knickers and walked around the Naval Observatory in handcuffs. Because the two are famous in political circles for bearing an uncanny resemblance, Glickman and Burson wore signs that read "Separated at Birth. Rejoined at the Beltway."

"He's got the confidence to be silly like that," says Burson. "He's not pretentious—that's what's so refreshing about him."

Glickman is so laid-back and unceremonious (and perhaps a bit misguided) that he even tapped Earl Butz for advice on all things humor. "I remember when I first was appointed, I spoke briefly with him asking for tips on the job and tips for humor, and I said, 'Earl, I don't want to tell the same jokes you did, because I want to keep this job.'"

After all these long years, Butz, 91, still remains adamant about using humor in politics. "It helps make a point. If you can make people laugh, they'll remember," he says from his home in West Lafayette, Ind. Butz says he harbors no remorse about the infamous "loose shoes" comment that ultimately cost him his job.

"There's no point in regretting my joke. I forgot what it was, but that doesn't matter. The press termed it as racist and I certainly think that was unfair," he says. "I've always used a lot of humor and still do. You're out there on the auction block and you got to be able to laugh and shoot back."

Perhaps Butz should heed the advice of Dole, author of "Great Political Wit: Laughing (Almost) All the Way to the White House," who is currently working on a follow-up book ranking the funniest presidents. "Humor has got to be funny and dignified. You've got to be able to make fun of yourself."

For Glickman, not taking himself too seriously comes naturally. "My favorite food? Mustard. I love eating them out of little packets. Crazy, I know."

# GOVERNMENT

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THE IOPIKA CAPITAL JOURNAL

Monday, August 7, 2000

## FUNNY GUY

Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman's good humor has made him a hit in D.C.



TOP: Glickman's good humor has made him a hit in D.C. — www.DanGlickman.com

### Quotes of the week

"I don't like politicians. They are probably the reason I am where I am now."

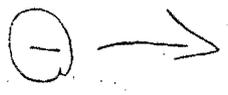
— FORMER SHAWNEE COUNTY SHERIFF DAVE HENKLEY

"Unfortunately, I guess propaganda still works."

— DEFEATED KANSAS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBER LINDA HOLLOWAY

"I think it is a far gone conclusion that will get a message out of them."

— [Illegible]





KS-CVN Kansas-Glickman, Bjt,0494

Glickman says he has no offers for life after Clinton

LOS ANGELES (AP) — U.S. Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman said today he has no specific plans for life after the Clinton administration, but he is not ruling out a run for public office or another political appointment.

Glickman said for now he plans to leave active political life and do "some stuff" in the private sector. He has been active in public office for 23 years, including 18 years as a Kansas congressman.

"I have no offers yet, but I am looking," Glickman said after speaking to the Kansas delegation to the Democratic National Convention. "I don't want to give up my Kansas roots."

Glickman was warmly welcomed by his home state's caucus and joked with his fellow Kansans about his misadventures over the years as agriculture secretary.

In May, Glickman was speaking in Washington at a government nutrition summit when a member of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals heaved a tofu cream pie at him.

On a visit to Yellowstone Park, a protester threw bison innards in his face. Concerns that buffalo can communicate brucellosis to cattle has led to the killing of thousands of the animals in recent years.

And while visiting a world trade conference, some protesters stripped naked and threw genetically modified soybeans at him. Written across their chests were the words "naked truth."

Glickman had no such problems with the Kansas delegation. Delegate Sherry McGowan of Topeka stood up and told him: "I'd like to throw some kisses at you."

In his brief remarks, Glickman criticized the Republican-backed Freedom to Farm Act.

"If we elect Bush, we are going to get some more freedom to farm which is a great failure," he said.

The law, which had broad support from farmers when it was passed, ended a Depression-era system of production controls and allowed growers to plant anything they wanted without fear of losing government subsidies.

As Republicans designed it, the law was supposed to wean farmers from government assistance. But four years later, the country is awash in grain, commodity prices are at historic lows, and Congress has had to pass three multibillion-dollar bailouts in as many years to keep the agricultural economy afloat.

Democrats, in their platform, say the policy is "misguided and must change" and pledge to "open markets abroad." The GOP says "prosperity depends in large measure on expansion of global markets."

Glickman, the nation's first Jewish agriculture secretary, also praised presidential contender Al Gore and his running mate Joseph Lieberman, the nation's first Jewish vice presidential candidate.

"Yeah, I paved the way for Lieberman," Glickman quipped.

(PROFILE

(CAT: Agriculture;)

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# Wichita Eagle

S U N D A Y

FINAL

SEPTEMBER 10, 2000

## LOCAL & STATE

### INSIDE, 23A

- More on the fair, including today's schedule.
- Federal officials press for more ag aid.



KANSAS STATE  
FAIR 2000

# Glickman's 'fair-well' tour is a Kansas homecoming



U.S. Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman shares a laugh with Wellington farmer Don Applegate at the State Fair. He mixed informal socializing with press conferences and radio shows.

Randy Tobias/The Wichita Eagle

■ For the former Kansas congressman and current secretary of agriculture, the fair was a chance to renew friendships and press issues.

BY PHYLLIS JACOBS GRIEKSPOOR  
The Wichita Eagle

#### HUTCHINSON

It was old home week, a class reunion and politics all rolled into one as U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman visited the Kansas State Fair on Saturday. "Dan, Dan good to see you," people called out as he walked through the crowd in the Pride of Kansas building, greeting workers at various agriculture-related booths.

Aides kept him hustling along, but he stopped to greet dozens of well-wishers. He took charge of his itinerary long enough to stop by a bandstand to listen to the "Fiddling

Foresters" a string band of Forest Service workers.

"I hope they're not fiddling while anything burns," Glickman said. It was a joking reference to an earlier press conference in which he elaborated on new initiatives to aid fire-plagued western states.

The former 4th District Congressman said he's not interested in running for public office and reiterated that he is not interested in remaining in Washington.

But he laughed with the crowd at a Farm Bureau breakfast when Sen. Pat Roberts, who shared the podium, commented, "For a man who's not running for anything, he sure shakes a lot of hands."

Please see **GLICKMAN**, Page 23A



Randy Tobias/The Wichita Eagle

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman greets Larry Moore, a Waverly, Kan., farmer and rancher, Saturday at the State Fair. Glickman filled the day with hand-shaking and renewing acquaintances with old friends.

## GLICKMAN

From Page 17A

And he said Kansas will still have Dan Glickman to kick around, no matter who is elected president in November.

"There is no doubt that I will remain active somewhere in public policy issues," Glickman said. "I'll still be around."

The visit to the fair on Saturday and two political fund-raisers today, might be Glickman's last visit to his home state as Secretary of Agriculture. Glickman left open the possibility he might attend January's soybean expo when pressed by Kansas Soybean Commission spokesman Dennis Morrice. Glickman has often attended in the past.

Along with Roberts and Sen. Sam Brownback, Glickman was a guest on the annual Ag Forum broadcast on

the first Saturday of the fair by WBW Farm Radio. He spent most of his time at the fair seeing familiar faces, shaking hands and saying hello to seldom-seen friends.

"I've missed this in the last six years. I used to work right behind this counter every year at the fair," he said, during a stop at the Kansas Democrats booth.

Well-wishers crowded around Glickman as he made his way at a virtual trot through the fairgrounds.

But not everyone seemed totally certain of the identity of the familiar face.

"It's the ... the ... it's Jerry Glickman" one woman told a friend as the ag secretary passed.

And while Glickman seemed pleased at the number of people who recognized and greeted him, he admitted to an identity crisis.

"You know, I'm afraid some of these people think I'm still their congressman."

Clinton-Glickman, 0223

President jokingly seeks credit for first Jewish ag secretary

WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton joked Monday night that he resents the credit given Al Gore for choosing a Jewish vice presidential running mate in Sen. Joseph Lieberman.

"I know it's a big deal to have the first Jewish vice presidential nominee, but I mean, come on now, look at American history; that is nothing compared to the first Jewish agriculture secretary," Clinton said.

He was appearing at a Capitol Hill fund-raiser with Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman for a high school classmate of Glickman's, freshman Rep. Dennis Moore, D-Kan.

"I mean, just with a decision, I destroyed one of the great stereotypes in American life: Nobody thinks Jewish farmer is an oxymoron any more," the president said.

As he began his remarks about Moore, Clinton told the crowd, "I realize that I'm preaching to the saved here," then said, in an aside to Glickman, a longtime Kansas congressman, "I'll explain that later, Dan."

As the crowd hooted, Clinton added: "Glickman and I, we get a lot more leeway since we're not on the ballot. It's amazing what you can say."

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Clinton says joking tribute to Cabinet diversity

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WASHINGTON, Oct 2 (Reuters) - President Bill Clinton marked the Jewish New Year with a joking tribute on Monday to his administration's record of promoting diversity.

He said Vice President Al Gore's decision to name Sen. Joseph Lieberman, a Connecticut Democrat, as his running mate in the 2000 presidential election was a continuation of Clinton's own efforts to appoint a diverse Cabinet.

"I kind of resented that Al Gore has gotten all this credit for naming Joe Lieberman to the ticket," Clinton joked at a fund-raising event for Rep. Dennis Moore, a Kansas Democrat.

"I know that it's a big deal to have the first Jewish vice presidential nominee, but I mean, come on now. Look at American history. That is nothing compared to the first Jewish agriculture secretary," he said, referring to Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, who was in the audience.

"Just with a decision I destroyed one of the great stereotypes in American life: Nobody thinks 'Jewish farmer' is an oxymoron anymore," Clinton said with a chuckle.

REUTERS

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AGRI-VIEW, September 21, 2000.

## NFU Honors Glickman

National Farmers Union (NFU) recently honored U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman with the Friend of Farmers Union award for his distinguished service in his capacity as secretary and his even longer commitment to farmers, ranchers and rural America.

"Dan Glickman has served as secretary during the best and worst of times in the recent history of American agriculture," said NFU President Leland Swenson. "He has marked his distinguished service with an openness to discussing the issues that face agriculture and the rural communities of America. His hard work and expert service has demonstrated his commitment to family farmers and ranchers and the things that matter to them."

Glickman was sworn in as the 26th sec-

retary of agriculture on March 30, 1995. He is the longest serving agriculture secretary in modern times. Prior to being named secretary, Glickman represented Kansas' Fourth District in the U.S. House of Representatives for 18 years.

"Dan was already a nationally recognized leader in food and agricultural policy when he became secretary," said Swenson. "His service on the House Agriculture Committee was exceptional." While there, he helped write four different farm bills and for six years, played a vital role as chairman of the Subcommittee on Wheat, Soybeans, and Feed Grains."

"It has been our pleasure to work with the secretary on an array of issues," added Swenson. "He has proven that he is, indeed, a friend to family farmers and ranchers."

### Child Guidelines Now on the Web

Full-color illustrated posters of the North American Guidelines for Children's Agricultural Tasks are now available at [www.nagcat.org](http://www.nagcat.org). Sixty-two jobs (plus six in Spanish) can be accessed at this website. Parents can consult the guidelines for making decisions about which jobs their kids can do safely, or they may want to preview the posters before buying a hard copy for local safety programs. The guidelines were developed to help adults assign farm tasks to kids ages 7 to 16. Adults can match a child's physical and mental abilities with tasks involved in completing different work. For additional information, contact the National Children's Center (888-924-7233).

Washington Post

10-18-00

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## IN THE LOOP

Al Kamen

### Buttering the Toast

**C**linton Cabinet members are into a form of "packaging" these days—putting together packages of board memberships, books, speeches and such as they leave the government in December no matter who wins.

If Texas Gov. **George W. Bush** wins, they're all, of course, toast. But even if Vice President **Gore** wins, most of them will be jobless.

U.N. Ambassador **Richard C. Holbrooke** likely moves to the State Department. Commerce Secretary **Norman Y. Mineta**, just recently installed, may opt to stay if Gore wins, and some of the others may move around in the administration. Labor Secretary **Alexis M. Herman**, a player in the Gore campaign, is said to be most interested in staying.

But most of the Clinton Cabinet will have to find a new source of income.

Some, such as Defense Secretary **William S. Cohen**, might find real jobs on Wall Street. Others, such as Health and Human Services Secretary **Donna E. Shalala**, appear headed for academia.

But other officials may opt for a little of this, a little of that, à la White House drug policy chief **Barry McCaffrey**, who's off to write a book, teach and do stuff involving hemispheric affairs.

Energy Secretary **Bill Richardson**, a former seven-term New Mexico congressman and former U.N. ambassador, is said to be getting calls from people in New Mexico urging him to run for governor in 2002, an open seat. Or, the formidable Sen. **Pete V. Domenici** (R-N.M.), in the Senate since 1972, is up in 2002 as well and may not run again—or he may have a top job in a Bush administration by then.

In the meantime, Richardson is expected to do corporate boards, teach, maybe write a book about his efforts to rescue Americans overseas—two contractors in Iraq in 1995 and an American pilot in North Korea in 1994—set up a conflict resolution center and split his time between a home in Santa Fe and here.

Don't look for Agriculture Secretary **Dan Glickman**, a former nine-term congressman from Kansas, to move back home. Glickman's looking for private sector work, maybe nonprofits or academia, somewhere along this coast. On the other hand, he'll likely spend a fair amount of time back home, working on something he and his family have established called the Glickman Lecture Series on Public Policy, which is part of the planning for the Glickman Institute for Public Policy at Wichita State University.

Transportation Secretary **Rodney E. Slater** and Federal Emergency Management Agency Director **James Lee Witt** may be heading home to private sector life in Arkansas. Both have been spending a lot of time there lately, we're told. Slater was spotted there just yesterday with Sen. **Joseph I. Lieberman** (D-Conn.).

in a kind of kabuki dance over which will run against Sen. **Tim Hutchinson** (R-Ark.) and which against Gov. **Mike Huckabee** (R), both up in 2002. No intentions announced, but don't be surprised.

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BridgeStation

Fri Oct 27 14:42:04 2000

[16899] [B] USDA's Glickman eyeing private sector after his term ends, [16899]

-- [B] USDA's Glickman eyeing private sector after his term ends --

By Cameron Dueck, BridgeNews

Boca Raton, Fla.--Oct. 27--USDA Secretary Dan Glickman is considering his opportunities in the private sector after his current term as the head of the nation's agriculture department ends with the coming federal election. However, while he is eyeing a move in the private sector, he said he wants to remain involved in some public food and agriculture issues.

Asked whether he will enter the private sector, Glickman said, "I think so."

"I have a belief that I will stay in the public world in some way, but not probably in a full-time way for the time being," Glickman said in an interview on the sidelines of the Business Council meeting here on Friday.

Glickman delivered an address titled "Feeding the Masses" to Business Council and later served on a panel discussing genetically modified foods. The meeting was not open to the media.

"I don't want to give up my involvement in food issues, in international and domestic hunger issues, an in technology issues affecting agriculture," Glickman said in the interview. "I've done this job in Congress for 18 years and this job is almost six years, which is a long time for this job, and I think we need some new blood, and you need to bring new people into the department periodically."

Glickman would not offer his opinion on who his successor should be.

"I wouldn't want to prejudge what President Gore will do," Glickman said.

End

[Begin BridgeLinks]

Cameron Dueck, BridgeNews, Tel: (212) 372-7569

Send comments to equity@bridge.com

[End BridgeLinks]

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INTERVIEW-USDA aims to finish organic, meat, forest rules

By Randy Fabi

WASHINGTON, Nov 27 (Reuters) - With only two months left on the job, Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman said on Monday he aimed to finalize several key policies including limiting roads in national forests, establishing organic food standards, and creating nutrition labels for raw meat.

"We still have some things to do before we leave, we have a few very significant rules we will get out," Glickman told Reuters in an interview.

Glickman said the USDA will soon publish a final plan prohibiting most road construction and timber harvesting on nearly 60 million acres (24.28 million hectares) of U.S. forest land. The plan, which was unveiled earlier this month, has been criticized by the lumber industry and Republican lawmakers in western states.

A final nationwide labeling standard for organic foods -- more than a decade in the making -- was also on Glickman's to-do list.

To be labeled "USDA certified organic," the department's current proposal requires products to be at least 95 percent free of crops that were genetically altered, irradiated or grown with aid of sewage sludge.

Organic food and clothing standards currently fall under a hodgepodge of state, regional and private certifier standards, giving rise to confusion about its meaning.

The USDA said the regulations, if implemented, would be the strictest in the world, and may force other countries to tighten their own standards.

Glickman said a third priority for his remaining weeks on the job is to publish a proposal to create nutritional labels for raw meat and poultry such as beef roasts, chicken breasts and ground beef. The labels, proposed last May, would give consumers the ability to easily compare fat, calorie and cholesterol content.

Nutrition labels have been required since 1994 on bacon, hot dogs, beef stew and other processed meat and poultry dishes.

Glickman, who leaves the department as the longest serving agriculture secretary since the Lyndon Johnson administration, hinted that he would likely remain in Washington and seek employment in the private sector.

Glickman, a former Democratic congressman from Kansas, has said he would not seek reappointment as agriculture secretary.

"I think I'm going to stay around in some way, but I've been in public life for almost 25 years now," Glickman said. "So its probably time to at least... pursue different options in my life."

Glickman said his chief accomplishments while heading the USDA for nearly six years included tightening food safety standards and improving civil rights for minority farmers seeking USDA loans as well as for minority employees.

Assistance to American family farmers at a time of huge grain inventories and low prices was also a top priority during the past three years. A record \$28 billion in federal payments to farmers this year boosted farm income and saved thousands from going bankrupt. "We've saved an awful lot of people from going under," he said.

The USDA has also focused more attention on land conservation issues during the past few years, he said.

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"We have tried to make this department much more of a conservation department," he said. "Two to three generations from now people will not remember what crop we planted but how we treated our land and whether it is capable of growing crops."

((Washington Commodities, 202-898-8394, fax 202-863-1049))

REUTERS

Rtr 17:27 11-27-00

*Joe Z*

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