

y hearts minds are of reach

get us and
who does
them.

CROUCH

ays some talk
his country is
a war for the
of those in Iraq
world at large.
losing that war
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That seems ab-
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us, cooperative
er in Iraq would
or their hearts

and minds.
Then there are the hearts and
minds of the self-righteous Euro-
peans who sat on their hands while
Muslims were being slaughtered in
Bosnia, right in their own back
yard. Where were their millions of
anti-war marchers then? Apparent-
ly, the Serbs had won their hearts
and minds with the slogan
"ethnic cleansing."

In their eyes, the low-down, ir-
responsible, cowboy U.S.A. — for
no reason at all — thought it had to
become "the world's policeman"
and go all the way over there and
mess with the politics of some other
people. I assume we should have
been concerned about the hearts
and minds of the Serbs, who now,
I have no doubt, harbor deep, deep
hatred of America. Hard hearts and
hard minds.

None of that reduces the signifi-
cance of the charges being made
against the Bush administration
and the cross-eyed intelligence it
received as well as what now seem
inarguable misleadings of the
American public. But there is an-
other point.

Bush may fall from office due to
those problems, but trouble with
the soldiers of jihad will not let up.
They mean to get us and everybody
else who does not agree with them
or share their vision of how an Is-
lamic society should run. Those
committed to jihad have no interest
in public relations. They show us
who they are each time a bomb
goes off or a hostage is beheaded.

STANLEY CROUCH writes for
the New York Daily News.

IOWA VIEW

Broadcast Reagan again to celebrate Midwest



Radio broadcaster Ronald Reagan was ready at the microphone for WHO in Des Moines in this 1937 photo.

ASSOCIATED PRESS FILE PHOTO

Other Views

ress can cure this

ake shattering the foundations of more than a
ate right-to-sue laws — that's how some trial
denounced the Supreme Court's ruling June 21
not take their HMOs to court over treatment
ing, however, is more of a distraction than a
rom calling for a constitutional prohibition on the
Ds, the justices merely clarified that a law passed
o by Congress, called ERISA, bars states from
litigation.

as reignited a polarizing debate over which
ld be allowed to sue their managed-care com-
ow much, when treatment is wrongly denied. In
bscured the question that should matter most:
ment do now to ensure that patients get timely,
vered, medically necessary care in the future?
as and other states tried to tackle the problem on
late 1990s, passing laws setting up independent
at patients could appeal to after their insurers
mended by their doctors.

essing the underlying issues, members of Con-
nowledge that all Americans should have access
ackage of medically necessary benefits.

restling with a variety of proposals seeking to
bill of rights. Many of them, such as a new bill
n D. Dingell, hinge on amending ERISA to ad-
ental unfairness. ERISA gives the president,
gress and some other government or church
ght to sue their health plans in state courts, but
to patients insured through private employers.
ould let patients sue for unlimited damages. But
bitrary and inefficient way of encouraging the
medicine.

d consider regulatory alternatives, such as the
ical review boards that California set up in the
may always be a hallowed privilege in America.
thing to help patients get what they need most:
t, medically necessary care.

— From the Los Angeles Times

Tribute to president could highlight agricultural heritage

By KEN QUINN

On the June 11 broadcast of IPTV's
"Iowa Press," host Dean Borg asked
what type of memorial might be ap-
propriate to honor the late President
Ronald Reagan. That set me to thinking
about how we might structure a bipartisan
way to recognize the former president's
time as an Iowan and his
roots in rural America.



Monuments are usually
edifices — buildings or stat-
ues intended to provide a
visual impact. But perhaps
an equally significant and
lasting monument to Re-
agan in Iowa might be one
you could not see but would provide its
impact through the transmitted spoken
word.

Iowa should consider establishing a
low-powered, radio-broadcast system that
could be heard in vehicles driven on In-
terstate 80 between Davenport and Des
Moines, the two cities in which Reagan
began his media career.

These broadcasts — produced with Iowa
talent and resources — could include brief
commentary outlining the history of his
work at radio stations WOC in Davenport
and WHO in Des Moines. They could be
interspersed with recordings of pertinent
interviews or stories as told by the presi-
dent about his experiences growing up in
the Midwest and working in Iowa.

Motorists entering Iowa would see a sign

directing them to tune to a particular radio
frequency to hear this special tribute.

These broadcasts need not be limited to
Reagan's work just in radio. They should
highlight his origins in rural America by
emphasizing Iowa's rich agricultural and
humanitarian heritage and to make trav-
elers aware of the multiple opportunities
for places to visit in Iowa to learn about the
legacy of individuals such as Herbert
Hoover, Henry Wallace and Norman Bor-
laug — who all started life in rural America.

As such, these radio broadcasts could
bring into sharp focus an area that has
spectacular potential as an integrated
agri-tourist destination.

The northeast quadrant of Iowa bor-
dered by I-80 and I-35 is America's only
designated National Agricultural Heritage
Area. Known as Silos and Smokestacks, it
encompasses a series of tourist destinations
that provide a superstructure for attracting
visitors to explore this historic heritage
region. Among those on the list would be
the John Deere Pavilion in the Quad Cities;
Herbert Hoover Museum in West Branch;
Amana Colonies; National Mississippi Riv-
er Museum and Aquarium in Dubuque and
Living History Farms in Urbandale.

When completed, the proposed Iowa
Environmental Education Project in Cor-
alville, the Cedar Valley Agri-tourism
Center in Waterloo and the planned World
Food Prize Hall of Laureates in Des Moines
will add significant elements to this list.

These facilities, taken together with the
wonderful small towns and more than 60

diverse museums, art galleries and other
attractions sprinkled throughout the Silos
and Smokestacks area, paint a rich tableau
of our agricultural heartland as well as the
great achievements that emerged from
small-town and rural America. Marketed
as a whole, and with a Reagan radio me-
morial to highlight it, this National Agri-
cultural Heritage Area would be the
equivalent of a prairie national park
drawing thousands of people to our state.

It is said that Hoover, Wallace and Bor-
laug have saved more lives than any other
persons in all human history through their
food distribution and research. For the past
several years, the World Food Prize
Foundation has endeavored to call atten-
tion to this bipartisan, humanitarian legacy
by encouraging events throughout the
state each October as part of a World Food
Prize Harvest Festival. This year, in part-
nership with the Rotary Clubs of Iowa, the
World Food Prize hosted the first
Hoover-Wallace Dinner in Cedar Rapids,
celebrating Dr. Norman Borlaug's 90th
birthday.

A radio broadcast memorial along I-80
would be a meaningful tribute to "the Great
Communicator" and a way for his words to
accentuate further those small-town, Mid-
western values that led to great agricul-
tural and humanitarian accomplishments
by Iowans from both political parties.

KEN QUINN is executive director of the World Food
Prize Foundation, Des Moines. He also serves on the
Silos and Smokestacks Leadership Advisory Council.

me out to the ball game . . . in Mexico

