



Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania

Adams County, adjacent to the southwest boundary of Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg.

Near the edge of historic Gettysburg stands the farm that Dwight D. Eisenhower purchased after his retirement from the U.S. Army. During his Presidential years, he used it as a retreat; later, it became his main residence.

In 1948, while serving as president of Columbia University after more than three decades of military life, Eisenhower, confident he could finally settle down at a permanent address, began searching for a home. At the suggestion of a friend, he decided to scout the Gettysburg, Pa., area for a farm. The locale appealed to Eisenhower for several reasons. For one thing, he possessed a sentimental attachment to the town, which had been his temporary residence during his early married life, in 1918, when he commanded nearby Camp Colt. Reinforcing this attachment was his historical appreciation of the nearby site of a major Civil War battle. Also, he desired to live in a rural setting but within convenient commuting distance of New York City and Washington.

Late in 1950, southwest of and adjoining Gettysburg National Military Park, the Eisenhowers purchased the only home they ever held title to, a 189-acre farm. It had been owned by the Allen Reddings since 1921 but predated that time. They had made

considerable improvements. These included installation of plumbing and central heating in the farmhouse, enlargement and modernization of the barn, and construction of several outbuildings. The purchase included all livestock and farm equipment.

Eisenhower had planned to occupy the farm by April 1, 1951, but the preceding December President Truman recalled him to active service to organize and command the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In April Gen. Arthur S. Nevins and his wife, friends of the Eisenhowers, took possession for them and assumed the management. Upon his return to the United States in June 1952, Eisenhower entered politics. His subsequent campaign for and election in November to the Presidency led to an indefinite postponement of his occupation of his new home. Late that same year, General Nevins, who had been hospitalized for tuberculosis, placed it under the management of its senior hand, Ivan Feaster, who operated it until the former recovered in 1954.

In 1954-55 the Eisenhowers completely rebuilt the Redding farmhouse, an ample, two-story, red brick structure; only the foundations and Dutch oven were retained. Many of the materials, however, including timber, bricks, floor planks, roof shingles, accessories, and fixtures, were reused. In addition, all new landscaping was provided, the barn was repainted, and the chickenhouse that was attached to the south elevation of the barn was converted into a garage and apartment. An open house, held by the Eisenhowers for newsmen on August 9, 1955, marked the official beginning of their residence there, though they continued to live primarily in Washington, D.C.

Eisenhower's first prolonged stay at the farm occurred in November-December 1955, while recuperating from a heart attack he had suffered in September at Denver. To carry out official duties, he utilized facilities in the town of Gettysburg. The next year, he conducted part of his second Presidential campaign from the farm and town. Thereafter, he visited the former more regularly, often entertaining visiting dignitaries and heads of state there. Among his guests were Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India (1956), Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery of Great Britain (1957), Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany (1957), ex-British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill (1959), Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union (1959), and President Charles de Gaulle of France (1960). On January 20, 1961, Eisenhower retired

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Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower in their garden during his retirement.

from the Presidency. The following day, Gettysburg honored him and his wife with a grand "welcome home" dinner at the Hotel Gettysburg.

During retirement, Eisenhower devoted much more personal attention to farm management than he had before. From 1961 until 1966, he bred Black Angus show cattle, but in the latter year switched to feeders. The herd, which at a maximum numbered about 250, was sold each year to packing companies in Philadel-

phia, Baltimore, or Lancaster. A dedicated conservationist, Eisenhower utilized his profits to improve his land and soil. Also, for expansion and preservation of the rural setting, friends acquired several tracts of adjacent land.

Except for the winters, which he spent in California, Eisenhower resided at the farm until his death at Washington's Walter Reed Hospital in March 1969; he was buried in the chapel near the Eisenhower Library and Museum, Abilene, Kans., which incorporates his boyhood home. Some 2 years earlier, he had donated the farmhouse and 230 acres of land to the U.S. Government for preservation as a historic site. The agreement insured him lifetime occupancy rights, but required his wife to vacate the premises within 6 months after his death. In 1969 the Government waived the latter requirement; Mrs. Eisenhower now possesses lifetime rights to the farmhouse and 14 acres.

The main focus of historical interest at the farm are the residence and adjacent structures. The former, 2½ stories high and painted white, consists of two sections. The northern part, in which the entrance way is centered, is of frame. It contains the living room; dining room; and at the eastern, or rear, facade, a glass-covered porch overlooking the lawn. In the brick south section are the kitchen; the "Old Dutch Room," which preserves the original Dutch oven and fireplace; a study; two bedrooms; two baths; and a laundry room. Six bedrooms, five baths, and a studio occupy the second floor; a studio, half-bath, and storage area, the attic. Directly to the south of and connected to the main house is a small, 1½-story stone addition that houses the library.

Northwest of the farmhouse is a two-room guest cottage that was originally a garage. To the southeast are an ivy-covered brick teahouse with fireplace and flagstone patio, behind which are two greenhouses. Rounding out the immediate grounds are the large stock barn, various utility structures, a skeet-shooting range, and a putting green.

Eisenhower National Historic Site comprises about 493 acres. Still the home of Mrs. Eisenhower, it may not be visited by the public.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON
THE GETTYSBURG FARM DURING
AND AFTER THE EISENHOWER YEARS.

REMARKS OF SENATOR BOB DOLE
EISENHOWER GETTYSBURG, PA. FARM
JUNE 17, 1978

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER KNEW THAT A LEAN, EFFICIENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COULD PROVIDE A GENEROUS LEVEL OF PUBLIC SERVICES WITHOUT INCURRING BUDGET DEFICITS, WITHOUT DOUBLE-DIGIT INFLATION, AND WITHOUT EXTRACTING BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF UNNECESSARY TAXES ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WE SHOULD TAKE A CUE FROM GENERAL EISENHOWER AND RESIST THE TEMPTATION OF RECENT TIMES TO DO TOO MUCH, TO CONSTANTLY INCREASE FEDERAL TAXES, AND EXPAND THE SCOPE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS. IF WE DO, WE'LL BEGIN TO SEE A LESSENING OF THE INFLATIONARY PRESSURES WHICH ARE ROBBING HARD-WORKING AMERICAN TAXPAYERS OF THEIR HARD-EARNED WAGES.

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ON BALANCE, THE EISENHOWER YEARS WERE YEARS OF RESTRAINED GOVERNMENT SPENDING, MODEST BUDGET DEFICITS, AND LOW RATES OF INFLATION. I THINK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE READY FOR A BIT OF EISENHOWER-STYLE RESTRAINTS AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT TODAY.

AS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, WE SHOULD MANDATE A BALANCED BUDGET EXCEPT IN TIMES OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY. WE SHOULD HOLD TAXPAYERS HARMLESS AGAINST THE EFFECTS OF INFLATION OF THEIR FEDERAL TAXES. AND WE SHOULD SCALE BACK THE EXPECTATIONS OF THOSE WHO ARE CONSTANTLY LOOKING TO WASHINGTON FOR HIGHER AND HIGHER SPENDING AND MORE AND MORE REGULATION.

BUT MOST IMPORTANTLY, WE'VE GOT TO BE REALISTIC ABOUT WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN AND CANNOT DO. IF WE AREN'T, THE TAX REVOLT "FEVER" SWEEPING THE NATION IS LIKELY TO SWEEP A LOT OF BIG-SPENDING POLITICIANS OUT OF OFFICE.

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REMARKS OF SENATOR BOB DOLE
ASSOCIATION FOR A BETTER NEW YORK

NEW YORK HILTON
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

JUNE 21, 1978

I AM DELIGHTED TO BE IN NEW YORK THIS MORNING WITH SUCH A
DISTINGUISHED GROUP OF BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR A BETTER NEW YORK IS TO BE COMMENDED FOR
THE OUTSTANDING WORK IT HAS DONE FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY,
FOR ITS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC CLIMATE FOR BUSINESS
IN NEW YORK, AND FOR YOUR COMMITMENT TO THE REBUILDING OF
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE NATION'S PREMIERE FINANCIAL
CENTER.

I AM HONORED TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON FEDERAL
EFFORTS TO ASSIST NEW YORK AND THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS THE
FEDERAL AID ISSUE HAS GENERATED AROUND THE NATION.

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THE NEAR COLLAPSE

THREE YEARS AGO, NEW YORK TEETERED ON THE BRINK OF ECONOMIC COLLAPSE. DENIED ACCESS TO PUBLIC CREDIT MARKETS, THE CITY -- AND THE SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILLION PEOPLE WHO LIVE HERE -- FACED FINANCIAL DISASTER, LOSS OF JOBS, AND EROSION OF VITAL CITY SERVICES. THE ENACTMENT OF THE FEDERAL SEASONAL FINANCING LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS IN LATE 1975 EASED THE PRESSURE. BUT THE ECONOMIC WIZARDRY -- THE COMPLEX WEB OF LOANS, PRIVATE CREDIT, AND PENSION FUND INVESTMENTS -- WHICH HAVE STEERED NEW YORK ON A MORE SOUND FISCAL COURSE, HAVE BEEN CONTROVERSIAL. THE ISSUE OF FEDERAL AID TO NEW YORK WAS VEHEMENTLY OPPOSED BY A GREAT MANY PEOPLE IN 1975

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AS AN ILL-ADVISED "BAIL-OUT" OF A FISCALLY IRRESPONSIBLE METROPOLIS. OTHERS, GENUINELY ALARMED AT THE PROSPECT OF A NEW YORK BANKRUPTCY, JUST AS STRONGLY DEFENDED FEDERAL INTERVENTION. AND FOR THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED TO KEEP AN OPEN MIND ON THE ISSUE, VIEWPOINTS HAVE BEEN MISREPRESENTED, INACCURATE CONCLUSIONS HAVE BEEN DRAWN, AND, IN MY OPINION, A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION MAY HAVE BEEN LOST BECAUSE OF A CATCHY, BUT INACCURATE NEWSPAPER HEADLINE.

REPUBLICAN POSITIONS MISREPRESENTED

AS MOST OF YOU KNOW, PRESIDENT FORD NEVER TOLD THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO "DROP DEAD" CONTRARY TO THE HEADLINE IN THE DAILY NEWS.

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BUT A GREAT MANY NEW YORKERS FELT THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS TURNING ITS BACK ON THE CITY IN ITS TIME OF GREATEST NEED. IT DIDN'T SEEM TO MATTER THAT DESPITE HIS INITIAL OPPOSITION, PRESIDENT FORD HIMSELF PROPOSED THE SEASONAL FINANCING PACKAGE WHICH HAS PROVIDED IMMEASURABLE ASSISTANCE TO THE CITY SINCE THE END OF 1975.

AS THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE OF MY PARTY IN 1976, I, TOO, FEEL THAT MY POSITION ON THE NEW YORK AID ISSUE WAS GREATLY MISUNDERSTOOD. IN FACT, ON A CAMPAIGN TRIP TO THE CITY, I WAS GREETED BY HEADLINES WHICH QUOTED THEN-MAYOR BEAME, ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS ASSOCIATION, AS SAYING THAT I WASN'T WELCOME IN NEW YORK BECAUSE I HAD OPPOSED THE SEASONAL FINANCING BILL.

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IN FACT, I CO-SIGNED THE ALL-IMPORTANT CLOTURE PETITION TO END THE FILIBUSTER ON THE NEW YORK AID PACKAGE WHICH PRESIDENT FORD SENT TO CONGRESS. THE CLOTURE VOTE -- NOT THE VOTE ON FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL -- WAS THE KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF SEASONAL FINANCING BACK IN THE FALL OF 1975. I UNDERSTOOD, AS DID THOSE WHO FOLLOWED THE 1975 SENATE DEBATE, THAT WITHOUT A SUCCESSFUL END TO THE FILIBUSTER, THE SEASONAL FINANCING WHICH THE CITY HAS UTILIZED OVER THE PAST TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS WOULD NOT HAVE BECOME LAW.

THE PRESENT

WITHIN THE NEXT COUPLE OF WEEKS, THE SENATE MUST AGAIN FACE THE NEW YORK FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ISSUE. TOMORROW, THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, ON WHICH I SERVE, IS EXPECTED TO MAKE THE

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NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE TO MAKE FEASIBLE THE LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM ALREADY CLEARED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE.

FRANKLY, I SHARE SOME OF SENATOR PROXMIRE'S CONCERNS THAT ALTHOUGH THE CITY, ITS GREAT CORPORATIONS, BANKS, AND LABOR UNIONS HAVE MADE GREAT STRIDES IN RESTORING FISCAL SANITY TO CITY FINANCES, MORE COULD STILL BE DONE WITHOUT FURTHER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE. NONETHELESS, NEW YORK'S RECORD OF REPAYING EVERY CENT OF EMERGENCY FEDERAL LOANS WITH INTEREST, ITS WILLINGNESS TO TRIM THE FAT, REDUCE ITS WORK FORCE, MODERNIZE ITS ACCOUNTING METHODS, IMPOSE COLLEGE TUITION, RAISE TAXES, FREEZE WAGES AND HIKE MASS TRANSIT FEES IS COMMENDABLE. IT DEMONSTRATES A GENUINE WILLINGNESS ON THE PART OF THE CITY TO GET TOUGH,

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TO BITE THE BULLET, TO MAKE THE UNPOPULAR DECISIONS NECESSARY
TO THE FULL RESTORATION OF FINANCIAL CONFIDENCE IN NEW YORK.

1978 LOAN GUARANTEES

HOPEFULLY, NEXT WEEK THE SENATE WILL CONSIDER THE BANKING
COMMITTEE'S BILL TO PROVIDE UP TO \$1.5 BILLION IN FEDERAL
LOAN GUARANTEES FOR NEW YORK CITY BONDS. THE SENATE BILL,
WHICH IS ONLY SLIGHTLY LESS GENEROUS THAN THE HOUSE-PASSED
MEASURE, WILL PERMIT THE TREASURY TO GUARANTEE CITY BONDS
SOLD TO EMPLOYEE PENSION FUNDS UP TO \$500 MILLION IN FISCAL
YEAR 1979, \$500 MILLION IN 1980, \$250 MILLION IN 1981, AND,
IF THE CITY BALANCES ITS BUDGET, \$250 MILLION IN 1982.

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THE SENATE PROPOSAL DIFFERS ONLY SLIGHTLY FROM THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE HOUSE WOULD PROVIDE UP TO \$2 BILLION IN GUARANTEES. BUT, SINCE THE SENATE'S \$1.5 BILLION IN GUARANTEES EXCLUDES INTEREST, THE ACTUAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND SENATE BILLS IS ONLY \$300 MILLION. IN ADDITION, THE HOUSE WOULD PERMIT SHORT-TERM AS WELL AS LONG-TERM BOND GUARANTEES, AND ALLOW UP TO 15-YEAR GUARANTEES ON THE FULL \$2 BILLION. A PROVISION OF THE SENATE BILL ALLOWING EITHER THE HOUSE OR SENATE TO VETO LOAN GUARANTEES IN 1980 OR 1981 MAY POSE CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS AND COULD BE DROPPED IN A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AS PART OF A TRADE-OFF WITH THE HOUSE ON THE AMOUNT OF GUARANTEES MADE AVAILABLE.

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SUPPORT FOR NEW YORK AID

THIS YEAR, MY POSITION ON AID TO NEW YORK WILL NOT BE MISUNDERSTOOD. IN MY VIEW, NEW YORK, BY ITS SOLID RECORD OF REPAYMENT OF SEASONAL LOANS, BY ITS NEW FOUND AUSTERITY IN CITY BUDGETING, BY THE EXCELLENT WORK OF MAYOR KOCH AND THE CITY COUNCIL, AND BY THE DEMONSTRATED WILLINGNESS OF GOVERNMENT, LABOR, AND MANAGEMENT TO WORK TOGETHER, HAS EARNED ITS CHANCE.

I SHALL SUPPORT THE NECESSARY CHANGES IN OUR TAX LAWS IN THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, AND SUPPORT THE NEW YORK LOAN GUARANTEE PACKAGE ON THE SENATE FLOOR. AND I'LL DO WHAT I CAN TO EXPEDITE CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL.

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THE LOAN GUARANTEE CONCEPT, IN CONTRAST TO FURTHER EXTENSION OF DIRECT LOANS, IS A SUPERIOR WAY FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST NEW YORK. IT IS A REASONABLE INVESTMENT ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE FUTURE OF THIS GREAT CITY.

GUARANTEES PREFERRED TO LOANS

UNLIKE DIRECT LOANS TO THE CITY, FEDERAL LOAN GUARANTEES ARE ALREADY WELL-ESTABLISHED IN FEDERAL LAW. A RECENT STUDY BY SENATOR JAVITS ENUMERATED NUMEROUS FEDERAL LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAMS -- FOR PURCHASERS OF HOMES, FOR SMALL BUSINESSMEN, FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS, LARGE CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

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WE'VE GUARANTEED LOANS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT BEFORE. THE BONDS WHICH MADE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY STADIUM IN WASHINGTON POSSIBLE WERE GUARANTEED AS TO BOTH PRINCIPLE AND INTEREST BY THE UNITED STATES. THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1968 AUTHORIZES FEDERAL GUARANTEES OF BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED BY NEW COMMUNITY DEVELOPERS. THE LOCKHEED CORPORATION RECEIVED A WELL-PUBLICIZED FEDERAL LOAN GUARANTEE A FEW YEARS AGO. THE WASHINGTON METRORAIL TRANSIT SYSTEM IS FEDERALLY GUARANTEED. FARMERS IN MY OWN STATE OF KANSAS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FEDERAL LOAN GUARANTEES FROM THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION FOR ACQUISITION OF FARMLAND AND FARM OPERATING COSTS.

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NATION SHOULD SUPPORT

SO, BECAUSE IT IS LOAN GUARANTEES WHICH NEW YORK CITY NEEDS, I AGREE WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES THAT THE CITY IS NOT SEEKING CHARITY, BUT A CHANCE. THE LOAN GUARANTEE CONCEPT PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT CARTER, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE IS SOUND. IT MERITS THE SUPPORT NOT ONLY OF NEW YORKERS AND URBAN STATE CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS, BUT OF THE ENTIRE NATION.

THE "TAXPAYER'S REVOLT"

BUT WE MUST DO MORE. NEITHER THE FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CAN FUNCTION ON CRISIS-TO-CRISIS MANAGEMENT. IT'S GOING TO BE DIFFICULT, BUT WE MUST BEGIN NOW TO FORMULATE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL URBAN POLICIES WHICH WILL BE RESPONSIVE

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TO THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE AND RESPONSIBLE TO THE HARD-PRESSED TAXPAYERS IN AMERICA. THE RECENT APPROVAL OF PROPOSITION 13 IN CALIFORNIA AND THE INCIPIENT TAXPAYERS REVOLT WHICH IT MAY HAVE USHERED IN, ARE A STRONG MESSAGE TO GOVERNMENT AT ALL LEVELS THAT NEITHER INDIVIDUALS NOR BUSINESSES ARE WILLING TO FOOT THE BILL FOR WHAT THEY PERCEIVE TO BE GOVERNMENTAL EXTRAVAGANCES.

NEW YORK CITY'S SUCCESSFUL BELT-TIGHTENING HAS ALREADY DEMONSTRATED THAT GOVERNMENT CAN PROVIDE ADEQUATE LEVELS OF PUBLIC SERVICES WITHOUT EXTRACTING EVER-INCREASING TAXES FROM ITS CONSTITUENTS. WE MUST FACE THE REALITY OF FINANCIALLY STRAPPED CITIES AND TOWNS AND STATES THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE FEDERAL

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GOVERNMENT MUST HELP. BUT IT IS CLEAR THAT THERE ISN'T WIDESPREAD SUPPORT FOR MASSIVE INFUSIONS OF ADDITIONAL FEDERAL DOLLARS INTO OUR CITIES AND STATES. IN FACT, THE MOOD OF THE TAXPAYERS, DRAMATIZED BY THE PROPOSITION 13 VOTE IN CALIFORNIA, IS FOR LOWER TAXES, FOR NATIONAL TAX AND ECONOMIC POLICIES WHICH ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC EXPANSION IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND DISCOURAGE INFLATION-PRODUCING GOVERNMENT DEFICIT SPENDING.

NEW TAX, URBAN POLICIES

THAT DOESN'T MEAN WASHINGTON HAS NO OBLIGATION TO OUR CITIES. WE DO. WE MUST FOCUS OUR FEDERAL EFFORTS AND LIMITED TAX DOLLARS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AMERICA. I, FOR ONE,

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WOULD LIKE TO SEE AN EXPANSION OF FEDERAL TAX INCENTIVES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT. THE JOBS TAX CREDIT, WHICH WAS FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE FEDERAL TAX CODE IN 1976, SHOULD BE EXPANDED. SPECIAL TAX INCENTIVES FOR CORPORATIONS LOCATING IN DEPRESSED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED. TO THE EXTENT ECONOMICALLY FEASIBLE, SOME OF THE INCOME SUPPORT LOAD NOW BORNE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SHOULD BE SHIFTED TO WASHINGTON MUCH IN THE MANNER OF THE FEDERAL FOOD STAMP PROGRAM.

WE SHOULD RENOVATE OUR TAX POLICIES SO THAT THEY ENCOURAGE, NOT DISCOURAGE, MORE CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ALL SEGMENTS OF OUR SOCIETY. FOR A STARTER, I SUPPORT SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX RATE TO REINVIGORATE THE EQUITY MARKETS

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AND ENCOURAGE MORE JOB-CREATING INVESTMENT,, FROM THE HEAVILY POPULATED BOROUGHES OF NEW YORK TO THE PLAINS OF KANSAS.

RURAL-URBAN SPLIT

I ALSO HOPE WE WILL REFRAIN IN THE FUTURE FROM SIMPLISTIC AND DIVISIVE RHETORIC PITTING URBAN AND RURAL FORCES AGAINST ONE ANOTHER.

I BELIEVE THAT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICIES MUST BE FORMULATED WHICH RECOGNIZE BOTH URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AS NATIONAL PROBLEMS. THE FARMS AND SMALL COMMUNITIES OF OUR NATION ARE ALREADY EXPERIENCING PROBLEMS ONCE THOUGHT TO BE THE EXCLUSIVE MALADIES OF METROPOLISES -- PROBLEMS OF CRIME, AIR AND WATER POLLUTION, OF JOBS AND LIVELIHOODS BEING DESTROYED BY CHEAP

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IMPORTS. AND EVERY TINY MUNICIPALITY AND RURAL WATER DISTRICT WHICH MUST LOOK TO THE BOND MARKETS TO FINANCE A CITY PARK OR WATER PLANT MUST BE CONCERNED ABOUT THE PRECARIOUS ECONOMIC PLIGHT OF GREAT AMERICAN CITIES LIKE NEW YORK.

BY THE SAME TOKEN, THE ECONOMIC DEGRADATION OF SMALL TOWNS AND FARMS IN AMERICA IS ALREADY SLOWING NATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COULD, IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, LEAD TO STILL HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT AND QUITE POSSIBLY FOSTER A NEW WAVE OF MIGRATION TO OUR URBAN CENTERS.

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IF WE HAVE LEARNED ANYTHING SINCE THE 1930'S IT IS THAT WITHOUT A HEALTHY AGRICULTURE, OUR CITIES WILL SUFFER. WITHOUT ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY VIABLE CITIES, RURAL AMERICA WILL FALTER. IN MY VIEW, THE "FARM PROBLEM" CANNOT BE DISMISSED AS THE PAROCHIAL CONCERN OF A FEW FARMERS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. NOR CAN THE "CITY PROBLEM" BE VIEWED AS A CRISIS SO REMOTE FROM RURAL LIFE THAT IT DOES NOT MERIT THE ATTENTION, THE CONCERN, AND THE COMMITMENT OF OUR RURAL CITIZENS AND THEIR LEGISLATORS. THE SOONER WE RECOGNIZE THE INEXTRICABLE LINK BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN PROBLEMS THE SOONER WE WILL REACH A CONSENSUS ON PUBLIC POLICIES WHICH ARE RESPONSIVE TO THE PROBLEMS WHICH CONFRONT US AS A NATION.

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