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OA/ID Number: 13801
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Folder Title:
GOP Luncheon--Tampa, Florida 3/4/92 [OA 7569]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	3	5

(813) 228 7777
Tampa County
Commissioner

USFH (813) 974-4266
Tampa County
Commissioner

Port Everglades (Ft. Lauderdale) (305) 523-3404
Orlando Airport (407) 826-2644
W Palm Beach (407) 842-4201

Jacksonville Airport (904) 630-3000

1 Tampa ^{Bill Storer} Airport (813) 248-1924

1 Miami ^{Lon Goodman} Airport (305) 371-7678

Airport Authorities (Miami) (305) 871-7107

Port Authorities

U.S. Dept. of Commerce

- 14 deep water sec ports
- Tampa airports
- Miami Airport
- Jacksonville
- important port for Imp. Cons
- \$30 billion
- 2 or 3 international airports

1 Econ. Anal. (904) 487-2568
 1 Trade (Int.) (904) 488 6124
 Int. Dev. (904) 488 9360
 Arthur Kennedy
 Dept. of Commerce

Department of Commerce

John Gordon
Beason
Council
(305) 536-8092
\$11 billion

904 425 1200

Fla. Chamber of Commerce

County Code \$35 billion GP

- US Commerce
✓ Regional - ^{Self} Newman

~~Rebecca Prust~~

254 6630

- Bureau of Labor Stats.

(202) 523.1222

- Greater Miami Convention

(305) 539-3000

+ Visitors Bureau (Econ.)

(703)

- American Association of
Port Authorities

(703) 684-5700

Rex Sherman

✓ Carmen [#]Pigler
USDOL

523 0586

[✓ Fla. Labor Market Inds.

(904) 488 -

Rebecca Prust

1048] FAX

Export Admin (Commerce)

377-2721

Mildred Cooper

Balance of Payments

523 0621

Anthony D. 10100

Mantra Marietta

IBM

Harris Corporation

G.E.

Pratt Whitney

Tropicana

Phosphate Companies

Bill Kolavick 377-4681
~~Attorney~~ Exports
 Cluster Davis
 377-1675
 (Generalian)
 530-8000
 245 3583
 245 3583
 David Walters
 Dan, MBE
 Pl. 1
 8953

Kevin Allen
 Office of
 Undersecretary
 377-1051
 Staff Steel
 Staff Steel
 Staff Steel
 4501
 Charles Jainain
 Beem Council
 Dept. of Econ. Devl.
 579-3366
 250-5300
 Wagers' Office
 (305)
 245 3583
 245 3583
 David Walters
 Dan, MBE
 Pl. 1
 8953

* International Minerals & Chemicals.
 Harborside Refrigerated Services
 Consolidated Ironworks Industries

Dam Marshall vps office
 245 3583
 245 3583
 David Walters
 Dan, MBE
 Pl. 1
 8953

Hesse

Permanent tax increase

Temp. tax cut

- to make it permanent

it would lower budget so

\$35,000

- New tax rate

MIAMI

- Kimberly - Suzanne in Advance 185 1/2

- Dr. Zach Zachariah -> Intro.
- Finance Chair of Fla. BQ



- ~~John Bush~~ opening remarks
Armando Codina

- intro. James Morphy Rev.

St. Pats' Catholic Church

- Innovation



- ~~F. Bush~~ introduces Alec Cortelis
A. Codina

- BQ Nat. Fin. Comm.



- Introduces Zach.

- Zach introduces ~~Stella~~ POTUS



Florida

336-7080

Miami:

- Alec Corttelis
- Nat. Fin Co Chair

- Dr. Zach ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 

- Jeb

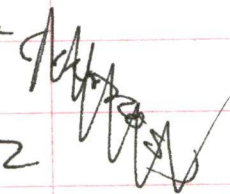
- Jack Laughery
- Nat. Fin Co Chair

[LAW. TIN. IN]

- Cong. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (Miami)

- ~~Cong. ~~XXXX~~~~ Luis Rojas
- ~~Cong. ~~XXXX~~~~ Rudy Garcia

Not there because Dems have called a vote. Jeb says mentions it in Hialia Speech Reapportionment Bill at Talk, from Hra. Area.

- Armando Codina
- Dade County
Chair BQ '92 

- Van Poole
Rep. Party Chair Fla.

Tampa

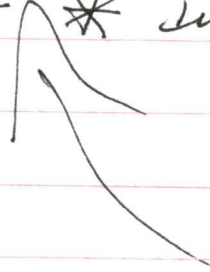
- Alec Courtelis

- Zach Zach

- Al Austin

- Event Chair

- Norman Schwantzkopf * Intro.



Sally
Farrell

Senate still hasn't figured
it out

The version that passed in
the House would result
in raising taxes for people
making \$35,000 if they
want to make the cut
Relevant:

FACT CHECK COPY

(Smith/Grossman/Chia) DE
March 1, 1992
Draft Three
FLAGOP

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GOP LUNCHEON
TAMPA, FLORIDA
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1992

[[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS]]. __, thank you for that introduction.

((I've just come from the Strawberry Festival in Plant City, and I had a great time. / For my part, it sure beat last year's broccoli festival.)) //

((I want you to know: I made my own strawberry shortcake at the festival. I was able to enjoy it right away. / Once I completed it, it didn't have to be approved by Congress.)) //

I'm glad to be with you. We've much to do these next few months -- because we've much to do these next few years. // Together, we can finish what we've started and move our country forward. / To do that, I need your support. Help me win the Presidency for four more years. //

I ask your support for the simplest reason. We believe in the same things -- the important things. //

We know that taxes are too high -- because our government is too big and it spends too much. / We believe in a strong defense. // We believe in faith and family -- responsibility and respect -- community and country. / We know that we put America first when we put America's families first. //

So often today politicians do the easy thing -- the popular thing. / But it's the tough decisions that tell you something important about character and principle. / For I believe in

things that don't change from one election to the next. Things that guide each and every one of us -- each day of every year. //

I believe in the things which have led us to a new era in America's history -- the important things -- jobs, family, peace. / My friends, the Cold War is over -- and America won. // The Soviet Union collapsed -- and Imperial Communism is finished. // American leadership changed the world. Republican leadership is changing America. //

We are changing it by making right what is simply on the wrong track of our country. Take our courts, for example. //

When the rights of the criminal are more important than the rights of the victim, that's wrong. / I'm proud of our tough stand on crime. And I'm proud of our judicial appointments -- judges who interpret, not legislate. //

When kids can't say a voluntary prayer in school -- or when fathers stop coaching Little League because they're afraid of liability lawsuits -- that, too, is wrong. // So we've proposed reforms to our court system to reduce the number of frivolous lawsuits. //

((I don't want to get into trouble with the Bar Association, but I once quoted to someone that line, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." / He said, "What works for lawyers?")) / Legal reform will help our legal process work. But, you know, the real answer for solving problems is to be more concerned with helping each other than suing each other. //

But we can't stop there. More than our court system needs reform -- like the health care system. Not because it doesn't offer the world's best quality health care, it does. We must reform the system because too many people don't have access to insurance, and all Americans deserve quality health care and the sense of well-being that it brings. Too many people worry that they'll lose their insurance if they change jobs or worse still, if they lose their job. And anybody who's had even minor surgery knows that health care costs are going through the roof. //

You know the problems, but what's the solution? I can tell you what it's not. It is not to go down the road of socialized medicine. // All that means is long lines and impersonal service. We can get that at the Department of Motor Vehicles. / My approach is to make insurance available to all --keep the quality high, the bureaucracy low -- and preserve choice. / The last thing we want is the government telling you who your doctor's going to be. //

Health care reform means improving the system. / There's another system where reform means changing the system. I'm talking about welfare. / Let's face it: Too often the welfare system perpetuates dependency instead of personal responsibility and the dignity of a job. / So I've asked my departments and agencies to make it easier for state and local government to promote policies that protect and strengthen families. // We need to help make families whole -- help bring dignity back into

SOTU

their lives and go after dead-beat fathers who run out on their children. //

But we all know that the number one issue on the minds of all Americans is the economy -- and jobs. / People worried about providing for their families / meeting the everyday challenges of paying the bills, providing a home, teaching their kids, and setting aside for retirement. //

The American people want this economy to work -- to create and preserve jobs. So in my State of the Union Address, I put forth a two-part plan. The first part gets business growing again right now -- upgrading plant and equipment again -- hiring workers again. / It uses incentives like an investment tax allowance. / It calls for Congress to wake up and understand how the real world works, and cut the tax on capital gains. //

And to get housing back on its feet I unveiled several common sense proposals to get people buying and building homes. These proposals will create in Florida alone an estimated 26,500 additional housing starts and 51,000 new construction jobs. // Perhaps the most easily understood proposal is a \$5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers. / It's easy to understand the Democrats' plan for first-time homebuyers, too -- there isn't one. / But with our plan, young people almost able to buy that first home could do it with that extra \$5,000 in their pocket. /

A word about the House Democrats' so-called "plan." It's a ripoff. Listen to their deal: 25 cents a day in temporary tax relief for two years -- paid for -- typical of the Democrats --

by a large permanent tax increase. // Over in the Senate, the Democrats' notions get a bidding war going -- but to pay for that they'd hike tax rates for the middle class -- people making \$35,000 a year -- people like teachers, factory workers, and everyday Floridians. / The last thing our economy needs now is a \$100 billion tax increase by that Democratic Congress. //

We drew a line in the sand in the Persian Gulf and kept our word. I'll draw another line in the sand right now. If the Democrats send me nonsense like the bill passed through the House, I'll send it right back. I will veto it the minute it hits my desk. // Instead of their phony maneuvers, Congress ought to pass my plan to make America more competitive. Here's the deadline: March 20, the first day of spring. / Here's the challenge: Give American workers a spring break. / No more games / no more empty gestures / just pass my plan and get this economy moving./

This also means that Congress must also pass the second part of my economic plan this year. It's a road map to make America competitive in the fast-changing world of the 21st Century. //

Our plan revolutionizes America's education system, and none too soon. I was reading that the average 8th-grader spends four times as much as time watching TV as doing homework. / There are some wonderful education programs on TV -- no question. But TV shouldn't be America's babysitter -- that's wrong. // We can help change that by making our education system demand responsibility and results. // Our plan will also get the

Vance
Grant
Dept of
Ed.
219-1659

billions of dollars worth of government research and development more quickly into the hands of our private sector businesses and workers. Get spectacular technological advances off the shelf and into the marketplace. / That'll produce a real return on your tax dollars investment -- helping to create new products and new jobs. / And our plan provides tax relief to strengthen the family. / We raise the tax deduction for children by \$500 dollars. Make no mistake, I want this plan passed in this session of Congress. //

SOTU

Now

Behind all of this is an important decision for America: To succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad. Some don't want us to lead -- think we can't compete -- want us to shut out the rest of the world. These people couldn't be more wrong. // More than 200,000 workers in Florida owe their jobs to manufactured exports. Last year alone more than \$5 billion in exports went out ^{through} of the Tampa Customs District. The way to create jobs here isn't to cut and run. We're not going to do that -- ever. / The way to create jobs is by opening markets for exports everywhere in the world. I am going to fight hard in every foreign market to do just that. //

Bill Kolarik
Comm
377-2456

Customs
Reba
Higbee
763-5710

I'm also going to fight hard in every primary -- not for my sake -- but for America's. For, you see, I happen to believe this: Just as America is the hope of the world -- Republican leadership is the hope of America. //

I believe the American people want to hear about how we're going to address our country's challenges. They want to hear

solutions, not just a lot of name calling and running this country down. // For you and I -- we believe in America. We know that we are number one -- make no mistake about it. / We are optimistic about its future -- about keeping inflation low and our confidence high / about protecting the savings of our elderly. / And we believe in our party -- as I believe in you. // The Florida Primary is crucial: I need your help to keep our party strong and united so we can win this fall. //

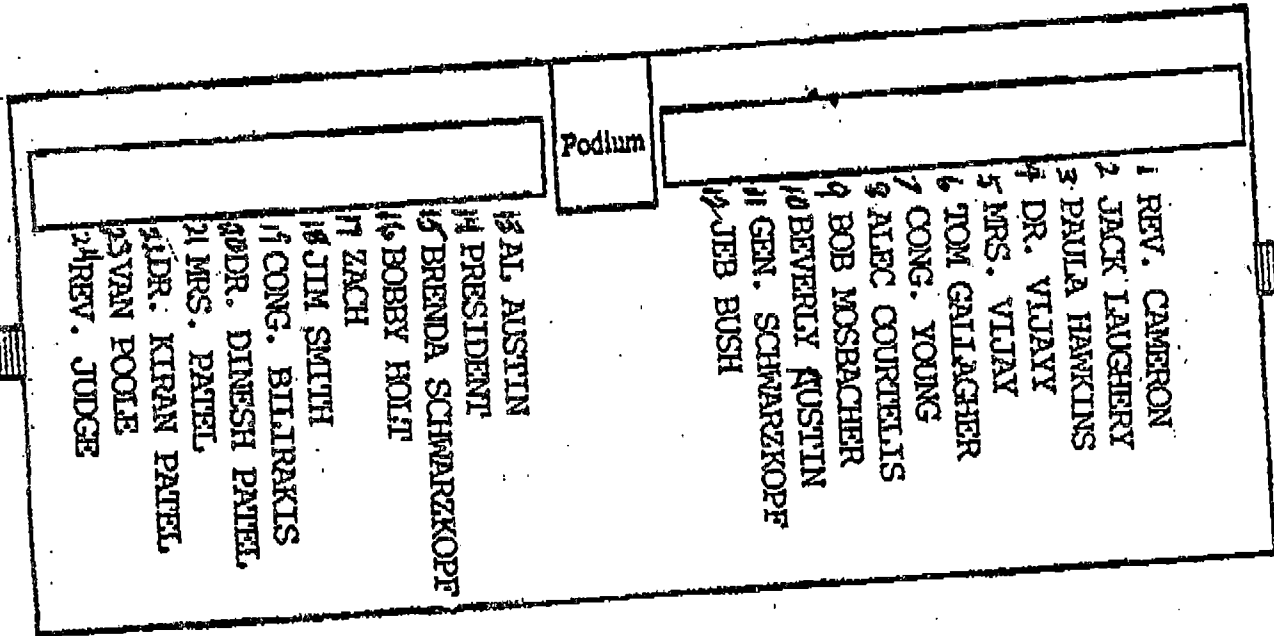
Yes, we have much to do. But I guarantee you we'll get the job done. Not through the bureaucrats of trend and fashion -- but through the people whose values -- values like love of country and love of God -- are never / ever / out of fashion./

Yes, we have many challenges before us. And I guarantee you, we will meet them -- each and every one of them -- meet them from the great Panhandle to the tip of the Florida Keys.

Yes, there's an election in November -- and I guarantee you, we will win it. I want to be your president for another four years. Thank you and God bless the United States of America.

#

TAB F
TAMPA, FLORIDA
Omni Westshore Hotel Ballroom
Bush/Quayle '92 Fundraising
Luncheon Dais
Wednesday, March 4, 1992



- 1 REVEREND HOWARD CAMERON
- 2 JACK LAUGHERY, REGIONAL FINANCE CHAIRMAN
- 3 THE HONORABLE PAULA HAWKINS
- 4 DR. R. VIJAY, EVENT CO-CHAIRMAN
- 5 KATHLEEN VIJAY
- 6 TOM GALLAGHER, TREASURER & INSURANCE COMMISSIONER
- 7 CONGRESSMAN YOUNG
- 8 ALEC COURTELIS, NATIONAL FINANCE CO-CHAIRMAN
- 9 ROBERT MOSBACHER, GENERAL CHAIRMAN BUSH-QUAYLE '92
- 10 BEVERLY AUSTIN
- 11 GENERAL SCHWARZKOPF
- 12 JEB BUSH, CHAIRMAN BUSH-QUAYLE '92
- 13 AL AUSTIN, EVENT CHAIRMAN
- 14 PRESIDENT
- 15 BRENDA SCHWARZKOPF
- 16 BOBBY HOLT, NATIONAL FINANCE CHAIRMAN
- 17 DR. ZACH ZACHARIAH, STATE FINANCE CHAIRMAN
- 18 JIM SMITH, SECRETARY OF STATE
- 19 CONGRESSMAN BILIRAKIS
- 20 DINESH PATEL, M.D. - EVENT CO-CHAIRMAN
- 21 DR. PALLAVI K. PATEL (MRS.)
- 22 DR. KIRAN C. PATEL, EVENT CO-CHAIRMAN
- 23 VAN POOLE, CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN PARTY OF FLORIDA
- 24 REVEREND HOWARD CAMERON

KEY:
→ THE PRESIDENT



OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: Faye Hung
FROM: John Vertina - Tampa Advance ^{Advance} Tampa Office
~~813-282-1192~~

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: _____
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Att: Curt Smith & Jennifer Grossman

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2024566218

Page Seven

12:07 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Queen Palm Boardroom and begins participation in Major Donor Photo.

12:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Photo, departs Queen Palm Boardroom and proceeds to Ballroom, Off-Stage Announcement Area.

12:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly.

EVENT: ADDRESS BUSH/OUAYLE '92 FUNDRAISING LUNCHEON

OPEN PRESS

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

REMARKS

12:28 pm

THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage, proceeds to Seat and remains standing.

12:29 pm Pledge of Allegiance led by Mr. Alfred Austin, Event Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Austin Companies.

12:30 pm National Anthem performed by The Collegiate Choir, University of Tampa.

12:32 pm Invocation delivered by Reverend Howard Cameron, Bel-Mar Presbyterian Church.

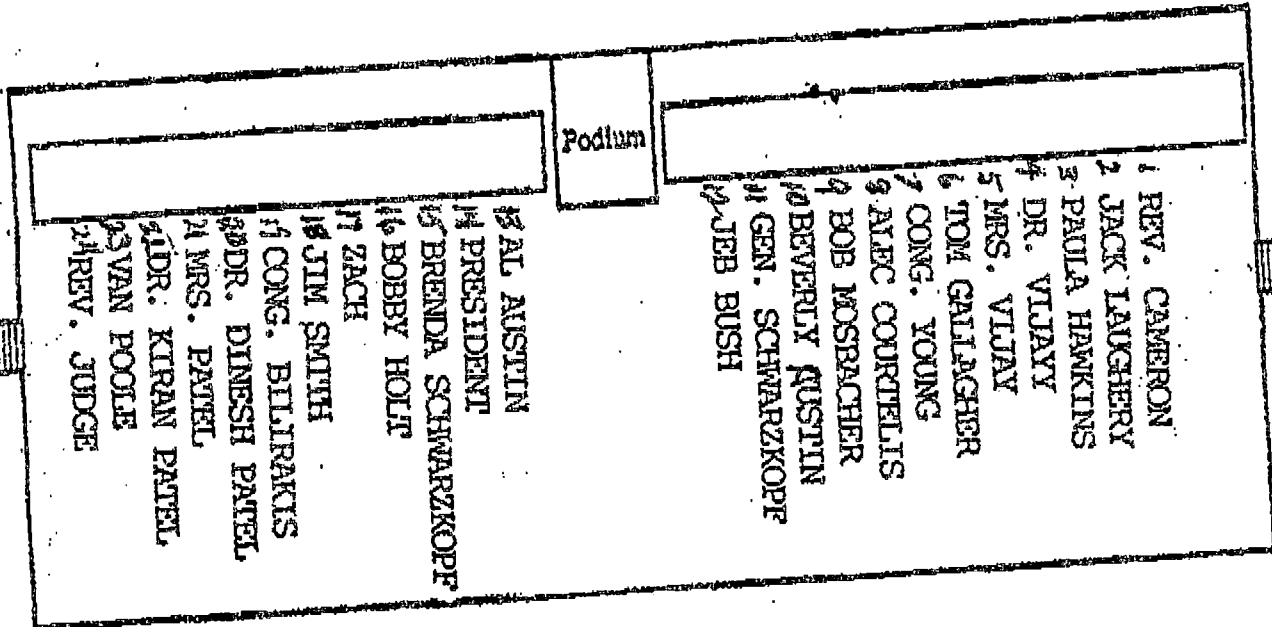
12:35 pm Lunch is served.

1:22 pm Mr. Austin introduces General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, USA (Ret.)

1:24 pm

THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by General Norman Schwarzkopf.

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Omni Westshore Hotel Ballroom
Bush/Quayle '92 Fundraising
Luncheon Dais
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- 23 VAN POOLE, CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN PARTY OF FLORIDA
- 24 REVEREND HOWARD CAMERON

KEY:
THE PRESIDENT

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Date:

3-3-92

From:

Bureau of the Census
Foreign Trade Division
Trade Data Inquiries and Control Section
Washington, D.C. 20233

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Reba Higbee

Telephone #:

(301)763-5140

Fax #:

(301)763-4173

To} Name:

Doug Chia

Company:

White House

Fax No:

202-456-6218

Tele. No:

202-456-7750

No. of Pages:

4

Comments:

U.S. Exports-Domestic and Foreign Merchandise
 U.S. Customs District of Export and Method of Transportation
 [F.a.s. value/shipping weight in millions of dollars/kgs]

DECEMBER 1991

Dist	Value Cur Mo	Value Yr-dte	Vessel Value Cur Mo	Vessel Swt Cur Mo	Vessel Value Yr-dte	Vessel Swt Yr-dte	Air Value Cur Mo	Air Swt Cur Mo	Air Value Yr-dte	Air Swt Yr-dte
01 MAINE	190.57	2079.10	10.10	21.73	162.48	579.58	7.01	0.08	60.42	1.02
02 ST ALB	240.73	4056.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.60	0.05	65.21	0.91
04 BOSTON	342.86	4288.19	54.09	33.03	782.75	889.56	286.95	3.84	3399.82	41.27
05 PROV.	1.19	34.08	1.13	0.29	31.92	211.21	0.06	0.00	1.90	0.03
07 OGDENSE	527.01	7482.85	6.06	57.66	68.39	413.78	11.86	0.11	72.62	2.08
09 BUFFALO	1188.67	15673.65	10.53	186.55	71.64	809.14	66.74	1.36	441.70	10.12
10 NY CITY	4563.86	54617.29	1407.80	675.10	16482.27	6781.54	3119.82	34.21	37532.11	421.91
11 PHILA.	351.65	4378.60	235.08	152.74	3432.48	3248.63	60.98	1.83	881.41	22.17
13 BALT.	585.36	8013.19	560.96	1115.54	7586.24	13149.72	23.72	0.37	418.28	4.17
14 NORFOLK	966.25	11469.81	965.19	4871.55	11406.81	57896.08	0.96	0.01	12.21	0.22
15 WILM NC	333.54	2841.87	310.19	116.89	2427.03	1415.21	23.14	0.77	411.40	10.20
16 CHRLSTN	656.30	7189.95	651.45	488.24	7145.22	5491.97	4.85	0.11	42.36	1.62
17 SAVANNH	728.52	8430.36	509.92	513.39	5398.11	5891.83	167.65	3.51	2566.11	52.15
18 TAMPA	467.75	5248.66	384.66	300.34	4717.15	3718.61	26.39	0.61	240.78	8.21
19 MOBILE	210.46	2190.11	206.30	986.10	2166.63	15602.06	4.16	0.05	15.72	0.39
20 NEW ORL	1866.87	18836.33	1701.96	9737.55	17398.17	103446.1	162.55	2.02	1380.65	19.58
21 PORT AR	78.86	737.74	78.79	572.78	737.49	4541.98	0.07	0.00	0.26	0.01
23 LAREDO	1647.59	18244.55	0.00	0.00	15.08	69.62	10.93	0.23	117.60	2.93
24 EL PASO	329.53	4650.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.37	0.12	47.53	0.26
25 SAN DGO	309.33	3916.93	0.10	0.06	102.02	21.66	1.27	0.02	26.88	0.45
26 NOGALES	150.00	2188.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.10	71.66	0.70
27 LOS ANG	4042.96	45952.96	1863.08	2182.41	22421.53	24063.39	1645.51	18.27	19374.81	220.91
28 SAN FRN	2014.08	23893.09	948.91	1240.06	10341.63	13795.16	1059.72	6.82	13511.13	97.86
29 COL-SNK	606.21	5953.41	587.72	2884.17	5744.60	30026.27	18.45	0.19	204.23	2.82
30 SEATTLE	2661.10	34975.18	915.67	2225.52	10660.00	23291.41	143.89	2.22	1940.35	28.35
31 ALASKA	297.84	4577.08	175.06	648.19	2992.62	7729.29	108.71	1.99	1509.91	23.51
32 HAWAII	86.04	568.32	12.35	41.04	149.94	507.34	11.53	1.28	202.26	12.73
33 GTFALLS	178.15	3284.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.98	0.25	205.48	4.62
34 PEMBINA	292.94	4288.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.94	0.14	32.36	3.52
35 MINNPLS	130.78	873.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	127.34	1.09	847.53	12.82
36 DULUTH	64.34	756.28	34.91	292.43	369.24	4986.06	0.52	0.03	7.97	0.68
37 MILWKEE	7.44	93.62	6.41	30.57	57.11	327.72	1.03	0.03	31.47	0.75
38 DETROIT	2665.72	36034.10	26.59	186.61	225.04	2490.62	48.08	1.04	648.56	22.94
39 CHICAGO	962.84	11314.87	7.54	2.40	150.50	504.63	946.19	14.99	11076.32	176.58
41 CLEVLND	377.66	4020.13	40.82	872.78	453.31	9193.74	298.67	3.30	3262.88	37.58
45 ST. LOU	89.35	385.48	0.26	0.32	4.07	20.29	6.35	0.16	120.20	2.61
49 P. R.	190.92	2399.44	91.19	94.23	1200.95	1600.39	99.59	1.13	1196.57	13.26
51 VIRG IS	19.93	252.62	19.82	79.96	249.17	1072.15	0.10	0.00	3.43	0.05
52 MIAMI	1195.64	13377.13	602.60	322.92	6971.74	3066.02	574.60	19.48	6130.10	214.43
53 HOU/GAL	1876.98	20471.53	1600.50	3571.81	17194.62	35937.16	261.86	3.27	3091.54	45.54
54 WASH.	78.31	1636.80	0.05	0.04	14.63	484.77	67.53	0.97	1585.55	16.98
55 DALL/FW	270.18	2596.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	164.38	2.18	2365.28	34.92
58 SAV/WLM	0.97	6.21	0.97	0.00	6.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59 N-M-C	249.48	3112.51	249.48	0.00	3112.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60 VESSELS	10.44	63.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70 ARB DST	1180.54	14208.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80 MAIL	11.79	189.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
*** Total ***	35299.5	421853.6	14278.2	34505.0	162451.3	383274.7	9635.05	128.23	115154.6	1573.9

U. S. General Imports-U. S. Customs District of Unlading DECEMBER 1991
and Method of Transportation
[CIF & Customs value/shpg weight in millions of dollars/kgs]

District	Customs Value Cur Mo	Customs Value Yr-dte	Vessel Customs Value Yr_dte	Vessel Swt Yr-dte	Air Customs Value Yr-dte	Air Swt Yr-dte	CIF Value Cur Mo	CIF Value Yr-dte
01 MAINE	299.31	3577.53	745.98	5006.97	265.39	2.08	307.73	3686.97
02 ST ALBN	314.37	5182.42	0.00	0.00	75.68	0.59	321.87	5297.26
04 BOSTON	642.90	7033.65	4400.48	12352.61	2356.22	32.86	669.22	7314.43
05 PROV RI	59.32	887.78	884.33	1928.37	0.45	0.01	63.14	940.03
07 OGDENSEB	730.59	9943.96	52.22	36.27	7.98	0.94	740.51	10078.86
09 BUFFALO	1346.72	17790.34	114.77	1139.86	308.59	6.45	1375.27	18124.18
10 NY CITY	5490.29	65224.58	32010.41	35215.74	31108.70	501.78	5736.08	68176.58
11 PHILA.	1019.56	13548.50	11827.13	55346.23	1324.96	11.97	1085.62	14515.19
13 BALT.	816.84	9503.48	9211.67	8987.53	254.34	3.87	856.10	9957.17
14 NORFOLK	849.86	9302.77	9221.50	7715.05	8.45	0.26	891.16	9782.11
15 WILM NC	143.08	1488.67	1010.77	2345.70	386.94	5.87	152.85	1586.06
16 CHRILSTN	587.73	6798.93	6755.41	3117.58	6.16	0.17	615.44	7115.75
17 SAVANNH	744.02	8487.16	6181.74	5084.49	2152.97	37.34	780.54	8936.54
18 TAMPA	559.37	6099.22	5704.35	11700.32	178.79	3.03	593.23	6518.31
19 MOBILE	228.16	2900.93	2736.30	21520.98	156.89	3.01	250.94	3175.94
20 NEW ORL	1454.90	17895.13	11703.51	72743.62	625.90	7.02	1558.36	19271.98
21 PORT AR	158.63	2779.92	2779.66	20271.74	0.02	0.00	171.52	3011.32
23 LAREDO	859.75	11090.63	125.71	232.62	155.27	2.27	875.45	11290.30
24 EL PASO	445.74	5692.20	0.00	0.00	19.34	0.56	449.23	5736.86
25 SAN DGO	342.91	4378.60	196.83	373.34	9.29	0.24	346.51	4424.38
26 NOGALES	233.85	3587.47	0.00	0.00	18.12	0.53	240.92	3678.33
27 LOS ANG	8317.64	94097.63	78954.37	21200.88	14372.97	212.96	8631.44	97783.08
28 SAN FRN	2585.53	29065.38	15152.29	7773.11	13797.75	103.76	2680.27	30497.08
29 COL-SNK	404.83	4224.55	3872.61	4247.71	329.29	5.38	422.11	4407.32
30 SEATTLE	3104.34	36841.88	30319.12	10941.93	2525.81	19.95	3214.14	38120.92
31 ALASKA	272.00	3370.60	130.71	442.41	3067.89	45.15	288.13	3564.96
32 HAWAII	203.98	2254.18	601.23	618.82	1634.65	23.68	212.72	2375.10
33 GTFALLS	293.17	3717.17	0.00	0.00	129.35	1.92	300.85	3808.81
34 PEMBINA	296.49	4116.51	0.03	0.06	48.07	0.26	311.32	4306.87
35 MINNPLS	56.13	902.43	0.00	0.00	307.47	2.87	57.34	921.59
36 DULUTH	289.14	3340.10	150.39	659.55	6.30	0.02	309.14	3589.42
37 MILWAUK	28.42	417.71	87.77	724.25	8.10	0.28	30.80	438.78
38 DETROIT	2885.97	35651.26	7571.44	4086.16	688.85	11.71	2945.27	36353.99
39 CHICAGO	1188.70	12405.59	791.27	2859.10	8162.36	160.10	1286.14	13456.74
41 CLEVELND	397.66	4398.94	530.68	3996.64	3292.15	35.75	414.62	4570.74
45 ST. LOU	40.05	473.15	53.42	98.25	126.53	2.33	41.07	483.68
49 P RICO	323.32	3912.93	3322.61	13291.07	583.36	18.33	341.51	4168.29
51 VIRG IS	175.18	1673.95	1561.66	10839.31	76.67	0.73	186.00	1770.24
52 MIAMI	829.31	8950.62	5609.45	4873.45	3045.69	300.03	878.22	9489.90
53 HOUSTON	1427.92	19344.41	18570.28	98132.23	712.17	14.97	1527.27	20817.27
54 WASH DC	61.89	699.08	74.80	126.64	615.38	10.57	64.84	728.68
55 DALLAS	130.95	1647.19	0.00	0.00	1534.70	19.59	134.98	1694.17
60 VESSELS	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
70 LV EST	294.81	3423.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.81	3423.50
*** Total ***	40935.33	488122.82	273016.90	450030.59	94485.96	1611.19	42654.68	509390.68

U. S. General Imports-U. S. Customs District of Entry DECEMBER 1991
 [CIF & Customs value in millions of dollars]

Code	District	Customs Value Current Month	Customs Value Yr-to-Date	CIF Value Current Month	CIF Value Yr-to-Date
01	MAINE	321.30	3845.57	330.89	3966.04
02	ST ALBN	314.18	5181.87	321.68	5296.66
04	BOSTON	1045.73	11814.40	1089.07	12312.12
05	PROV RI	79.55	1129.42	84.42	1194.15
07	OGDENSB	727.94	9896.12	737.76	10029.06
09	BUFFALO	1432.26	18800.15	1464.10	19179.47
10	NY CITY	5784.30	68194.53	6040.47	71286.67
11	PHILA.	1225.46	15909.80	1304.26	17016.32
13	BALT.	886.73	10299.16	931.09	10804.08
14	NORFOLK	700.34	7643.39	735.97	8040.73
15	WILM NC	344.73	3496.52	361.75	3676.59
16	CHRLSTN	536.67	6274.29	560.68	6560.45
17	SAVANNH	877.28	10074.15	923.24	10631.96
18	TAMPA	621.85	6813.80	658.76	7262.97
19	MOBILE	270.25	3366.78	295.96	3673.55
20	NEW ORL	1820.72	22548.39	1940.02	24115.29
21	PORT AR	158.56	2779.68	171.44	3011.20
23	LAREDO	881.98	11391.54	898.97	11608.31
24	EL PASO	458.12	5869.23	462.26	5922.54
25	SAN DGO	378.63	4788.72	383.66	4850.94
26	NOGALES	307.14	4504.74	315.80	4613.62
27	LOS ANG	6018.38	66723.63	6232.39	69175.78
28	SAN FRN	2580.17	29370.77	2668.66	30751.25
29	COL-SNK	486.55	5321.74	507.17	5542.36
30	SEATTLE	1617.29	19134.89	1668.19	19701.98
31	ALASKA	88.31	998.03	91.72	1038.79
32	HAWAII	168.90	1620.91	174.89	1698.33
33	GTFALLS	378.76	4696.23	391.62	4854.94
34	PEMBINA	293.73	4070.24	308.54	4260.27
35	MINNPLS	167.06	2170.52	172.75	2242.71
36	DULUTH	288.68	3333.72	308.68	3583.07
37	MILWAUK	88.43	1113.70	93.09	1164.04
38	DETROIT	3017.81	37353.30	3083.02	38131.69
39	CHICAGO	1785.28	19617.82	1904.98	20949.62
41	CLEVLND	998.73	12191.17	1044.02	12733.82
45	ST. LOU	227.20	2613.27	236.96	2721.75
49	P RICO	413.30	4812.32	434.39	5101.30
51	VIRG IS	176.81	1697.32	187.77	1795.45
52	MIAMI	764.46	8262.11	811.98	8781.21
53	HOUSTON	1438.93	19324.05	1539.63	20813.18
54	WASH DC	58.02	726.75	60.40	752.46
55	DALLAS	409.99	4924.39	426.73	5120.22
60	VESSELS	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.20
70	LV EST	294.81	3423.50	294.81	3423.50
*** Total ***		40935.32	488122.82	42654.64	509390.64



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

International Trade Administration
TRADE INFORMATION & ANALYSIS
U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of Trade and Investment Analysis
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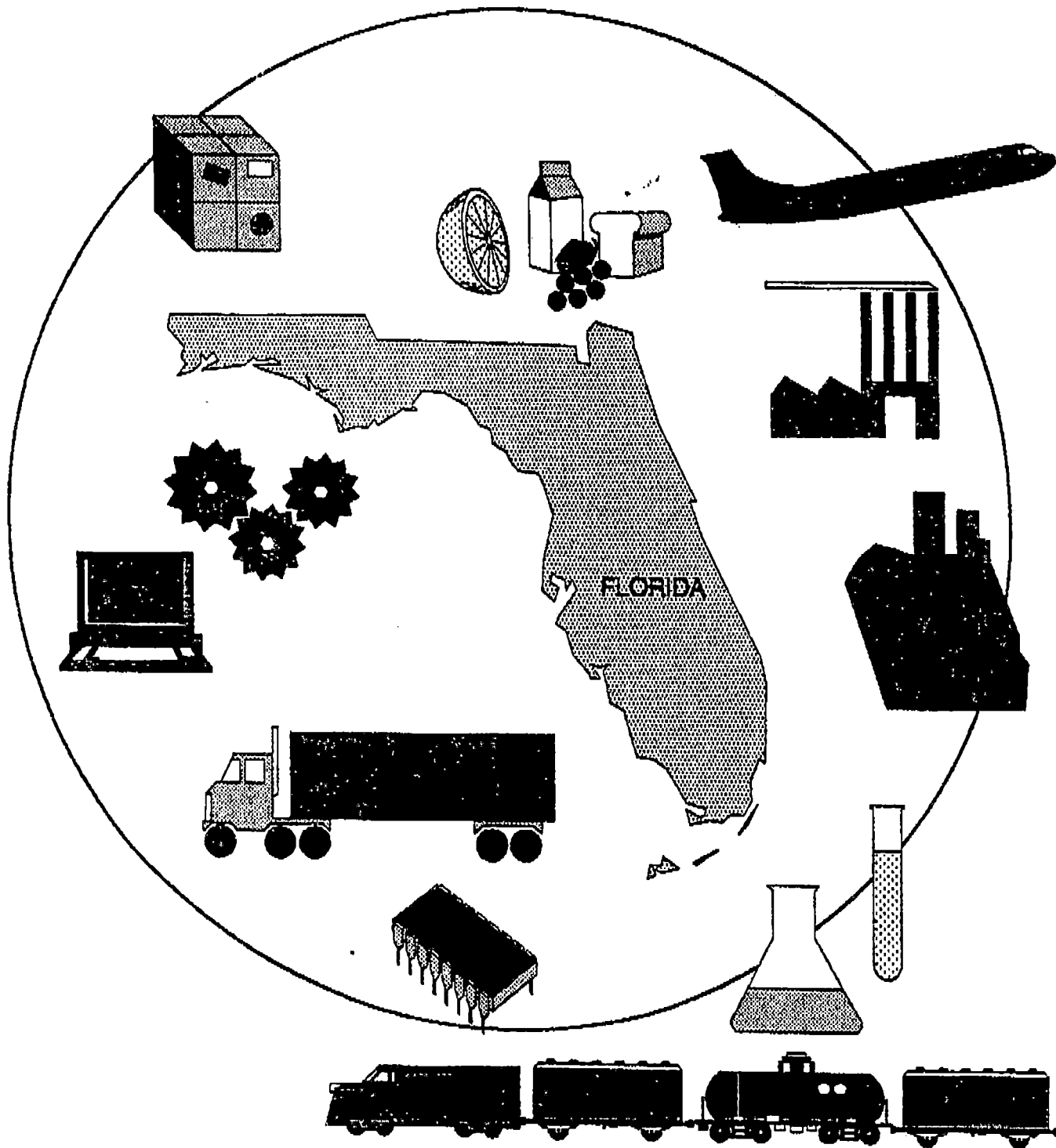
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Florida Export Facts



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
February 1992

Prepared by Scott Ellsworth
Trade Information & Analysis
(202) 977-4363

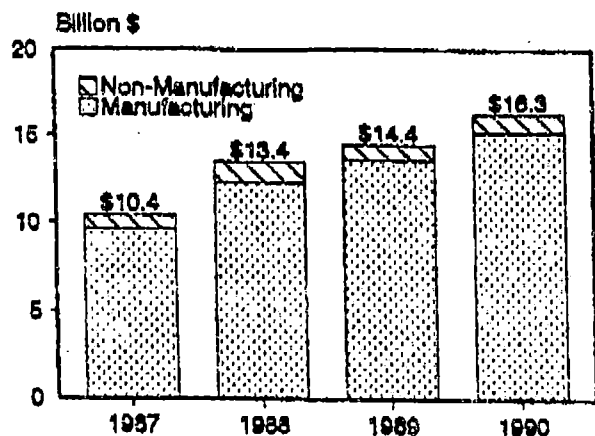
FLORIDA EXPORT FACTS

- ★ ● Florida's exports rose 13 percent in 1990, increasing to \$16 billion from \$14 billion in 1989. Florida's 1990 exports were 57 percent above their 1987 level.
- Only six states exported more merchandise than Florida in 1990.
- Five industries accounted for 67 percent of Florida's exports in 1990: chemicals (\$3.0 billion), transportation equipment (\$2.9 billion), computers & industrial machinery (\$2.2 billion), electric & electronic equipment (\$1.7 billion), and food products (\$1.1 billion).
- ★ ● Florida's exporters diversified into 21 additional foreign markets during 1987-90. The state exported to 156 markets in 1987 and to 177 markets in 1990.
- Florida's exports to Canada--the leading U.S. trade partner and Florida's largest foreign market--more than doubled from \$692 million in 1987 to \$1.5 billion in 1990.
- Florida's 1990 exports to other important markets were: Venezuela (\$802 million), the Dominican Republic (\$760 million), Brazil (\$687 million), Colombia (\$670 million), Japan (\$611 million), and the United Kingdom (\$574 million).
- The state's exports to Mexico--another major U.S. trade partner and Florida's eighth-largest export market--more than doubled from \$219 million in 1987 to \$494 million in 1990. Leading exports to Mexico in 1990 were: chemical products (\$98 million), computers and industrial machinery (\$93 million), transportation equipment (\$48 million), electric & electronic equipment (\$45 million), and paper products (\$43 million).
- In 1987, the latest year for which export-related employment data are available, about 213,600 workers in Florida owed their jobs to exports of manufactured goods.
 - An estimated 77,700 manufacturing jobs were directly supported by export sales of manufactures.
 - Another 135,900 jobs in non-manufacturing industries--e.g., services, wholesale & retail trade, communications, and transportation--were indirectly sustained by manufactures exports.
- The Miami-Ft. Lauderdale metropolitan area in 1986 exported an estimated \$1.4 billion of manufactures, which sustained about 12,500 workers in manufacturing. The Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater metropolitan area exported about \$1.1 billion of manufactures, which supported about 10,100 manufacturing jobs. In the Jacksonville area, \$438 million of manufactures exports supported about 3100 workers.

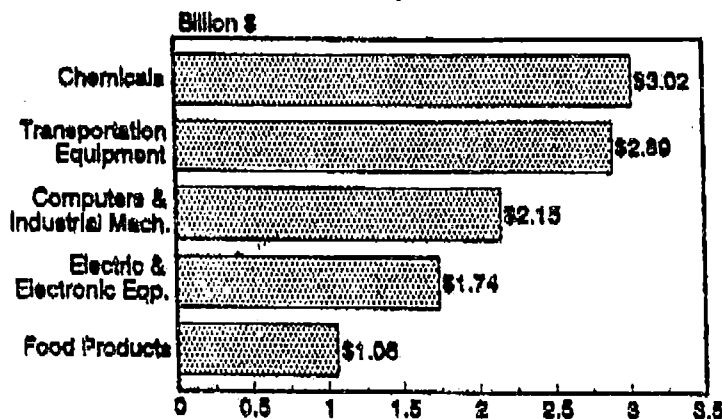
Sources: Census Bureau, Massachusetts Institute of Social & Economic Research
 Prepared by: Trade Information & Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 377-4363

FLORIDA: EXPORTS TO THE WORLD

Florida's Exports Grew
57 Percent from 1987 to 1990



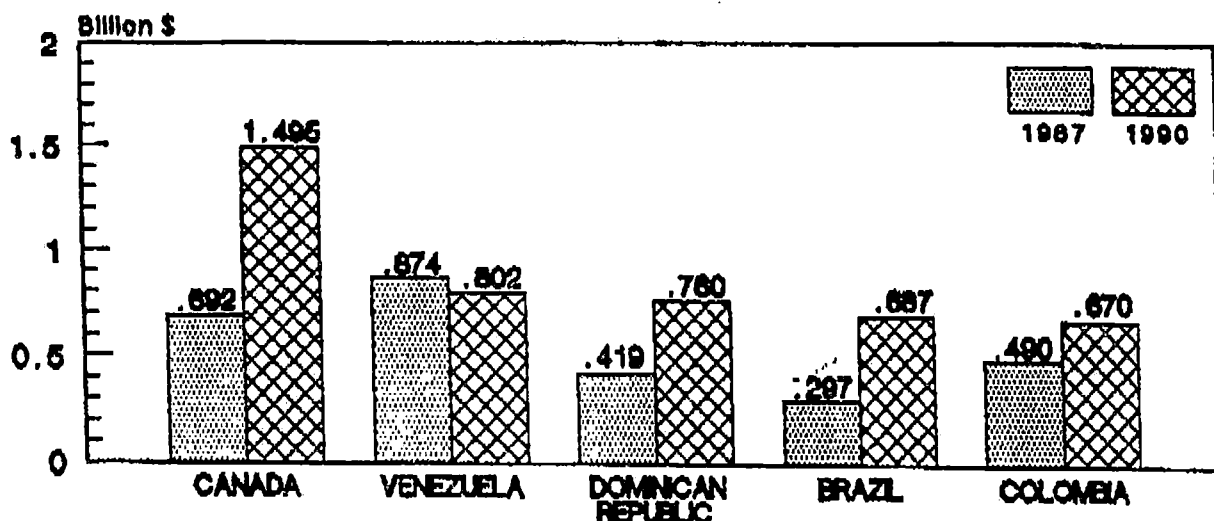
The Top 5 Exports Accounted for
67 Percent of Florida's
Total Exports in 1990



FLORIDA'S EXPORTS, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES	331,106	578,096	573,023	617,659
Agriculture - crops	288,630	525,728	463,293	473,841
Agriculture - livestock	36,994	42,157	37,197	33,524
Forestry	2,226	3,704	37,714	32,626
Fishing, Hunting	3,256	6,509	34,819	77,669
MINING	10,418	17,914	21,229	15,332
Metal Mining	2,318	6,651	3,693	4,393
Coal Mining	45	5	99	66
Oil & Gas	64	9	534	458
Non-Metallic Minerals	7,992	11,248	16,903	10,416
MANUFACTURING	9,602,764	12,230,083	13,548,943	15,199,721
Food Products	825,179	979,906	861,773	1,060,593
Tobacco Products	13,197	16,821	17,960	17,719
Textile Mill Products	117,090	157,273	182,264	247,484
Apparel	296,337	372,565	420,347	429,457
Lumber & Wood Products	85,011	108,373	114,433	128,385
Furniture & Fixtures	58,987	68,299	74,637	89,619
Paper Products	550,022	715,291	745,131	707,273
Printing & Publishing	52,352	64,487	85,468	124,193
Chemical Products	2,185,936	2,767,989	3,090,177	3,020,258
Petroleum Refining Products	29,232	66,385	44,062	78,821
Rubber & Plastic Products	150,145	183,679	210,419	266,910
Leather Products	28,906	55,764	77,697	83,241
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	92,882	123,412	119,854	153,623
Primary Metal Industries	94,514	141,810	202,247	302,192
Fabricated Metal Products	297,085	321,838	380,637	464,041
Computers & Industrial Machinery	1,772,011	2,125,683	2,156,234	2,150,943
Electric & Electronic Equipment	1,180,581	1,321,174	1,438,108	1,738,600
Transportation Equipment	1,327,311	1,795,825	2,260,574	2,890,026
Scientific & Measuring Instruments	331,746	697,640	874,618	1,000,855
Miscellaneous Equipment	114,240	145,871	192,304	245,488
OTHER	423,320	597,476	276,409	425,198
Scrap & Waste	94,225	131,711	160,062	203,790
Second Hand Goods	193,211	307,581	11,331	24,051
Goods Returned to Canada	0	0	0	25,122
Military Equipment	135,884	158,184	105,015	172,235
FLORIDA'S TOTAL EXPORTS	10,367,608	13,423,570	14,419,603	16,257,910
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES' TOTAL EXPORTS	33,713,191	41,358,499	47,006,898	54,761,332
FL'S SHARE OF REGION'S EXPORTS	30.8%	32.5%	30.7%	29.7%

FLORIDA'S LEADING EXPORT MARKETS



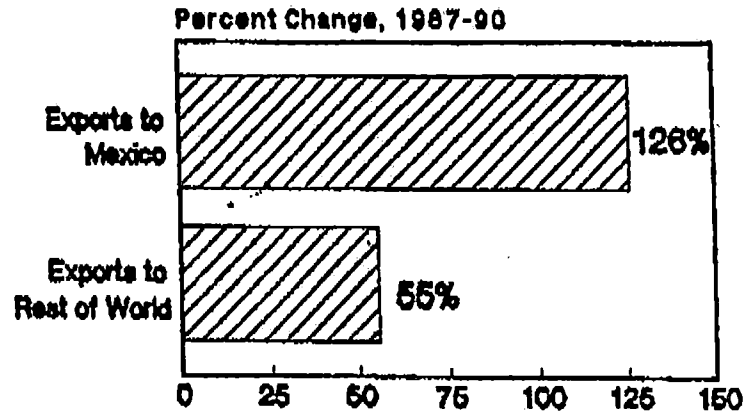
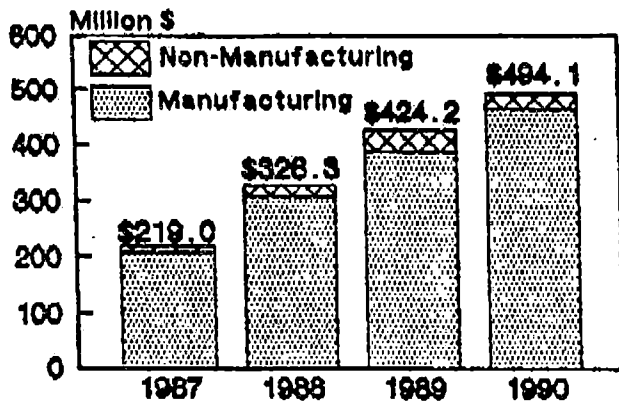
FLORIDA'S TOP 35 EXPORT MARKETS IN 1987 & 1990 (Thousands of Dollars)

<u>1987</u>			<u>1990</u>		
<u>RANK</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>\$ VALUE</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>\$ VALUE</u>
1	VENEZUELA	874,355	1	CANADA	1,494,740
2	CANADA	691,608	2	VENEZUELA	801,721
3	COLOMBIA	490,278	3	DOMINICAN REP	760,468
4	JAPAN	487,181	4	BRAZIL	687,174
5	UNITED KINGDOM	434,138	5	COLOMBIA	670,018
6	DOMINICAN REP	419,140	6	JAPAN	610,880
7	WEST GERMANY	410,694	7	UNITED KINGDOM	573,635
8	BAHAMAS	400,962	8	MEXICO	494,089
9	BRAZIL	296,569	9	WEST GERMANY	481,534
10	SOVIET UNION	272,507	10	CHINA	456,372
11	ITALY	264,489	11	BAHAMAS	424,717
12	CHINA	223,148	12	NETHERLANDS	411,150
13	NETH ANTILLES	221,259	13	FRANCE	377,656
14	MEXICO	218,998	14	INDIA	343,485
15	PANAMA	209,943	15	PANAMA	305,406
16	FRANCE	207,721	16	CANADA (RE-EXPORT)	300,000
17	NETHERLANDS	207,153	17	COSTA RICA	288,275
18	HAITI	204,212	18	JAMAICA	270,724
19	JAMAICA	186,620	19	NETH ANTILLES	270,495
20	AUSTRALIA	173,052	20	ITALY	266,581
21	PERU	167,795	21	CHILE	260,415
22	COSTA RICA	163,323	22	SPAIN	253,594
23	ECUADOR	149,779	23	HAITI	242,697
24	SOUTH KOREA	143,026	24	GUATEMALA	241,935
25	ISRAEL	136,153	25	AUSTRALIA	234,824
26	GUATEMALA	134,908	26	SOVIET UNION	220,243
27	HONDURAS	133,360	27	PARAGUAY	200,920
28	LEE & WIND ISL	131,337	28	ARGENTINA	197,101
29	CHILE	127,658	29	HONDURAS	195,556
30	BELGIUM & LUXEM	123,150	30	SINGAPORE	189,096
31	PARAGUAY	122,584	31	ECUADOR	182,258
32	EL SALVADOR	107,995	32	PERU	175,196
33	ARGENTINA	105,917	33	SOUTH KOREA	173,310
34	SPAIN	95,769	34	BELGIUM	165,201
35	TURKEY	88,342	35	EL SALVADOR	157,735
TOP 35 TOTAL		\$8,825,118	TOP 35 TOTAL		\$13,379,201
ALL 156 MARKETS		\$10,367,608	ALL 177 MARKETS		\$16,257,910
TOP 35 PERCENTAGE		85.1%	TOP 35 PERCENTAGE		82.3%

Florida's Exports to its Top Ten Export Markets Accounted For
46.1 Percent of its Total Exports in 1987 and 43.2 Percent in 1990.

FLORIDA: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-90

Florida's Exports to Mexico Rose 126% from 1987 to 1990,
71 Percentage Points Faster Than Export Growth to the Rest of the World



FLORIDA'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR (Thousands of Dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES	266	563	988	2,896
Agriculture - crops	33	96	217	1,747
Agriculture - livestock	210	444	396	362
Forestry	24	10	21	452
Fishing, Hunting	0	13	354	335
MINING	283	346	4,734	321
Metal Mining	116	89	591	98
Coal Mining	0	0	0	22
Oil & Gas	0	0	0	0
Non-Metallic Minerals	167	256	4,144	201
MANUFACTURING	208,098	306,490	387,013	463,758
Food Products	2,984	5,533	7,775	9,328
Tobacco Products	196	25	79	24
Textile Mill Products	2,286	13,814	2,856	3,651
Apparel	1,876	4,780	11,093	4,495
Lumber & Wood Products	64	704	580	738
Furniture & Fixtures	1,323	2,316	4,888	3,648
Paper Products	15,398	22,431	25,868	42,682
Printing & Publishing	4,080	6,208	12,944	15,244
Chemical Products	54,441	74,914	111,955	97,501
Petroleum Refining Products	907	390	310	319
Rubber & Plastic Products	1,282	4,313	7,262	9,984
Leather Products	450	4,419	4,384	1,283
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1,507	2,512	3,852	5,693
Primary Metal Industries	8,164	12,696	23,590	25,558
Fabricated Metal Products	3,079	5,134	10,531	9,702
Computers & Industrial Machinery	71,204	84,128	66,870	93,418
Electric & Electronic Equipment	14,151	26,412	40,300	45,283
Transportation Equipment	16,212	17,348	21,791	48,030
Scientific & Measuring Instruments	7,259	15,177	22,270	25,155
Miscellaneous Equipment	1,234	3,236	7,817	22,021
OTHER	10,351	18,938	31,464	27,113
Scrap & Waste	6,223	11,438	26,999	14,957
Second Hand Goods	674	1,008	900	1,333
Military Equipment	3,454	6,492	3,564	10,823
FLORIDA'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO	218,998	326,336	424,199	494,089
FLORIDA'S EXPORTS TO WORLD	10,367,608	13,423,570	14,419,603	16,257,910
MEXICO'S SHARE OF FLORIDA'S EXPORTS	2.1%	2.4%	2.9%	3.0%

Mexico in 1990 Ranked EIGHTH Among Florida's 177 Export Markets

STATISTICAL NOTE

State export figures presented in this report were provided by the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. MISER data are drawn from Census Bureau data tape number EQ912, which is issued quarterly. This tape aggregates export-origin information from Shippers' Export Declarations (SEDs) which are filed for virtually all merchandise exported from the United States.

MISER-Census statistics on state exports are fairly reliable, although like most data series the numbers have important limitations. These limitations, as well as strengths of the data, are outlined below.

State Export Data: Strengths and Limitations

On every SED, shippers are asked, among other things, to provide the "point (state) of origin" of the export. This question was originally inserted on the SED to identify transportation patterns and requirements. The goal was to pinpoint the origin of movement (the state where an item began its export journey), not the origin of manufacture (the state where an item was produced). To identify the origin of movement, instructions for filling out the SED specify that shippers should choose from among the following definitions for "point of origin":

- (1) The state in which the merchandise actually starts its journey to the port of export. This can be either the location of the factory where the export item was produced or, in many cases, the location of a distributor, regional warehouse, or cargo processing facility.
- (2) The state of the commodity having the greatest dollar value in a multi-product shipment.
- (3) The "state of consolidation," which is the state in which various parts of a multi-product export order are readied for shipment.
- (4) The Foreign Trade Zone for exports leaving an FTZ (an FTZ is similar in principle to a bonded warehouse). Using the FTZ "state of origin" definition, an export produced in Ohio, but shipped from an FTZ located in Florida, would show up in state export statistics as a Florida export.

The wide-ranging definitions for "state of origin," coupled with the fact that different shippers tend to interpret the guidelines in different ways, make it highly unlikely that all the exports attributed to any given state were actually produced in that state. Nevertheless, our judgment is that the state of origin coincides with the state of manufacture much of the time. We believe that the export journey often begins at the factory gate—or close to it. This conclusion stems from numerous discussions with exporters, statistical specialists at the Census Bureau, and other relevant sources.

We recognize, however, that an indeterminate percentage of shippers utilize point-of-origin definitions that have little bearing on the state of manufacture. Sometimes, for example, shippers will specify states where exports are temporarily warehoused. The problem is most acute with respect to nonmanufactures. Exporters of agricultural products, for instance, frequently specify the location of loading and storage terminals, not the location of producing farms, as the state of origin. As a result, the data tend to understate exports from agricultural states (e.g., South Dakota), while overstating exports from states having ports that ship large quantities of farm products (e.g., Louisiana).

Another problem is that some shippers simply leave the "point of origin" block blank on the SED. On the Census tape, about 25 percent of the value of U.S. exports is typically unallocated by state. MISER tries to deal with this shortcoming by applying a formula to "unallocated" data, breaking down the category and reassigning export values to individual states. Although resulting numbers give a much neater picture of state exports, the degree of precision of the figures is unknown because MISER's reallocation procedure cannot be validated.

Finally, MISER-Census state export data for the years 1987-90 are not fully comparable across the entire time series. First, revisions in the Standard Industrial Classification system were implemented in 1988. Thus, 1988-90 state exports for individual industries are classified somewhat differently than in 1987. Further complicating the situation is that, beginning with 1989 data, reporting of U.S. export statistics shifted from the long-standing "Schedule B" nomenclature to the new Harmonized System (HS). This move introduced a number of classification problems which the Census Bureau is currently working to resolve.

Although the MISER-Census data have major weaknesses, the fact remains that these data are the most up-to-date source of information on state exports. The only alternative source for state export figures is a Census Bureau series which is typically issued with a three-year lag. Unfortunately, we are unable to provide quantitative estimates of data reliability for specific states. This is partly due to resource constraints and partly due to the nature of the data-collection process.

To sum up, care must be taken when drawing conclusions from the MISER-Census series. One should generally not rely solely on these data when making statements about the contribution of exports to a given state's overall economic health. Corroborating evidence from other sources, when available, is desirable.

(Smith/Grossman/Chia)
February 26, 1992
Draft Two
FLAGOP

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GOP LUNCHEON
TAMPA, FLORIDA
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1992

[[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS]]. __, thank you for that introduction.
((I've just come from the Strawberry Festival in Plant City, and
I had a great time. / For my part, it sure beat last year's
broccoli festival.)) //

((I want you to know: I made my own strawberry shortcake
at the festival. I was able to enjoy it right away. / Once I
completed it, it didn't have to be approved by Congress.)) //

I'm glad to be with you. We've much to do these next few
months -- because we've much to do these next few years. //
Together, we can finish what we've started and move our country
forward. / To do that, I need your support. Help me win the
Presidency for four more years. //

I ask your support for the simplest reason. We believe in
the same things -- the important things. //

We know that taxes are too high -- because our government is
too big and it spends too much. / We believe in a strong
defense. // We believe in faith and family -- responsibility
and respect -- community and country. / We know that we put
America first when we put America's families first. //

So often today politicians do the easy thing -- the popular
thing. / But it's the tough decisions that tell you something
important about character and principle. / For I believe in

things that don't change from one election to the next. Things that guide each and every one of us -- each day of every year. //

I believe in the things which have led us to a new era in America's history -- the important things -- jobs, family, peace. / My friends, the Cold War is over -- and America won. // The Soviet Union collapsed -- and Imperial Communism is finished. // American leadership changed the world. Republican leadership is changing America. //

We are changing it by making right what is simply on the wrong track of our country. Take our courts, for example. //

When the rights of the criminal are more important than the rights of the victim, that's wrong. / I'm proud of our tough stand on crime. And I'm proud of our judicial appointments -- judges who interpret, not legislate. //

When kids can't say a voluntary prayer in school -- or when fathers stop coaching Little League because they're afraid of liability lawsuits -- that, too, is wrong. // So we've proposed reforms to our court system to reduce the number of frivolous lawsuits. //

((I don't want to get into trouble with the Bar Association, but I once quoted to someone that line, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." / He said, "What works for lawyers?")) / Legal reform will help our legal process work. But, you know, the real answer for solving problems is to be more concerned with helping each other than suing each other. //

But we can't stop there. More than our court system needs reform -- like the health care system. Not because it doesn't offer the world's best quality health care, it does. We must reform the system because too many people don't have access to insurance, and all Americans deserve quality health care and the sense of well-being that it brings. Too many people worry that they'll lose their insurance if they change jobs or worse still, if they lose their job. And anybody who's had even minor surgery knows that health care costs are going through the roof. //

You know the problems, but what's the solution? I can tell you what it's not. It is not to go down the road of socialized medicine. // All that means is long lines and impersonal service. We can get that at the Department of Motor Vehicles. / My approach is to make insurance available to all --keep the quality high, the bureaucracy low -- and preserve choice. / The last thing we want is the government telling you who your doctor's going to be. //

Health care reform means improving the system. / There's another system where reform means changing the system. I'm talking about welfare. / Let's face it: Too often the welfare system perpetuates dependency instead of personal responsibility and the dignity of a job. / So I've asked my departments and agencies to make it easier for state and local government to promote policies that protect and strengthen families. // We need to help make families whole -- help bring dignity back into

their lives and go after dead-beat fathers who run out on their children. //

But we all know that the number one issue on the minds of all Americans is the economy -- and jobs. / People worried about providing for their families / meeting the everyday challenges of paying the bills, providing a home, teaching their kids, and setting aside for retirement. //

The American people want this economy to work -- to create and preserve jobs. So in my State of the Union Address, I put forth a two-part plan. The first part gets business growing again right now -- upgrading plant and equipment again -- hiring workers again. / It uses incentives like an investment tax allowance. / It calls for Congress to wake up and understand how the real world works, and cut the tax on capital gains. //

And to get housing back on its feet I unveiled several common sense proposals to get people buying and building homes. These proposals will create in Florida alone an estimated 26,500 additional housing starts and 51,000 new construction jobs. // Perhaps the most easily understood proposal is a \$5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers. / It's easy to understand the Democrats' plan for first-time homebuyers, too -- there isn't one. / But with our plan, young people almost able to buy that first home could do it with that extra \$5,000 in their pocket. /

A word about the House Democrats' so-called "plan." It's a ripoff. Listen to their deal: 25 cents a day in temporary tax relief for two years -- paid for -- typical of the Democrats --

by a large permanent tax increase. // Over in the Senate, the Democrats' notions get a bidding war going -- but to pay for that they'd hike tax rates for the middle class -- people making \$35,000 a year -- people like teachers, factory workers, and everyday Floridians. / The last thing our economy needs now is a \$100 billion tax increase by that Democratic Congress. //

We drew a line in the sand in the Persian Gulf and kept our word. I'll draw another line in the sand right now. If the Democrats send me nonsense like the bill passed through the House, I'll send it right back. I will veto it the minute it hits my desk. // Instead of their phony maneuvers, Congress ought to pass my plan to make America more competitive. Here's the deadline: March 20, the first day of spring. / Here's the challenge: Give American workers a spring break. / No more games / no more empty gestures / just pass my plan and get this economy moving. /

This also means that Congress must also pass the second part of my economic plan this year. It's a road map to make America competitive in the fast-changing world of the 21st Century. //

Our plan revolutionizes America's education system, and none too soon. I was reading that the average 8th-grader spends four times as much as time watching TV as doing homework. / There are some wonderful education programs on TV -- no question. But TV shouldn't be America's babysitter -- that's wrong. // We can help change that by making our education system demand responsibility and results. // Our plan will also get the

billions of dollars worth of government research and development more quickly into the hands of our private sector businesses and workers. Get spectacular technological advances off the shelf and into the marketplace. / That'll produce a real return on your tax dollars investment -- helping to create new products and new jobs. / And our plan provides tax relief to strengthen the family. / We raise the tax deduction for children by \$500 dollars. Make no mistake, I want this plan passed in this session of Congress. //

Behind all of this is an important decision for America: To succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad. Some don't want us to lead -- think we can't compete -- want us to shut out the rest of the world. These people couldn't be more wrong. // Here's a statistic: Nearly 1.4 million Florida jobs stem from trade. The way to create jobs here isn't to cut and run. We're not going to do that -- ever. / The way to create jobs is by opening markets for exports everywhere in the world. I am going to fight hard in every foreign market to do just that. //

I'm also going to fight hard in every primary -- not for my sake -- but for America's. For, you see, I happen to believe this: Just as America is the hope of the world -- Republican leadership is the hope of America. //

I believe the American people want to hear about how we're going to address our country's challenges. They want to hear solutions, not just a lot of name calling and running this

over \$5 billion in exports went out of Tampa Customs Dist. Florida's manufactured exports create over 200,000 jobs

Make the 200,000 workers in Florida owe their jobs to manufact. exports. Lawyer also gave the \$5 billion in exports set out on the Tampa Customs District.

country down. // For you and I -- we believe in America. We know that we are number one -- make no mistake about it. / We are optimistic about its future -- about keeping inflation low and our confidence high / about protecting the savings of our elderly. / And we believe in our party -- as I believe in you. // The Florida Primary is crucial: I need your help to keep our party strong and united so we can win this fall. //

Yes, we have much to do. But I guarantee you we'll get the job done. Not through the bureaucrats of trend and fashion -- but through the people whose values -- values like love of country and love of God -- are never / ever / out of fashion./

Yes, we have many challenges before us. And I guarantee you, we will meet them -- each and every one of them -- meet them from the great Panhandle to the tip of the Florida Keys.

Yes, there's an election in November -- and I guarantee you, we will win it. I want to be your president for another four years. Thank you and God bless the United States of America.

#

1992 HOME BUYER TAX CREDIT IMPACTS

NAB

ADDITIONAL:	HOUSING STARTS	JOBS	FEDERAL TAXES (\$MILLION)
UNITED STATES	215,000	415,500	\$3,849
Alabama	1,934	3,738	\$34.6
Alaska	102	198	\$1.8
Arizona	3,826	7,395	\$68.5
Arkansas	1,018	1,968	\$18.2
California	38,182	73,790	\$683.6
Colorado	1,788	3,456	\$32.0
Connecticut	1,923	3,716	\$34.4
Delaware	926	1,789	\$16.6
Dist. of Columbia	66	127	\$1.2
Florida	26,503	51,218	\$474.5
Georgia	8,105	15,664	\$145.1
Hawaii	1,535	2,966	\$27.5
Idaho	767	1,483	\$13.7
Illinois	6,807	13,156	\$121.9
Indiana	4,253	8,218	\$76.1
Iowa	1,187	2,295	\$21.3
Kansas	1,386	2,678	\$24.8
Kentucky	2,033	3,929	\$36.4
Louisiana	982	1,899	\$17.6
Maine	1,025	1,981	\$18.4
Maryland	6,519	12,599	\$116.7
Massachusetts	3,419	6,607	\$61.2
Michigan	7,339	14,183	\$131.4
Minnesota	4,036	7,800	\$72.3
Mississippi	1,067	2,062	\$19.1
Missouri	2,887	5,579	\$51.7
Montana	113	219	\$2.0
Nebraska	970	1,875	\$17.4
Nevada	4,699	9,081	\$84.1
New Hampshire	1,166	2,254	\$20.9
New Jersey	4,873	9,418	\$87.2
New Mexico	1,070	2,067	\$19.1
New York	7,829	15,129	\$140.2
North Carolina	7,767	15,010	\$139.0
North Dakota	355	686	\$6.4
Ohio	6,623	12,799	\$118.6
Oklahoma	903	1,745	\$16.2
Oregon	3,709	7,168	\$66.4
Pennsylvania	7,306	14,120	\$130.8
Rhode Island	621	1,200	\$11.1
South Carolina	3,406	6,583	\$61.0
South Dakota	333	644	\$6.0
Tennessee	3,894	7,526	\$69.7
Texas	6,632	12,817	\$118.7
Utah	963	1,860	\$17.2
Vermont	585	1,131	\$10.5
Virginia	9,137	17,657	\$163.6
Washington	7,744	14,966	\$138.6
West Virginia	271	524	\$4.9
Wisconsin	4,323	8,355	\$77.4
Wyoming	89	172	\$1.6

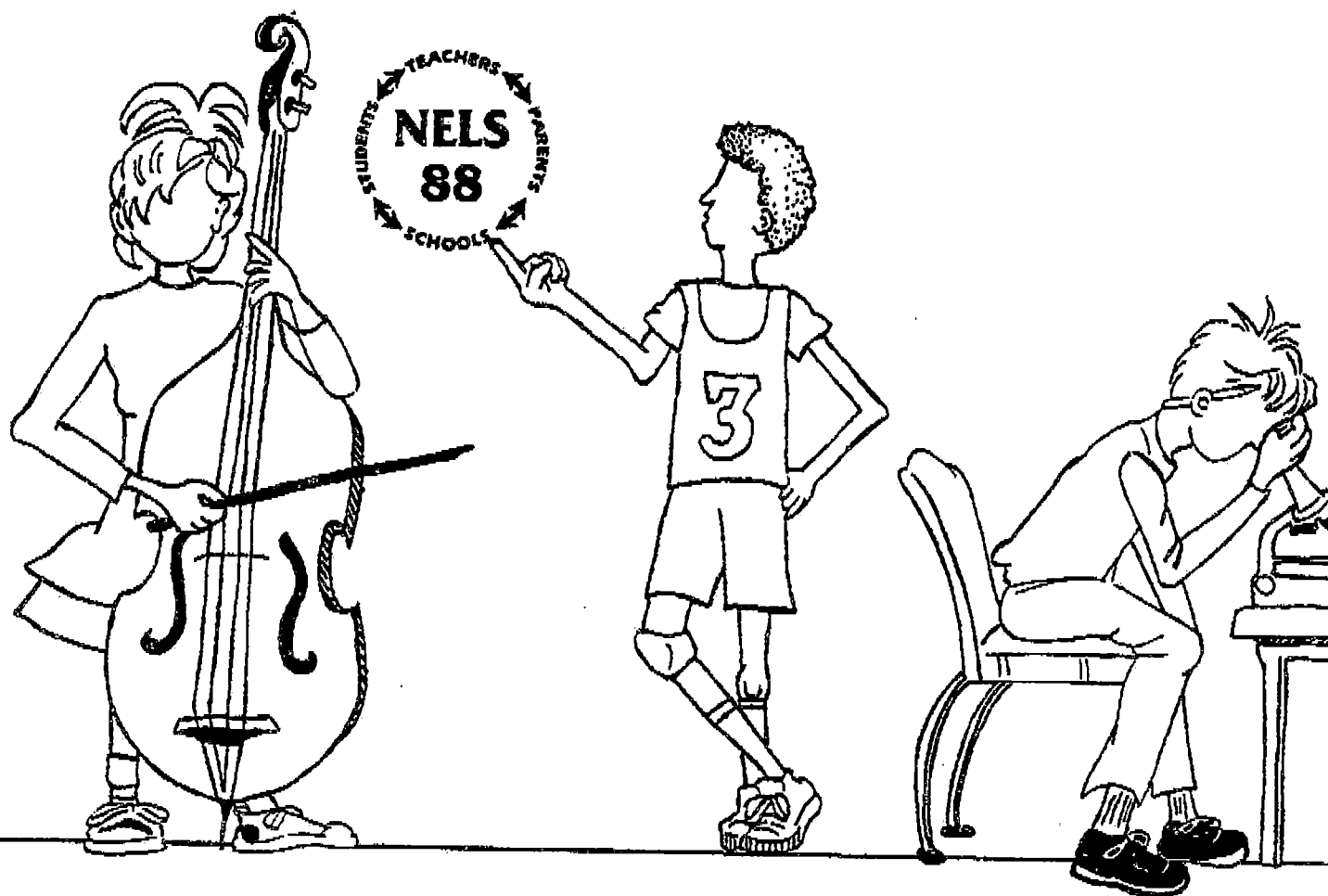
**U.S. Department of Education****Office of Educational
Research and Improvement**Date: 2/27/92To: Mr Doug Chis, White House ResearchFrom: W. Vane Grant, Education Information BranchNumber of pages transmitted (Includes cover
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National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988

*A Profile of
The American Eighth Grader:
NELS:88 Student Descriptive
Summary*



Anne Hafner, National Center for Education Statistics
Steven Ingels, National Opinion Research Center
Barbara Schneider, National Opinion Research Center
David Stevenson, Office of Research, USED

Jeffrey A. Owings
Project Officer
National Center for Education Statistics

*A Profile of the American Eighth Grader:
NELS:88 Student Descriptive Summary*

Major Findings

Statistical Profile

Results from the base year NELS:88 study reveal that the American eighth grade population is an incredibly diverse one.

- o 71% of eighth graders are white, 13% are black, 10% are Hispanic, 4% are Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1% is American Indian or Alaskan Native.
- o About 2% of the students are considered to be limited-English-proficient (LEP).
- o A majority of students (63%) turned 14 years old in 1988 and about one third (36%) turned 15 or older in 1988. About 1 percent turned 13 or younger.
- o About 88% of students are enrolled in public schools, 8% in Catholic schools and 5% in other private schools.
- o Three-quarters of the eighth graders are enrolled in middle schools or junior high schools.
- o Overall, 18% of the students reported they had repeated at least one grade.
- o Among those who ever repeated a grade, eighth grade students 15 and older are far more likely than younger students to have reported repeating a grade in school (1% of 14 year olds, 43% of 15 year olds and 87% of students 16 or over reported they had repeated a grade).
- o ✓ The typical eighth grader spends four times as many hours watching TV per week as on homework (21.4 hours watching TV, 5.6 hours doing homework).
- o The average eighth grader spends only about 2 hours a week on reading outside of school.

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Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

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TO: NAME:	AGENCY:	PHONE #:	FAX #:
Doug Chia	White House	X 7750	() 456- 6218
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FROM: ELAINE BROWN, Chief Economist's Office, USTR

PHONE: X 3583

FAX #: (202)395-3911

CONTACT: If There are any problems please call: (202)395-3419

SUBJECT: Doug - This note to Michele Wix is updated by hand for you. The revised figures are for FLORIDA. Thus the figure you would use is 307,001. This would be comparable to the figure used by the President in the recent speech, only it is for Florida.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
 TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 WASHINGTON
 20506

March 2,
~~February 27,~~ 1992

Doug Chia

Memorandum To: *Michelle Nix*, White House Speech Writing
ELANNE BROWN
 From: *FOR* David Walters, Chief Economist, USTR

Subject: Data on State Exports and Related Employment

This memorandum describes an understanding I have reached with Tony Villamil, the Chief Economist at Commerce and with the concurrence of Commerce's Acting Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mark Plant.

In order for the President to have reasonable, up-to-date estimates of state exports and related employment, USTR and Commerce have agreed to the development of estimates for 1991, based on data for 1987, the most recent year available from the Bureau of the Census.

At your request, USTR has made such estimates for *Florida* ~~Georgia~~. They are provided, along with a description of the method of estimation, at the end of this memorandum. USTR is currently developing similar estimates for all 50 states. These estimates should supersede estimates for 1990 circulated earlier.

Because the 1991 figures are based on 4-year extrapolations of available data, both USTR and Commerce agree that they should be carefully and accurately characterized as "estimates" when used. In addition, the Commerce Department has a strong preference that they be referred to as "estimates based on national trends."

Any technical questions about estimates should be addressed to:

David Walters
 Chief Economist
 USTR
 (202) 395-3583

or

Tony Villamil
 Chief Economist
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 (202) 377-8181

In regard to the President's use of state export numbers, Dr. Villamil has suggested that someone check with local Chambers of Commerce as they sometimes produce estimates of state exports and related employment already in significant circulation in the state.

Florida

Estimates for Georgia:

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1991 (Estimated)</u>
Exports (direct and indirect) of Manufactures	\$8.8 \$7.7 billion	\$15.5 \$13.7 billion
Manufacturing and Non-manufacturing Employment Related to Georgia's Export of Manufactured Product	213,600 173,257 114,100	307,001 164,984

The following estimation technique was used:

- Florida* -- Each 2-digit SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) category of Georgia's direct and indirect exports of manufactures reported for 1987 was increased by the rate of growth between 1987 and 1991 of U.S. exports (all 50 states) in the same category.
- Florida* -- Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employment related to Georgia's exports of manufactures in 1987 was increased proportionally to the increase in the value of nominal exports in each SIC category.
- Florida* -- The 1991 exports for all SIC manufacturing categories were totalled for an estimate of the current dollar value of Georgia's direct and indirect exports of manufactures in 1991.
- 1991 export-related employment was similarly totalled for all SIC manufacturing categories. This 1991 employment total was then reduced 18.7 percent to take account of productivity gains in export employment and price inflation in export values between 1987 and 1991. This reduction was estimated from data provided by Dr. Villamil's office on the number jobs supported by each billion dollars in total U.S. exports in 1987 and 1990. A figure for 1991 was extrapolated from the 1987 to 1990 data.

cc: ~~Ambassador Hills
Ambassador Katz
Ambassador Moskow
Gary Edson
Mark Plant (Commerce)
Tony Villamil (Commerce)
Steve Farrar (White House)~~

(Smith/Grossman/Chia)
February 26, 1992
Draft Two
FLAGOP

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GOP LUNCHEON
TAMPA, FLORIDA
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1992

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OP-Ed

Jobs
companies

GP of Miami
- Most international city
- Trade + Jobs

6

workers. Get spectacular technological advances off the shelf and into the marketplace. / That'll produce a real return on your tax dollars investment -- helping to create new products and new jobs. / And our plan provides tax relief to strengthen the family. / We raise the tax deduction for children by \$500 dollars. Make no mistake, I want this plan passed in this session of Congress. //

C. 1.4 mil. Florida
~~139,100~~ jobs stem from trade

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Yes, there's an election in November -- and I guarantee you, we will win it. I want to be your president for another four years. Thank you and God bless the United States of America.

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THE BEACON COUNCIL

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MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130
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TELEX: 6974115-BEAINTL

Date 3/2/92

3

No. of Pages
Including Cover Sheet

TO Doug Chia
Whitehouse office
of Research

FAX# _____ PHONE # _____

SUBJECT From: John Cordrey

MESSAGE Total Personal Income
+ per capita income, Merchandise
Trade with the world 1990

SIGNED _____

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Table 2.—Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1987-89—Continued

Area name	Total personal income				Per capita personal income ¹				Area name	Total personal income				Per capita personal in		
	Millions of dollars			Percent change ²	Dollars			Rank in State		Millions of dollars			Percent change ²	Dollars		
	1987	1988	1989		1987	1988	1989			1987	1988	1989		1987	1988	1989
New Castle	7,803	8,494	9,254	9.0	18,267	19,511	20,507	1	Bleckley	123	132	139	5.1	11,531	12,405	13,091
Sussex	1,201	1,632	1,803	9.2	13,226	14,211	15,093	2	Brentley	95	109	112	11.4	9,144	9,837	10,637
District of Columbia	12,141	13,363	13,973	4.6	19,546	21,658	22,998		Brooks	135	159	160	7.7	11,836	11,367	11,266
Florida	187,065	204,479	224,410	9.7	15,659	16,577	17,715		Bryan	162	178	192	5.1	11,050	11,955	12,977
Metropolitan portion	173,448	189,515	207,897	9.7	15,891	16,928	18,053		Bullock	418	433	493	9.0	13,318	10,391	10,389
Nonmetropolitan portion	13,617	14,964	16,513	16.4	12,267	13,122	14,026		Burke	318	323	222	-4.3	16,977	11,462	12,057
Alachua	2,289	2,493	2,736	9.7	12,695	13,631	14,719	25	Russ	179	190	206	3.4	11,033	12,174	12,260
Baker	190	205	221	8.1	10,497	11,046	11,670	46	Calhoun	39	64	62	-2.4	11,053	12,174	12,260
Bay	1,490	1,616	1,747	8.1	12,094	12,875	13,524	32	Candler	83	87	93	6.5	11,166	11,623	12,577
Brevard	5,486	5,992	6,618	10.5	14,673	15,432	16,443	17	Carroll	864	917	982	7.1	12,536	13,284	13,289
Broward	32,219	34,245	36,470	9.2	19,101	20,425	21,398	3	Catoosa	443	481	510	6.0	10,864	11,572	12,070
Calhoun	78	89	96	7.8	7,923	8,726	9,243	66	Charlton	86	92	97	5.3	10,252	11,270	11,650
Charlotte	1,330	1,483	1,670	14.1	14,632	15,416	16,600	16	Chatham	3,109	3,310	3,559	7.5	14,248	15,045	16,116
Citrus	995	1,089	1,214	12.4	11,375	11,793	12,559	39	Chatahoochee	184	193	190	-1.5	10,251	10,645	11,050
City	1,390	1,531	1,639	9.0	14,409	15,138	15,785	21	Chattahoochee	229	240	254	5.7	10,757	11,025	11,601
Clay	2,686	2,979	3,413	14.6	20,547	21,504	23,522	4	Cherokee	1,215	1,364	1,480	8.6	15,034	15,767	15,900
Columbia	432	471	510	9.3	10,415	11,167	11,947	43	Clarke	1,063	1,153	1,234	7.1	13,773	14,787	15,590
Dade	27,939	30,482	32,984	8.1	15,643	16,808	17,963	13	Clay	27	30	31	5.0	7,333	8,533	8,877
De Soto	224	251	271	7.9	10,043	10,854	11,712	44	Clayton	2,498	2,643	2,764	4.6	14,479	15,319	15,935
Dixie	83	92	103	12.0	8,334	8,854	9,569	44	Cline	39	59	62	5.3	8,216	8,767	9,333
Doval	9,601	10,318	11,035	7.2	14,479	15,317	16,074	19	Cobb	7,951	8,711	9,179	5.4	19,642	20,481	20,773
Escambia	3,287	3,519	3,793	7.8	11,907	12,553	13,273	34	Coconino	307	324	369	10.5	10,085	11,061	12,145
Flagler	270	309	348	12.8	11,907	12,553	13,273	34	Colfax	421	452	483	6.7	11,305	12,124	12,814
Franklin	82	94	103	9.3	9,766	11,147	12,100	42	Columbia	847	925	1,002	8.4	14,106	14,786	15,233
Gadsden	406	442	483	9.3	8,894	9,651	10,445	60	Cook	141	150	158	5.5	10,007	10,603	11,177
Gilchrist	84	92	101	8.8	11,292	12,094	12,947	56	Craven	661	728	784	7.6	13,670	14,353	14,932
Glades	43	48	51	5.1	7,754	8,280	8,776	67	Crawford	91	99	104	5.4	12,272	13,188	13,939
Gulf	119	123	136	5.9	9,806	10,374	10,854	56	Cris	208	223	237	6.5	10,129	10,943	11,711
Hamilton	88	98	106	9.2	9,284	9,971	10,733	58	Dade	115	124	129	3.9	9,610	10,399	10,755
Hand	224	235	266	4.6	10,250	11,695	12,128	40	Dawson	98	106	121	10.9	12,617	13,127	13,229
Hendry	900	941	977	4.7	12,267	13,580	14,728	29	De Kalb	281	300	321	6.8	10,503	11,124	11,911
Hernando	1,031	1,136	1,281	12.7	11,842	12,713	13,676	38	Dekalb	9,682	10,416	10,922	4.9	17,989	19,133	19,881
Highlands	793	878	964	9.8	12,322	13,199	13,982	28	De Kalb	174	188	205	9.3	10,038	10,822	11,581
Hillsborough	11,214	12,283	13,402	9.1	14,051	15,070	16,044	20	De Kalb	713	721	725	3.6	11,056	11,870	12,433
Holmes	143	155	171	10.4	8,609	9,286	10,096	62	Dougherty	1,186	1,274	1,350	6.0	11,634	12,642	13,555
Indian River	1,499	1,639	1,821	13.4	17,944	19,090	20,880	7	Douglas	1,063	1,063	1,147	7.9	13,690	14,689	15,065
Jackson	409	442	481	8.8	9,621	10,398	11,205	52	Early	134	146	155	5.7	10,199	11,220	11,831
Jefferson	114	123	129	4.5	6,018	6,278	6,628	59	Echols	21	24	25	3.8	9,439	10,367	10,977
Lake	57	60	67	11.9	10,820	11,009	11,554	47	Effingham	257	269	265	6.0	10,767	11,035	11,257
Lalox	2,134	2,306	2,600	9.9	15,484	16,648	17,698	14	Elbert	213	235	253	7.4	11,490	12,358	13,332
Lee	4,744	5,210	5,858	12.4	16,017	16,832	18,063	11	Etowah	207	227	239	7.9	9,293	10,053	10,795
Leon	2,408	2,666	2,943	10.4	13,536	14,885	15,724	22	Fayette	100	113	124	9.3	11,000	12,343	13,335
Levy	248	266	292	9.8	9,720	10,165	10,824	53	Fannin	163	181	188	3.9	9,939	11,029	11,237
Liberty	47	50	56	11.0	9,955	10,983	12,110	41	Fantail	1,023	1,161	1,327	14.3	19,718	20,673	21,747
Madison	146	160	174	8.8	9,317	10,110	10,934	54	Fayette	1,073	1,158	1,238	6.0	13,402	14,333	15,171
Manatee	2,922	3,164	3,530	11.6	15,986	16,927	18,482	8	Floyd	668	731	793	8.5	16,372	17,194	17,641
Marion	2,091	2,279	2,525	10.8	11,463	12,093	12,699	37	Franklin	199	217	232	6.8	12,118	13,134	13,811
Martin	1,940	2,143	2,394	11.7	21,107	22,371	23,822	3	Fulton	12,156	13,120	13,965	6.0	19,973	20,475	21,515
Monroe	1,175	1,275	1,418	10.9	15,666	16,636	17,686	12	Gilmer	163	189	193	7.1	12,881	13,686	14,331
Nassau	622	666	721	8.3	14,241	14,731	15,316	24	Glascok	28	31	32	3.8	12,390	13,676	14,661
Okaloosa	1,817	1,934	2,124	8.7	12,409	12,974	13,619	31	Glynn	858	946	1,013	7.1	14,531	15,603	16,664
Otsechookee	297	318	347	9.1	10,365	10,711	11,193	53	Gordon	419	459	497	8.1	12,490	13,417	14,441
Orange	9,420	10,384	11,409	9.9	15,849	16,989	18,083	10	Grady	212	228	245	7.3	9,915	10,728	11,579
Osceola	1,303	1,471	1,682	13.0	15,421	16,390	17,595	15	Greene	128	139	150	8.2	10,820	11,484	12,247
Palm Beach	17,001	18,611	20,707	11.3	21,336	22,739	24,319	1	Gwinnett	5,261	5,913	6,527	10.4	17,439	18,276	19,166
Pasco	3,164	3,446	3,770	9.4	12,281	12,995	13,710	30	Habersham	337	369	395	7.1	11,122	12,000	13,001
Pinellas	14,066	15,929	17,584	10.2	17,976	19,402	21,253	6	Hall	1,288	1,415	1,517	7.2	14,673	15,708	16,867
Polk	4,775	5,168	5,594	8.9	12,524	13,377	14,246	26	Hancock	84	89	97	8.5	8,990	9,619	10,259
Putnam	624	671	719	7.2	9,951	10,736	11,504	50	Hamilton	249	270	283	4.7	12,071	12,979	13,847
St. Johns	1,241	1,367	1,528	11.8	16,903	17,316	18,436	9	Harris	221	237	253	7.7	12,303	13,368	14,332
St. Lucie	1,553	1,746	1,914	9.6	11,999	12,841	13,489	27	Hart	245	267	290	8.7	12,429	13,338	14,335
Santa Rosa	882	955	1,031	7.9	12,650	13,370	14,023	27	Hayward	79	85	89	5.5	10,467	11,043	11,531
Sarasota	5,087	5,740	6,402	11.3	20,639	22,023	24,059	2	Hendry	778	872	943	8.4	15,527	16,144	16,641
Seminole	3,789	4,214	4,634	10.9	14,665	15,614	16,516	18	Houston	1,129	1,224	1,302	6.8	12,951	13,783	14,431
Sumter	311	337	373	10.6	10,069	10,689	11,517	48	Irwin	89	97	96	-1.1	9,945	10,732	10,535
Suwannee	256	281	307	9.4	9,670	10,441	11,225	51	Jackson	349	356	438				

TABLE 5
MIAMI CUSTOMS DISTRICT MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH THE WORLD, 1990

<u>Region/Country</u> (In Billions of \$)	<u>Total</u> <u>MCD Trade</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Trade</u> <u>Balance *</u>
South America	7,051	2,191	4,860	+ 2,669
Caribbean	3,811	1,080	2,732	+ 1,652
European Community	2,777	1,628	1,150	- 170
Central America	2,697	1,072	1,625	+ 558
East Asia	1,196	1,130	66	- 1,064
Mexico	401	133	268	+ 135
Canada	211	128	83	- 45
Rest of World	999	595	403	- 192
Total	19,143	7,957	11,187	+ 3,230

* Trade Balance = Exports less imports

1991 estimate were 21 billion

Census Trade Data
(301) 763-7754
Hayden Mearkle

523-1227
Reba Gishler
301 763 5140

FLORIDA
Bureau of Labor Market Information
FAX COVER SHEET

To: DOUG CHIA

From: BILL DOBSON

FAX Number: 202 456-6218

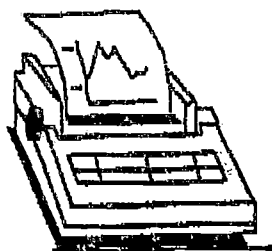
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Comments: Employment by industry category
for Florida 1991

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Division of Labor, Employment and Training
Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security
Hartman Building, Suite 206
2012 Capital Circle, S.E.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2151

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SunFax 278-2558

STATE..12-FLORIDA

AREA..0000-STATEWIDE

REFERENCE YEAR..1991 DATA TYPE..AE

BENCHMARK YR/QTR..91/1

DATA TYPE..01

REFERENCE YEAR..91

TRANSMITTAL DATE..92/02/20

A L L E M P L O Y E E S

INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	000000	5303.2	5325.1	5357.4	5305.4	5315.6	5286.5	5200.3	5186.1	5236.6	5247.9	5295.8	5302.8	5280.2
GOODS PRODUCING	000045	796.4	789.8	787.8	777.8	778.9	777.7	771.7	774.7	775.1	771.8	768.9	763.5	777.8
MINING	100001	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	8.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	114002	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0
PHOSPHATE ROCK	114754	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	200001	285.7	281.9	281.7	276.5	278.1	278.1	276.7	278.1	275.8	271.6	268.9	264.0	276.4
GEN BLDNG CONTRACTOR	215002	65.6	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.5	62.8	61.7	62.3	61.7	60.9	60.0	58.9	62.3
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	216002	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.3	40.1	39.7	39.1	39.3	39.7	40.2	39.9	39.5	40.1
SPECIAL TRADE	217002	179.0	176.6	177.0	173.5	175.5	175.6	175.9	176.5	174.4	170.5	169.0	165.6	174.1
MANUFACTURING	300001	502.1	499.5	497.8	493.2	492.8	491.6	487.1	488.8	491.6	492.5	492.5	491.9	493.5
DURABLE GOODS	300016	291.0	288.2	287.0	286.2	285.8	285.5	283.3	283.8	284.9	283.5	281.8	279.8	285.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRDGS.	324002	19.7	19.1	19.2	19.6	19.5	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.1	18.8	18.8	19.2
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	325002	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.4
STONE, CLAY, GLASS	332002	20.9	20.4	20.0	19.9	19.6	19.7	19.6	19.7	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.6	19.9
PRIMARY METAL IND.	333002	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
FABRICATED METAL	334002	30.6	30.1	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.9	30.0	29.4	29.2	29.9
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	335002	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.1	39.9	41.1
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	336002	59.2	59.1	58.8	58.9	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.7	58.0	57.5	57.5	57.6	58.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	337002	57.7	57.1	56.7	56.3	56.2	56.2	55.3	55.3	55.6	55.2	55.0	54.1	55.9
INSTRUMENTS & RELATE	338002	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.1	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.7	34.6

00 EMPLOYMENT FIGURES ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED (EXAMPLE - 52361 IS PRINTED 52.4).

SOURCE: FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM, IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

#278 P02

TEL NO:1-904-488-2558

MAR-02-'92 MON 12:48 ID:B.L.M.I. TALL.

STATE..12-FLORIDA

AREA..0000-STATEWIDE

REFERENCE YEAR..1991 DATA TYPE..AE

BENCHMARK YR/QTR..91/1	DATA TYPE..01	REFERENCE YEAR..91												TRANSMITTAL DATE..92/02/20
INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	ALL EMPLOYEES												ANNUAL AVERAGE
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
MISC MANUFACTURING	339002	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	400016	211.1	211.3	210.8	207.0	207.0	206.1	203.8	205.0	206.7	209.0	210.7	212.1	208.4
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	420002	48.1	47.9	47.6	45.9	45.4	44.3	43.6	44.0	44.7	46.2	48.3	49.5	46.3
PRESERVED FRUITS	420303	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.2	12.4	11.3	10.8	10.6	11.0	12.1	13.3	14.3	12.4
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	421002	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCT	422002	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
APPAREL & OTHER TXTL	423002	32.1	32.5	32.8	32.1	32.2	32.4	31.9	32.4	32.6	33.0	33.1	33.0	32.5
PAPER & ALLIED	426002	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.7
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	427002	65.0	64.8	64.6	64.0	64.0	63.9	63.5	63.9	63.7	64.1	64.3	64.7	64.2
CHEMICALS & ALLIED	428002	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.0	22.3	22.6	22.9	22.2	22.1	22.3
PETROLEUM & COAL PRO	429002	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
RUBBER & MISC PLASTI	430002	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.3	19.9	20.0	20.2
LEATHER, LEATHER PRO	431002	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	000055	4506.8	4535.3	4569.6	4527.6	4536.7	4508.8	4428.6	4411.4	4461.5	4476.1	4526.9	4539.3	4502.4
TRANSPORT & PUB UTILS	500001	278.3	274.2	274.7	272.0	274.1	274.0	273.2	273.4	272.0	273.0	273.0	269.8	273.5
TRANSPORTATION	500016	171.0	167.1	166.3	165.2	167.0	167.3	167.1	167.3	167.1	167.8	168.6	166.1	167.3
RAILROAD TRANSPORT	540002	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	541002	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	542002	59.5	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.8	60.0	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.7	61.8	60.1	60.3
WATER TRANSPORTATION	544002	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.1	19.0	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.7	19.0

** EMPLOYMENT FIGURES ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED (EXAMPLE - 52361 IS PRINTED 52.4).

SOURCE: FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM, IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

#278 P03

TEL NO:1-904-488-2558

MAR-02-'92 MON 12:49 ID:B.L.M.J. TALL.

STATE . 12-FLORIDA

AREA . 0000-STATEWIDE

REFERENCE YEAR . 1991 DATA TYPE . AE

BENCHMARK YR/QTR. .91/1	DATA TYPE . 01	REFERENCE YEAR . 91	TRANSMITTAL DATE . 92/02/20											
INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	ALL EMPLOYEES												ANNUAL AVERAGE
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	545002	52.1	48.4	47.2	46.2	46.5	47.0	47.2	46.8	46.9	46.4	45.9	40.5	46.8
COMMUNICATIONS	548002	68.3	67.9	68.6	67.2	67.3	67.2	66.6	66.7	66.5	66.4	65.4	64.9	66.9
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	549002	39.0	39.2	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.4	38.4	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.2
TRADE	600001	1411.1	1413.2	1423.2	1404.2	1402.3	1392.2	1376.5	1366.3	1361.8	1360.9	1382.6	1398.2	1391.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	600016	288.3	287.5	288.5	286.1	287.0	286.3	283.6	282.2	282.0	282.4	282.7	283.1	285.0
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	650012	164.0	163.4	163.8	162.8	163.4	163.6	162.5	160.9	160.1	160.1	159.1	158.6	161.9
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLES	651012	124.3	124.1	124.7	123.3	123.6	122.7	121.1	121.3	121.9	122.3	123.6	123.5	123.0
RETAIL TRADE	600036	1122.8	1125.7	1134.7	1118.1	1115.3	1105.9	1092.9	1084.1	1079.8	1078.5	1099.9	1115.1	1106.1
BLDG MATLS, GRDN SUP	652002	42.1	41.9	42.3	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.4	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.4	41.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	653002	134.3	128.9	127.8	123.6	123.9	125.5	124.8	126.0	126.3	127.5	134.5	141.0	128.7
FOOD STORES	654002	208.1	211.3	212.6	210.3	208.1	207.5	207.1	202.6	202.9	201.7	203.2	203.9	206.6
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	655002	110.4	109.8	109.8	110.4	110.7	110.3	110.2	109.7	110.1	109.8	109.1	108.3	109.9
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	656002	65.0	63.5	64.1	63.5	63.7	63.0	62.5	62.8	61.7	61.2	64.9	69.0	63.7
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUI	657002	52.4	51.8	51.6	50.2	50.0	49.8	48.9	48.5	48.7	49.1	50.4	51.7	50.3
EATING & DRINKING	658002	376.0	386.6	394.6	387.7	385.5	378.3	370.4	365.7	361.1	358.0	364.4	366.2	374.5
MISC RETAIL	659002	134.5	131.9	131.9	130.1	130.8	129.6	127.6	128.1	128.2	130.3	132.7	134.6	130.9
FINANCE, INS., REAL EST	700001	361.4	361.4	362.3	358.4	359.1	359.2	356.8	355.6	352.9	351.7	352.7	351.9	357.0
DEPOSITORY INSTNS	760002	111.5	111.1	110.5	108.9	108.5	108.1	107.4	106.5	104.8	103.7	103.4	102.8	107.3
NONDEPOSITORY INSTNS	761002	26.5	26.7	26.9	26.3	26.7	26.6	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.6	27.1	27.1	26.7
INSURANCE CARRIERS	763002	62.3	62.5	62.7	61.7	62.1	62.4	61.4	61.4	61.2	61.3	61.5	61.6	61.8

** EMPLOYMENT FIGURES ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED (EXAMPLE - 52361 IS PRINTED 52,400)

SOURCE: FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM, IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

1,391,000

52,400

#278 P04

TEL NO: 1-904-488-2558

MAR-02-'92 MON 12:50 ID: B.L.M.I. TALL.

STATE..12-FLORIDA		AREA..0000-STATEWIDE												REFERENCE YEAR..1991	DATA TYPE..AE
BENCHMARK YR/QTR..91/1	DATA TYPE..01	REFERENCE YEAR..91												TRANSMITTAL DATE..92/02/20	
INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	A L L E M P L O Y E E S												ANNUAL AVERAGE	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
INSURANCE AGENTS	764002	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.4	
REAL ESTATE	765002	94.1	94.2	94.9	94.0	94.2	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.0	91.9	92.7	92.4	93.3	
SERVICES	800001	1595.0	1617.0	1635.5	1620.2	1620.2	1620.5	1609.8	1605.2	1602.2	1605.6	1622.3	1628.7	1615.2	
HOTELS & OTHR LODGIN	870002	132.1	135.4	137.9	135.3	132.0	130.5	128.0	126.8	123.3	123.6	125.1	126.5	129.7	
PERSONAL SERVICES	872002	65.2	66.4	66.7	64.9	61.9	61.2	60.9	60.6	61.4	61.6	62.5	62.9	63.0	
BUSINESS SERVICES	873002	293.2	296.9	301.3	296.2	298.9	297.4	297.4	296.1	295.1	293.3	297.5	299.8	296.9	
AUTO REPAIR & PARKIN	875002	53.9	54.4	55.6	54.5	55.0	54.6	54.6	54.5	54.9	54.8	55.1	55.2	54.8	
MISC REPAIR SERVICES	876002	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.5	21.8	21.8	21.5	21.3	21.2	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.3	
MOTION PICTURES	878002	15.3	15.4	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.5	16.1	16.0	15.3	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.6	
AMUSEMENT, RECREATIO	879002	104.9	108.9	112.7	109.2	106.5	107.8	104.5	102.3	100.3	102.6	106.9	107.1	106.1	
HEALTH SERVICES	880002	425.6	428.5	431.2	431.8	434.3	436.4	438.0	438.3	439.1	442.1	446.1	449.1	436.7	
LEGAL SERVICES	881002	53.6	53.5	53.9	53.9	54.4	55.1	54.7	54.1	53.3	53.4	53.4	53.2	53.9	
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	882002	60.4	61.7	62.0	61.0	60.9	58.6	54.0	56.8	61.6	62.8	63.4	63.5	60.6	
ENGINEERING & MNGMNT	887002	122.5	124.5	122.9	123.1	121.3	121.5	121.4	120.5	120.4	119.2	119.1	117.5	121.2	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	900001	861.0	869.5	873.9	872.8	881.0	862.9	812.3	810.9	872.6	884.9	896.3	890.7	865.7	
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	910001	122.3	122.0	122.1	122.0	122.5	123.2	123.5	123.6	123.2	123.4	124.4	125.8	123.2	
TOTAL STATE & LOCAL	940001	738.7	747.5	751.8	750.8	758.5	739.7	688.8	687.3	749.4	761.5	771.9	764.9	742.6	
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	920001	176.4	179.9	180.8	181.2	184.4	173.5	173.2	174.0	178.8	181.8	183.1	181.1	179.0	
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	930001	562.3	567.6	571.0	569.6	574.1	566.2	515.6	513.3	570.6	579.7	588.8	583.8	563.6	

** EMPLOYMENT FIGURES ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED (EXAMPLE - 52361 IS PRINTED 52.4).

SOURCE: FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM, IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

#278 P05

TEL NO:1-904-488-2558

MAR-02-'92 MON 12:50 ID:B.L.M.I. TALL.

ACTIVITY REPORT

DATE/TIME
LOCAL I. D.
LOCAL NAME
LOGG

3- 2-92 11:51AM

*** SEND ***

NO	REMOTE STATION I. D.	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	COMMENT
1	617 567 3725	2-28-92 10:15AM	1'17"	0	E204/ OK
2	617 567 3725	10:18AM	1'26"	2	
3	4562983	10:23AM	4'06"	8	
4	83105466409	10:28AM	0'49"	0	OP66/ OK
5	83105466409	10:31AM	0'50"	0	OP66/ OK
6	83105466409	10:35AM	0'49"	0	OP66/ OK
7	83105466409	10:37AM	0'50"	0	OP66/ OK
8	2028625164	10:42AM	3'26"	4	
9	83105466409	10:46AM	0'50"	0	OP66/ OK
10	202 219 0035	11:15AM	1'37"	3	
11	12135466409	11:17AM	2'21"	3	
12	415 557 9238	12:10PM	3'54"	4	
13	1647	12:15PM	0'05"	0	REMOTE WAS BUSY
14	12024561647	12:20PM	1'28"	2	
15	713 688 0173	12:35PM	8'07"	13	
16		3- 2-92 10:53AM	3'00"	2	

TOTAL 0:34'55" 41

*** RECEIVE ***

NO	REMOTE STATION I. D.	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	COMMENT
1	8037790635	2-28-92 11:00AM	5'26"	9	
2	202 219 0035	11:13AM	2'15"	4	
3	12135466409	11:21AM	1'03"	2	
4	12135466409	11:43AM	1'04"	2	
5	202 347 4921	11:45AM	1'17"	2	
6	OKLAHOMA REPUBLICANS	11:47AM	1'41"	2	
7	CCITT G3	12:09PM	0'58"	1	
8	The White House	12:45PM	3'53"	8	
9	CCITT G3	1:05PM	0'47"	1	
10	CCITT G3	1:12PM	2'55"	5	
11	OPD	1:44PM	4'32"	8	
12	202 226 1193	2:11PM	6'09"	13	
13	CCITT G3	2:18PM	1'39"	3	
14	405 425 5149	2:36PM	7'53"	6	
15	CCITT G3	2:46PM	1'14"	2	
16	CCITT G3	4:15PM	2'05"	4	
17	CCITT G3	4:19PM	9'03"	17	
18	CCITT G3	4:38PM	1'28"	2	
19	Nat'l Drug Policy:	4:44PM	3'47"	8	
20	OPD	5:43PM	4'36"	9	
21	OPD	5:54PM	2'25"	4	OP32/ OK
22	CTR FOR SECTY POLICY	2-29-92 6:53AM	3'14"	4	
23	8187682343	9:05AM	1'02"	2	4: 2 E212/ OK
24	8187682343	9:08AM	1'03"	2	
25	CCITT G3	10:35AM	0'39"	1	
26	CCITT G3	12:10PM	2'36"	3	
27	CCITT G3	12:21PM	2'58"	5	
28	OKLAHOMA REPUBLICANS	3- 1-92 3:12PM	1'41"	2	
29	CCITT G3	4:07PM	2'47"	5	
30	9013461013	3- 2-92 10:09AM	9'37"	9	
31	CCITT G3	10:21AM	1'11"	2	
32	CCITT G3	11:07AM	2'30"	3	
33	CCITT G3	11:32AM	4'23"	9	
34	B. L. M. I. TALL.	11:48AM	3'07"	5	

TOTAL 1:42'58" 164

XEROX TELECOPIER 7020

To Doug
Date 3/2 Time 1:25 PM

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Peter VonElling
of USDR
Phone 395-3583

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN <input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT <input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Re: Est. employment
for Florida

Operator [Signature]



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS

To

Doy

Date

2 May

Time

11:43

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M

Carmen Pizler

of

BREA

Phone

202-523-0586

Area Code

Number

Extension

TELEPHONED

PLEASE CALL

CALLED TO SEE YOU

WILL CALL AGAIN

WANTS TO SEE YOU

URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message

JY
Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS

To

Date

Time

M

of

Phone

Area Code

Number

Extension

TELEPHONED

PLEASE CALL

CALLED TO SEE YOU

WILL CALL AGAIN

WANTS TO SEE YOU

URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message

Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS

To Doug
Date 3/2 Time 12m

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Kam Kancharla
of Tempe, Florida
Phone 813-2481424

Area Code

Number

Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

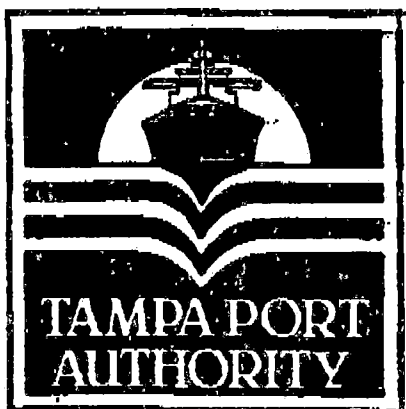
Operator mk



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS



Facsimile Cover Sheet

Post Office Box 2192
Tampa, Florida 33601
FAX No. (813) 247-2352

TO:

Doug Chia
Research Dept - White House

FAX NO:

202-456-6218

COMMENTS:

Following Requested Information -
Any questions please call
Ram Kanchara at the
numbers below.

FROM:

Debra Davis

ADDITIONAL PAGES TO FOLLOW 2; DATE 3-29-92; TIME _____
IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES OF THIS TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CALL
(813) 248-1924, EXTENSION 264.

\$1.4 Billion In Income

examined by industry, we see that the manufacturing industry is by far the greatest source of economic impact due to the Port.

Whether the impact is measured in terms of gross sales, income, employment, or taxes, manufacturing firms are responsible for well over half of the total impacts.

For example, the impact on gross sales originating in the manufacturing industry is \$3.8 billion, or nearly 70 percent of the total impact on gross sales in the five-county area.

When we examine industrial impacts by county, it is not surprising that, again, Hillsborough and Polk counties are nearly always the major contributors.

Except for manufacturing and mining, the economic impact occurring in Hillsborough County far exceeds that of any other county. The exceptions are due to the phosphate mining activity in Polk County, which accounts for Polk's contribution of two-thirds of the total mining impact, and to the manufacture in that county of phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizer products, which accounts for around 45 percent of the total manufacturing impact (with Hillsborough accounting for over 50 percent).

Interestingly, Pinellas County's contribution to the economic impact of wholesale and retail trade, services, and construction is greater than Polk's, although generally far less than Hillsborough's.

This is attributed to greater demand for construction and consumer goods due to Pinellas' population, which is twice Polk's, and to the launch and salvage diving services provided by firms in Pinellas County.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

**PORT OF TAMPA
ECONOMIC IMPACT**

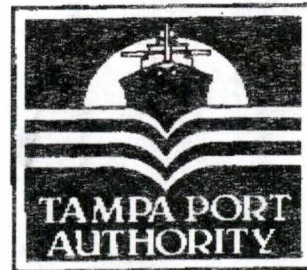
OUTPUT \$5.5 BILLION

INCOME \$1.4 BILLION

EMPLOYMENT 68,000 JOBS

TAX \$684 MILLION

(Study By The Center For Economic And Management Research, College Of Business Administration, University Of South Florida, Tampa.)

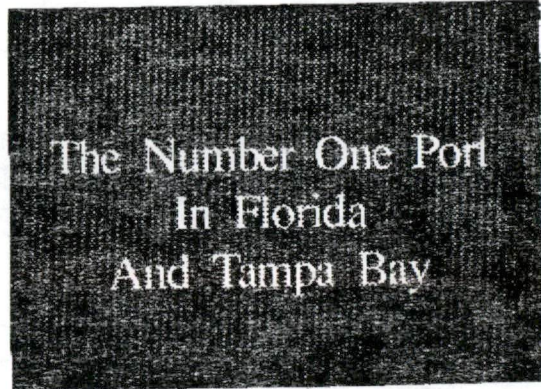


Post Office Box 2192, Tampa, Florida 33601
Telephone (813) 248-1924, FAX (813) 247-2352

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

**Economic
Impact:**

**PORT
OF
TAMPA**



\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Port Of Tampa: Its Economic Impact To The Tampa Bay Area



The economic impact of the Port of Tampa to Tampa Bay area counties is staggering ... and each year as the Port grows, so does its contribution to the area. The Tampa Port Authority presents this summary of the Port's impact with the hope that after reading it, you will see why the Port of Tampa is a major factor in the economic well-being of Tampa Bay.

Executive Summary:

Hillsborough and Polk counties accounted for some 97 percent of the \$5.5 billion in gross sales attributable to the Port of Tampa during its 1985-86 fiscal year throughout the five-county area comprising Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, and Polk. Of this amount, Hillsborough County alone accounted for nearly 60 percent, or \$3.2 billion.

When the economic impact of the Port is measured in terms of income, Hillsborough County accounts for \$856.6 million, or nearly 62 percent, of the \$1.4 billion generated by the Port, while Polk accounts for \$505.3 million, or some 36 percent.

68,000 Jobs Generated

Of the nearly 68,000 jobs attributable to the Port of Tampa's existence in FY 1985-86, slightly over 66 percent, or nearly 45,000 jobs, occur in Hillsborough, while over 28 percent, or 19,000 jobs, occur in Polk.

Because of the operation of the Port of Tampa in FY 1985-86, residents and firms of the local area contributed taxes to all levels of government amounting to about \$683.7 million, of which residents and firms of Hillsborough contributed \$417.7 million, or slightly over 61 percent, while residents and firms of Polk contributed \$249.4 million, or 36.5 percent.

The export activity of the local area is responsible for the greatest single source of the economic impact of the Port. In the Port's 1985-86 fiscal year, gross sales originating in export activity were \$3.2 billion, or 58 percent, of the total impact.

Gross Sales - \$1.2 Billion

Economic activity stemming from the importation of goods into the local area was the second largest single source of the impact of the Port of Tampa. That activity resulted in additional gross sales in the local area of \$1.2 billion, or 22 percent of the total.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Those agencies (including governmental and quasi-governmental agencies) that service the cargo that passes through the Port of Tampa or that in some other way serve the users of the Port - the group of activities we call port industry - account for \$795.1 million, or nearly 15 percent of the total gross sales increase due to the Port.

Finally, those firms that provide transportation of goods to and from the Port -- the inland transportation industry -- are the source of \$307.4 million, or 5.6 percent of the total impact on gross sales.

Total Impact: \$5.5 Billion

The proportions of the total economic impact contributed by exports, imports, the port industry, and the inland transportation industry are roughly the same no matter how the economic impact is measured, that is, whether it is measured in terms of gross sales, income, employment, or taxes.

Nearly all of the firms and other agencies that constitute the port industry and inland transportation are located in Hillsborough County. Therefore, it is not surprising that the total economic impacts of these activities accrue predominantly to that county: not less than 99 percent, in the case of the port industry, and over 80 percent, in the case of inland transportation.

Because of the phosphate industry in Polk, that county is a greater source of export impacts than is Hillsborough, contributing roughly 52 percent of the total export impact, versus the 46 percent attributable to Hillsborough. Polk County is also a major contributor to the impact of imports, although here Hillsborough's contribution is three to five times greater.

When the economic impact of the Port is

(Smith/Grossman/Chia)
February 26, 1992
Draft Two
FLAGOP

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GOP LUNCHEON
TAMPA, FLORIDA
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1992

20,100
10,900
31,000

[[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS]]. __, thank you for that introduction.

((I've just come from the Strawberry Festival in Plant City. /
For my part, I'm just glad it wasn't a broccoli festival.)) //

((I want you to know: I made my own strawberry shortcake
at the festival. I was able to enjoy it right away. / Once I
completed it, it didn't have to be approved by Congress.)) //

I'm glad to be with you. We've much to do these next few
months -- because we've much to do these next few years. //
Together, we can finish what we've started and move our country
forward. / To do that, I need your support. Help me win the
Presidency for four more years. //

I ask your support for the simplest reason. We believe in
the same things -- the important things. //

We know that taxes are too high -- because our government is
too big and it costs too much. / We believe in a strong defense.
// We believe in faith and family -- responsibility and respect
-- community and country. / We know that we put America first
when we put America's families first. //

So often today politicians do the easy thing -- the popular
thing. / But it's the tough decisions that tell you something
important about character and principle. / For I believe in

things that don't change from one election to the next. Things that guide each and every one of us -- each day of every year. //

I believe in the things which have led us to a new era in America's history. Things like liberty / freedom / human dignity / self-respect. / My friends, the Cold War is over -- and America won. // The Soviet Union collapsed -- and Imperial Communism is finished. // American leadership changed the world. Republican leadership can change America. //

We can change it by making right what is simply on the wrong track of our country. Take our courts, for example. //

When the rights of the criminal are more important than the rights of the victim, that's wrong. / I'm proud of our tough stand on crime. And I'm proud of our judicial appointments -- judges who interpret, not legislate. //

When kids can't say a voluntary prayer in school -- or when fathers stop coaching Little League because they're afraid of liability lawsuits -- that, too, is wrong. //

Or when doctors stop delivering babies because they fear a malpractice lawsuit -- or when people stop volunteering to help each other because they fear ambulance-chasing lawyers. / This is not the America we want. //

Today a sharp lawyer would tell the Good Samaritan -- keep on walking. I want to change that. So we've proposed reforms to our court system to address the question of frivolous lawsuits.

((I don't want to get into trouble with the Bar Association, but I once quoted to someone that line, "An apple a day keeps the

doctor away." / He said, "What works for lawyers?") / Legal reform will help our legal process work. But, you know, the real answer for solving problems is to be more concerned with helping each other than suing each other. //

But we can't stop there. We also have to reform the health care system. Not because it doesn't offer the world's best quality health care, it does. We must reform our health system because too many people don't have access to health insurance. Too many people worry that they'll lose their insurance if they change jobs or worse still, if they lose their job. And anybody who's had even minor surgery knows that health care costs are going through the roof. //

You know the problems, but what's the solution? I'll first tell you what it's not. It is not to go down the road of socialized medicine. // All that means is long lines and impersonal service. We can get that at the Department of Motor Vehicles. / My approach is to make insurance available to all -- keep the quality high, the bureaucracy low -- and preserve choice. / The last thing we want is the government telling you who your doctor's going to be. //

Health care reform means improving the system. / There's another system where reform means changing the system. I'm talking about welfare. / Let's face it: Too often the welfare system perpetuates dependency instead of personal responsibility and the dignity of a job. / So I've asked my departments and agencies to make it easier for state and local government to

reform policies that promote broken families. // We need to help make families whole -- help bring dignity back into their lives and go after dead-beat fathers who run out on their children. //

But we all know what the number one issue on the minds of all Americans is -- it's the economy. People worried about their jobs -- providing for their families / meeting the everyday challenges of paying the bills, providing a home, teaching our kids, and setting aside for our retirement. //

The American people want this economy to work. So in my State of the Union Address, I put forth a two-part plan. The first part gets business growing again right now -- upgrading plant and equipment again -- hiring workers again. / It uses incentives like an investment tax allowance. / It calls for Congress to wake up and understand how the real world works, and cut the tax on capital gains. //

And to get housing back on its feet I unveiled several common sense proposals to get people buying and building homes. // Perhaps the most easily understood proposal is a \$5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers. / It's easy to understand the Democrats' plan for first-time homebuyers, too -- there isn't one. / But with our plan, young people almost able to buy that first home could do it with the extra \$5,000 in their pocket. /

A word about the House Democrats' so-called "plan." It's really a ripoff. Listen to their deal: 25 cents a day in temporary tax relief for two years -- paid for -- typical of the Democrats -- by a large permanent tax increase. // Over in the

Senate, the Democrats' notions get a bidding war going -- but to pay for that they'd hike tax rates for the middle class -- people making \$35,000 a year -- people like teachers, factory workers, and everyday Floridians. /

Here's what the Democrats won't tell you: Their plan adds more than \$30 billion to the deficit, and the jobs it creates are more likely to be for more tax collectors. The last thing our economy needs now is a tax increase by that Democratic Congress.

We drew a line in the Sand in the Persian Gulf and kept our word. I'll draw another line in the sand right now. If the Democrats send me this nonsense they're talking about, I'll send it right back. I will veto it the minute it hits my desk. // Instead of their phony maneuvers, Congress ought to pass my plan to make America more competitive. Here's the deadline: March 20, the first day of spring. / Here's the challenge: Give American workers a spring break. / No more games / no more empty gestures / just pass my plan and get this economy moving./

This means that Congress must also pass the second part of my economic plan this year. It's a road map to make America competitive in the fast-changing world of the 21st Century. //

Our plan revolutionizes America's education system, and none too soon. I was reading that by age 12, American kids have spent 12,000 hours in school and 15,000 watching television. There are some wonderful educational programs on TV -- no question. But TV shouldn't be America's babysitter -- that's wrong. // We can change that by making our education system demand responsibility

and results. // Our plan will also get the billions of dollars worth of government research and development more quickly into the hands of our private sector businesses and workers. Get spectacular technological advances off the shelf and into the marketplace. / That'll produce a real return on your tax dollars investment -- helping to create new products and new jobs. / And our plan provides tax relief to strengthen the family. / We raise the tax deduction for children by \$500 dollars. Make no mistake, I want this plan passed in this session of Congress. //

Behind all of this is an important decision for America: To succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad. / Some don't want us to lead -- think we can't compete - - want us to shut out the rest of the world. These people couldn't be more wrong. The way to create jobs here isn't to cut and run. We're not going to do that -- ever. / The way to create jobs is by opening markets for exports everywhere in the world. I am going to fight hard in every foreign market to do just that.

I'm also going to fight hard in every primary -- not for my sake -- but for America's. For, you see, I happen to believe this: Just as America is the hope of the world -- Republican leadership is the hope of America. //

We saw that in the eight years Ronald Reagan led America. Last year, we saw it in the Persian Gulf. // ((Somebody was talking about Tampa's Norm Schwartzkopf, and he said: "I've figured out how the Buccaneers can make the Super Bowl. All they have to do is convince Norm to coach.")) // For the last three

years I have stood with Republican leaders against a Congress that would undermine the values we fought for in the Gulf. Twenty-five times these values were upheld -- vetoes of bad legislation sustained. / And the next five years for America are just too important to entrust to the inexperienced. //

I believe the American people want to hear about how we're going to address our country's challenges. They want to hear solutions, not just a lot of name calling and running this country down. // For you and I -- we believe in America. We know that we are number one -- make no mistake about it. / We are optimistic about its future -- about keeping inflation low and our confidence high / about protecting the savings of our elderly. / And we believe in our party -- as I believe in you. // The Florida Primary is crucial: I need your help to keep our party strong and united so we can win this fall. //

Yes, we have much to do. But I guarantee you we'll get the job done. Not through the bureaucrats of trend and fashion -- but through the people whose values -- values like love of country and love of God -- are never / ever / out of fashion./

Yes, we have many challenges before us. And I guarantee you, we will meet them -- each and every one of them -- meet them from the great Panhandle to the tip of the Florida Keys.

Yes, there's an election in November -- and I guarantee you, we will win it. I want to be your president for another four years. Thank you and God bless the United States of America.

#

February 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM RE: TAMPA BQ FUNDRAISER LUNCH
FROM: CAROL AARHUS
SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE NOTES

This event is pretty low-key. It's to 450 donors at the Omni Westshore on March 4 at 1:30 p.m. They are probably going to do pool coverage only, because the room is so pathetically small. We can't have a teleprompter because of the pathetically small room. Call Sally Harrell at Florida BQ for details. This will probably not get major coverage because of the rally later in the day. And also because the room is pathetically small.

Tampa is not a big Bush area. This would be a great event if the event coordinator had booked a larger room. For some political reason we have to have it at this hotel -- the advance team fought for a bigger hotel nearby, but the event coordinator had a fit and started spewing at everyone about how unbearable we were being, and she about started to cry.

Call Sally for speech ideas -- or whoever calls Jeb for the Miami fundraiser can conference the call to include this event.

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projects that require it.

Shortcomings are not limited to what today's students are learning in school. The fact is that close to 85 percent of America's work force in the year 2000 is already in the work force today. They are the products of the same education system.

Perhaps 25 million adults are functionally illiterate. As many as 25 million more adult workers need to update their skills or knowledge.

While more than 4 million adults are taking basic education courses outside the schools, there is no systematic means of matching training to needs; no uniform standards measure the skills needed and the skills learned.

While the age of technology, information and communications rewards those nations whose people learn new skills to stay ahead, we are still a country that groans at the prospect of going back to school. At best, we are reluctant students in a world that rewards learning.

And there is one more big problem: Today's young Americans spend barely 9 percent of their first eighteen years in school, on average. What of the other 91 percent, the portion spent elsewhere—at home, on playgrounds, in front of the television?

- For too many of our children, the family that should be their protector, advocate and moral anchor is itself in a state of deterioration.
- For too many of our children, such a family never existed.
- For too many of our children, the neighborhood is a place of menace, the street a place of violence.

- Too many of our children start school unready to meet the challenges of learning.
- Too many of our children arrive at school hungry, unwashed and frightened.
- And other modern plagues touch our children: drug use and alcohol abuse, random violence, adolescent pregnancy, AIDS and the rest.

No civil society or compassionate nation can neglect the plight of these children—in almost every case, innocent victims of adult misbehavior.

But few of those problems are amenable to solution by government alone, and none by schools alone. Schools are not and cannot be parents, police, hospitals, welfare agencies or drug treatment centers. They cannot replace the missing elements in communities and families.

.....

We tend to say that "the nation is at risk, but I'm okay."

.....

Schools can contribute to the easing of these conditions. They can sometimes house additional services. They can welcome tutors, mentors and caring adults. But they cannot do it alone.

At one level, everybody knows this. Yet few Americans think it has much to do with them. We tend to say that "the nation is at risk, but I'm okay." Complacency is widespread with regard to one's own school, one's own children, one's own community.

This leaves us stuck at far too low a level, a level we ought not tolerate. One of the lessons of the education reform movement of the 1980s was that little headway can be made if few of us see the need to change our own behavior. Yet few of us can imagine what

For further information, contact
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Additional Comments:

Have a great afternoon!
Leah

The GALLUP POLL

NEWS SERVICE

Vol. 55, No. 5

Monday, June 4, 1990

Having Children in America

Virtually All Adults Want Children, But Many of the Reasons Are Intangible

By George H. Gallup, Jr. and Dr. Frank Newport

Almost every adult in the U.S. either has them or wants them. But in a continuation of a baby-boom trend, most people today want just two; before 1971, there was a greater interest in having more. And, unlike the past, modern Americans don't have much of a preference between the two available models.

They are children, a fundamental part of life for virtually every grownup. Ninety percent of Americans who are over the age of 40 have had kids. And, for the ten percent who have not, there is an apparent wistfulness for what they missed. Six of every 10 Americans 40 years or older who have never had children say they wish they had.

For younger Americans, children are either already part of the household, or are part of their plans. Fifty-eight percent of those respondents under the age of 40 have already had kids and 84 percent of those who have not yet had children say they want to someday.

Only an extremely small segment of Americans — about 4 percent — are anti-children; that is, don't have any, don't want any, or are glad that they didn't have any. Parenthood, in short, appears to be a universal desire.

Additionally, despite the problems that nearly all parents admit they encounter in the sometimes thankless job of raising children, most parents would do it all over again. Only 7% of parents surveyed say they wish that they had not had children.

What makes having children so overwhelmingly desirable? We know, of course, that one of the major functions of any species is to reproduce itself, and that biology is arranged to encourage that eventuality. But, to an extent greater than in the past, Americans today have the capability of thwarting nature's instinct and not have children if they so desire.

Still, the vast majority of Americans today are in tune with nature's call, and ready and willing to fulfill their reproductive destiny.

Most parents find it somewhat difficult to pin down why they want children. When asked to talk about the "greatest plus or the thing you gain most from having children," the commonest responses concern emotional values children bring into the lives of adults:

- The love and affection children bring (12%)
- Having the pleasure of watching them grow (11%)
- The joy, happiness and fun they bring (10%)
- The sense of family they create (7%)
- The fulfillment and satisfaction they bring (6%).

The answers below, given during a Gallup Mirror of America survey conducted in April of this year, represent the attempts of parents across America to talk about something which perhaps cannot be verbalized — to put a label on an instinct:

- "Children give meaning to life."
- "The best part is seeing each child come alive and find a place for themselves in the world."
- "They help keep life interesting."
- "Just having the love of the children."
- "Teaching them your values."
- "They make life complete."
- "Just having them around — I like a big family."

A grandmother who reared five children of her own comments, "Many parents are unaware of the amount of commitment necessary to be a good parent. It's a 24-hour-a-day job for a long time. But I loved it and found it very satisfying."

The fact that almost all Americans either have children or wish they did does not mean rearing children is a bed of roses. Americans overwhelmingly agree that parenthood is tougher than ever today; 81% say it is more difficult raising kids today than it was for their parents.

What makes it so difficult to rear children? Parents give quite specific answers when asked about the minuses or greatest problems they encounter in raising children:

- The cost (22%)
- Worries about them using drugs (13%)
- Worries about the world and society they have to be brought into (5%)
- Trying to teach children right from wrong (3%)
- Worries about peer pressure and its effects (3%)
- The teenage years (3%).

A 39-year-old mother of two believes it is "abominably more difficult to raise children today. Kids in grammar school today worry about kidnaping, child-molesting, and the bomb. They are smarter and more aware today and it makes it much more difficult to raise them in a wholesome environment."

The father of a teenage girl agrees, saying, "We didn't have the drug problem they face today or the sexual diseases. I worry about keeping my daughter on the straight and narrow."

Despite these heartaches and headaches, parents are fairly positive about their performance as parents: most grade themselves with either a "B" (55%) or an "A" (31%) on bringing up their children. (There is no difference between fathers and mothers in this self-assessment).

A father of five living in American Fork, Utah, gives himself "an A for effort, but results-wise probably a B or C. They don't teach you how to be a parent until you become one. Your report card is really your children."

The mother of two pre-schoolers says, "I give myself a B because I believe there's always room for improvement. I had so many ideas starting out, but it's so easy to blow it somewhere. Children are great at bringing out the worst in you sometimes."

Number of Americans Who Like Big Families Hits Record Low; Two Kids Seen as Ideal

The average American adult is fairly clear on what constitutes the "ideal" family today: The "Leave It to Beaver" model with two children and a father who works while the mother stays home and cares for the kids.

Fifty-seven percent of Americans think two children are just about perfect; 18% think three are ideal; 3% say one child is ideal. Only 11% say the ideal family has four or more children.

The Gallup Poll has been asking this question since 1936. The biggest change over time is that the number of Americans who think big families are the ideal has been steadily shrinking.

Immediately after World War II, in 1945 and 1947, almost one half of Americans thought four or more children would be ideal (perhaps reflecting "pent-up" demand). Through the late 1960s — the early years of the baby-boom — Gallup Polls consistently showed that more than one-third of the population thought four or more children would be ideal.

The pivotal years of change on this measure came just as the baby-boomers began to enter their child-bearing years — between 1968 and 1971. The percentage choosing four or more children as ideal dropped dramatically to 23% in 1971 (compared to 41% in 1968) and

has been at that level, or somewhat lower ever since. The 11% who told the latest Gallup Mirror of America survey that four or more would be ideal is the lowest percentage ever recorded.

Despite some evidence indicating that being an only child may be an advantage in terms of success later in life, few Americans think this is an ideal arrangement. Only 3% of Americans now say that one child is the ideal family size. In fact most parents of one child would have more if they had the chance.

Additionally, 70% of Americans respond directly that being an only child is a disadvantage — a number remarkably close to the 71% who thought being an only child was a disadvantage when Gallup asked the same question in 1950.

In addition to the "ideal number of children" question, parents were asked in the current survey how many children they would have if they could do it all over again. Only 7% say they would not want any children at all. The majority of parents seem to be content with the number of children they already have.

Feminism, the dramatic increase in working women, and other shifts in sex-role attitudes in America are apparently having an impact on the perceived value of girls versus boys as children. Girls are now more wanted than they used to be.

In 1947, Gallup found a pronounced tendency for Americans to say they would rather have a boy than a girl (by a 40% to 25% margin). Americans, in other words, seemed to be reflecting the "boy-baby" bias found in cultures around the world.

Now, in 1990, gender preference has become nearly equal: 38% of Americans would have another boy if they had a choice, while 34% would have another girl. There is a same-sex preference: men would rather have boys (43% to 27%), while women would rather have girls (but by a smaller 40% to 33% margin).

This fairly even split occurs despite the persisting fact that Americans think boys are easier to rear than girls. There has been little change on this measure since 1947 — when boys got the "easier to raise" nod, 42% to 23%. Now, in 1990, boys win, 43% to 27%.

Some of the reasons parents give for considering boys easier to rear include:

- "Boys are more cooperative, while girls are more opinionated."
- "Parents don't worry about boys as much and boys certainly aren't going to bring home a baby."
- A Texas father of two who considers girls easier to rear says, "You can teach girls to be sweet, kind and sensitive, but with a boy its hard to achieve the right balance."

Parents Agree the Teen Years Are Toughest for Rearing Kids

Beware the teenage years — clearly the period in childrens' lives adults dread most. According to the current Gallup survey, all Americans, regardless of whether or not they have had children themselves, overwhelmingly agree that children are at their worst and "most difficult to be around" as teenagers. For girls, the early teen years — 13 and 14 — seem to present the most problems. The median "worst" year for girls is perceived to be 14. For boys, it is the later teen years, 15-17; the median "worst" year for boys is 15.

There isn't a great deal of difference on this measure based on whether the respondent has had children. The perception of the worst years is the same, regardless of experience.

What about the best years? The Mirror of America poll shows a variety of answers to this question. The significant majority of Americans, however, feel that they occur before the child becomes a teenager. The median "best" age for girls is age 7; the median "best" age for boys is 8.

Since boys are generally considered to be easier to rear than girls, we can conclude that the ideal child is an 8-year-old boy; the most difficult child is a 14-year-old girl.

A mother of three in Virginia who liked the baby years best says, "The worst age is around 5 and 6 when they start school. Once they are out there you lose them. They become their own person and they pick up a lot of things from the other kids at school."

Another mother finds five to be the best age because, "When they start kindergarten they have such an eagerness to learn, they have not yet been tainted by the world, they still have a freshness, a naivete, and there is an excitement with everything."

A mother of five who liked the ages 4 to 7 best says, "At this age they are learning so much and are full of questions which you can still answer. It's hardest when they are 11-15 years old, but if you wait it out, they do come back around."

Standards of Discipline

According to the Gallup Poll sample, eight out of ten Americans think parents today are not strict enough in disciplining children, with only 2% saying parents are too strict.

Regardless of the recognized need for stricter child-rearing practices in society in general, parents — in a burst of self-congratulation — tend to be satisfied with how strict they themselves are in rearing their kids. About six out of 10 parents say they are about as strict as they should be — while about a fourth say they are not strict enough, and only 12% consider themselves "too strict."

Although statistics indicate women are much more involved in rearing children than men, there is a slight tendency for parents to say the husband is the stricter of the two parents. Married men say they are stricter than their spouse by a 48% to 34% margin, while married women say their husbands are stricter by a 47% to 43% edge.

One way to discipline children is spanking — favored by 65% of all Americans, and 62% of parents. This is down slightly from 1946, when 74% of parents said they approved of spanking.

Still, only about one-half of all parents today say that they have ever spanked their children — and only 28% say they spank their children once a month or more frequently. However, among parents whose youngest child is six or younger, as many as 45% have spanked a child within the past month.

'Leave it to Beaver': The Ideal Arrangement?

It's a difficult time today for working mothers in America — not only because of the practical problems they face in rearing children and working, but also because they are to a significant degree fighting the disapproval of society itself. There is a clear perception among Americans that children are better off when the mother stays home and doesn't work.

A "Leave it to Beaver"/"Father Knows Best" arrangement — in which the father works and the mother stays home and cares for the children — is the preference of 63% of adult Americans, while 33% choose a situation in which both parents work and take care of the children equally, and only 1% choose a situation in which the father stays home while the mother works.

A 53-year-old mother of five grown children comments, "We don't have a very good setup at present. Women have given up just being a mother and now they are expected to have a job, be the mother, the chauffeur, and the nurse. Young women today are being cheated. And it's harder on the children when their mother works. People say it's quality time that counts, but if you have a full-time job, it's hard to have quality time with your children at the end of the day."

A young working mother in Vermont agrees. "I just don't have enough time for my daughter and, when I do have the time, I am tired. I find I often don't have the patience I should and I end up yelling a lot during the short time we're together."

Attitudes toward working mothers are strongly related to age. Younger Americans, aged 18-29, choose the "both spouse" working scenario. Above age 30, however, the choice becomes increasingly in favor of the mother at home while the father works.

This Gallup Poll question asked what is best for the children, and therefore does not necessarily represent

what might be considered best for parents. When Gallup asked last fall what the most satisfying marriage would be, with no reference to children, the "both spouses working" scenario won out. It appears then that Americans feel families in which husband and wife work may be best for the parents, but — with children involved — not necessarily best for the kids.

Even though the "mother at home with the kids" might be judged as best, parents involved in the other situation don't themselves feel that their kids are suffering from the arrangement. In a separate question, husbands and wives in family situations with children and a working mother were asked if they felt their children would be better off if the mother didn't work, or if the children were just as well off even though the mother works. The response: Both working mothers and their husbands, by about a two-to-one margin, agreed with the latter conclusion.

Several say there are other variables that affect the children of working mothers besides having their mom at home. A Texas man in a two-income family says, "The children of working mothers are just as well off if they are in the right environment."

A Massachusetts mother shares this opinion. "I wouldn't be happy putting a child in institutional day-care, but if they can be in a more personal situation in someone's home, I don't think it hurts the child."

The average American who is not personally involved in a working-mother household disagrees strongly with working parents. These "from the outside" Americans answered the same question by saying that children would be much better off with the mother at home (73%).

In other words, working parents believe their children are just as well off with the mother working, but they certainly have not persuaded other people who are not in that situation.

Interestingly, the Gallup Poll finds that about one-half of working parents would want the mother to stay home "if money were not an issue." This measure probably reflects the nature of the job with which the woman is involved and perhaps the mother's motivation for working. Households with more than \$50,000 a year in income and households in which the parent is college-educated are much more likely to say that the mother would still work than are more downscale households.

A working mother in Virginia who agrees that it's best for children when their mother is at home says, "If we didn't need my income I would still want to work, but not the 45 to 50-hour weeks I put in now. I'd work part-time so that I could be home when the kids got home from school, but I couldn't stay home seven days a week."

Methodology

The results are based on telephone interviews with a randomly-selected national sample of 1,239 adults, 18 and older, conducted April 19-22, 1990. For results based on a sample of this size, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects could be plus or minus 4 percentage points. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

The following questions were asked of the total sample of 1,239 adults

What do you think is the ideal number of children for a family to have?

	1973	1980	1990
None	1%	1%	3%
One	1	3	3
Two	46	51	57
Three	23	21	18
Four	14	12	8
Five or more	6	4	3
No opinion	9	8	8
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Do you think being an only child is an advantage or a disadvantage?

	1950	1990
Advantage	20%	17%
Disadvantage	71	70
No opinion	9	13
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Do you think raising children today is easier, more difficult, or about the same as when your parents were raising you?

Easier	5%
More difficult	81
About the same	12
No opinion	2
	<u>100%</u>

Which of the following would be the ideal family situation for children as far as you are concerned?

A family in which the father has a job and the mother stays home and cares for the children	63%
A family in which both parents have jobs and both take care of the children when they are home	33
A family in which the mother has a job and the father stays home and cares for the children	1
No opinion	3
	100%

Which do you, yourself, think is easier to raise — a boy or a girl?

	1947	1990
Boy	42%	43%
Girl	23	27
No difference	24	23
No opinion	11	7
	100%	100%

If you had another child would you rather have a boy or a girl?

	1947	1990
Boy	40%	38%
Girl	25	34
No difference	27	24
No opinion	8	4
	100%	100%

During childhood, at what age do you think girls are usually at their best, that is, are the most fun to be around?

Girls at Best Age

1-4	23%
5-8	27
9-12	19
13-14	6
15-17	6
No age	2
Other age	3
No opinion	14
Total	100%
(Mean age)	8

And, at what age during childhood do you think girls are usually at their worst, that is, are the most difficult to be around?

Girls at Worst Age

1-4	5%
5-8	3
9-12	11
13-14	36
15-17	31
No age	1
Other age	4
No opinion	9
Total	100%
(Mean age)	13

At what age during childhood do you think boys are usually at their best, that is, are the most fun to be around?

Boys at Best Age

1-4	19%
5-8	28
9-12	23
13-14	5
15-17	7
No age	2
Other Age	5
No opinion	11
Total	100%
(Mean age)	9%

At what age during childhood do you think boys are usually at their worst, that is, are the least fun to be around?

Boys at Worst Age

1-4	6%
5-8	4
9-12	11
13-14	21
15-17	41
No age	1
Other age	8
No opinion	8
Total	100%
(Mean age)	14%

How many children, if any, have you had?

None	26%
One	14
Two	26
Three	16
Four	8
5 or more	10
Total	100%

(Mean: 2.1 children)

In general, do you think parents today are too strict with their children, not strict enough, or just about right?

Too strict	2%
Not strict enough	81
About right	14
No opinion	3
Total	100%

Do you approve or disapprove of spanking children?

Approve	65%
Disapprove	25
No opinion	10
Total	100%

The following questions were asked of 432 parents with children living at home.

What grade would you give yourself for the job you are doing in bringing up your children — A, B, C, D, or Fail?

A	31%
B	54
C	13
D	1
Fail	0
No opinion	1
Total	100%

Thinking of your oldest child, I want you to estimate roughly how much time he/she spends on a variety of activities on a typical weekday, during the school year.

Watching TV

No time	7%
Less than 1/2 hour	7
More than 1/2 hr., up to 1 hr.	19
More than 1 hr., up to 2 hrs.	26
More than 2 hrs., up to 3 hrs.	15
More than 3 hrs., up to 4 hrs.	9
More than 4 hours	8
No opinion	3
Doesn't apply, child too young	6
Total	100%

Doing homework

No time	6%
Less than 1/2 hour	11
More than 1/2 hr., up to 1 hr.	23
More than 1 hr., up to 2 hrs.	22
More than 2 hrs., up to 3 hrs.	6
More than 3 hrs., up to 4 hrs.	4
More than 4 hours	4
No opinion	2
Doesn't apply/child too young	22
Total	100%

Playing with friends

No time	8%
Less than 1/2 hour	8
More than 1/2 hr., up to 1 hr.	20
More than 1 hr., up to 2 hrs.	20
More than 2 hrs., up to 3 hrs.	9
More than 3 hrs., up to 4 hrs.	4
More than 4 hours	18
No opinion	3
Doesn't apply/child too young	10
Total	100%

Playing video games

No time	46%
Less than 1/2 hour	17
More than 1/2 hr., up to 1 hr.	11
More than 1 hr., up to 2 hrs.	3
More than 2 hrs., up to 3 hrs.	2
More than 3 hrs., up to 4 hrs.	2
More than 4 hours	2
No opinion	2
Doesn't apply/child too young	15
Total	100%

Playing outside

No time	7%
Less than 1/2 hour	5
More than 1/2 hr., up to 1 hr.	17
More than 1 hr., up to 2 hrs.	26
More than 2 hrs., up to 3 hrs.	16
More than 3 hrs., up to 4 hrs.	6
More than 4 hours	11
No opinion	4
Doesn't apply/child too young	8
Total	100%

Talking to you

No time	1%
Less than 1/2 hour	12
More than 1/2 hr., up to 1 hr.	24
More than 1 hr., up to 2 hrs.	21
More than 2 hrs., up to 3 hrs.	8
More than 3 hrs., up to 4 hrs.	6
More than 4 hours	18
No opinion	3
Doesn't apply/child too young	7
Total	100%

Doing chores

No time	10%
Less than 1/2 hour	27
More than 1/2 hr., up to 1 hr.	29
More than 1 hr., up to 2 hrs.	12
More than 2 hrs., up to 3 hrs.	3
More than 3 hrs., up to 4 hrs.	2
More than 4 hours	2
No opinion	3
Doesn't apply/child too young	12
	<hr/>
	100%

Do you think your oldest/only child watches too much television, not enough television or is the amount of television he/she watches about right?

Too much	25%
Not enough	2
About right	68
No opinion	1
Doesn't apply/child too young	4
	<hr/>
	100%

Do you place a definite limit on the amount of time your oldest child spends viewing television during the school week?

Yes	47%
No	43
No opinion	1
Doesn't apply/child too young	9
	<hr/>
	100%

Do you allow your children to watch any type of TV program they want, or do you restrict the types of program they watch?

Allow them to watch any type of program	21%
Restrict the kind of programs they watch	69
Restrict programs for some/leave it up to other children to decide	5
No opinion	*
Doesn't apply/child too young	5
	<hr/>
	100%

*Less than 1%.

Do you think you, yourself, are too strict with your children, not strict enough, or about right?

Too strict	12%
Not strict enough	25
About right	62
No opinion	1
	<hr/>
	100%

How often, if at all, do you spank your children?

Every day	6%
Every couple of days	8
Several times a month	7
Once a month	7
Once every few months	5
Less often than every few months	15
Never	49
No opinion	3
	<hr/>
	100%

The following questions were asked of 293 adults with children at home and working mothers in the household.

All things considered, do you think your child or children would be better off if (your wife/you) were home and didn't work, or is your child or children just as well off even though (your wife/you) work?

Better off if mom didn't work	32%
Just as well with working mom	64
No opinion	4
	<hr/>
	100%

If money were not an issue, would you want (your wife) to continue to work, or would you want (your wife) to stay home.

Want wife/self to work	44%
Want wife/self to stay home	50
No opinion	6
	<hr/>
	100%

The following question was asked of 140 adults with children at home and a mother who does not have a job.

Do you think children today are better off if their mother is home and doesn't hold a job or are children just as well off if the mother works?

Children today better off with mother home	73%
Children just as well off if mother works	24
No opinion	3
	<hr/>
	100%

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

50 CENTS

STONS T DOWN ICAGO

IT HOLDS OFF JORDAN
HE BULLS 108-106, 1C
ULTS, STANDINGS, 3C

ANTS SURPRISE COTTSDALE: T. GM IS OUT

NELSON LEAVES
A TRAINING SITE, 1C
M-BY-TEAM NOTES, 6C



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SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY AT GRAMMYS

NATALIE COLE IS 'UNFORGETTABLE' FOR ALBUM AND RECORD OF THE YEAR

- ▶ PATTI LABELLE, LISA FISCHER TIE IN R&B
- ▶ METALLICA RULES METAL
- ▶ RAITT HAS SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT; LIST, 5D



Robert Deutch, USA TODAY
NATALIE COLE:
Thanks dad, 1,5D

WEDNESDAY

MARCH 26, 1992

LINE

Grading TV: 'C,' with need to change

By Karen S. Peterson
USA TODAY

Television gets a "satisfactory" on its social report card, the American Psychological Association said Tuesday.

But there is still "much need for change," says John Murray, a member of the APA task force that analyzed existing research on television.

The five-year, 194-page report says the average child sees 100,000 acts of violence and 8,000 murders before the end of elementary school.

TV also contributes to sexual and racial stereotyping, and aggressive behavior.

"It is sad we have never as a society taken (the impact of) TV seriously," says Murray.

The good news is, TV can:

- ▶ Teach kids academic and social skills.
- ▶ Provide activity and companionship for the elderly.
- ▶ Spread health messages.
- ▶ Among disturbing findings: Most minority groups are virtually absent from programs. When they appear, they are often criminals or victims.
- ▶ The rate of violence on prime time is 5 to 6 incidents

per hour; on Saturday morning, it's 20 to 25.

▶ Observing sexual violence — increasingly available to kids through cable — leads to increased acceptance of rape.

▶ Men are major characters in prime time three times more often than women.

▶ The probability of a child becoming obese goes up 2% with every hour per day of TV.

Helen Boehm of Fox Broadcasting is concerned. But "I don't think TV teaches values to children. . . I'd like to see parents step in here."

The panel found the elderly watch the most TV, favoring public affairs programming.

And black viewers watch more TV than whites. Well-educated and young adult black viewers watch the most.



U.S. Department of Education

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Date: 2/27/92

To: Mr Doug Chis, White House Research

From: W. Vera Grant, Education Information Branch

Number of pages transmitted (includes cover

sheet): 2

I have one further thought to share with you:

Student absenteeism might reduce the total number of hours spent in school by about 5 percent. I think it is still appropriate to say they have spent more than 6,000 hours

If you did not receive the complete transmission,

in school by the time they reach age 12.

please call 219-1659

Table 144.—Eighth graders' attendance patterns, by student and school characteristics: 1988

Attendance pattern	Percentage of 8th graders													
	All 8th graders	Sex		Race/ethnicity					Socioeconomic status ¹			Control of school attended		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	Low	Middle	High	Public	Catholic	Other private
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Number of days missed over the past 4 weeks														
None	45.2	49.2	41.3	44.6	50.0	41.8	57.9	32.6	39.4	46.0	49.2	44.1	53.5	52.8
1 or 2 days	33.7	32.2	35.3	35.1	27.8	31.9	28.5	35.1	32.9	33.5	35.0	33.9	32.9	32.5
3 or 4 days	13.3	11.7	15.0	13.0	13.8	16.1	7.3	21.0	16.2	13.4	10.4	13.9	8.5	9.5
5 or more days	7.7	6.9	8.5	7.2	8.4	10.2	6.2	11.2	11.4	7.1	5.4	8.1	5.1	5.2
Number of times late over the past 4 weeks														
None	63.1	62.5	63.7	66.3	53.9	52.4	66.2	52.9	59.1	63.9	65.4	62.8	69.3	57.6
1 or 2 days	25.2	25.4	25.1	24.2	28.6	28.1	23.5	28.9	26.3	24.7	25.3	25.3	22.6	28.8
3 or more days	11.7	12.1	11.2	9.5	17.6	19.5	10.3	18.2	14.6	11.5	9.3	11.9	8.1	13.3
Cut classes														
Never or almost never	91.1	89.4	92.9	92.0	91.0	85.6	91.7	87.3	88.3	91.3	93.6	90.6	95.8	94.2
At least sometimes ..	8.9	10.6	7.1	8.0	9.0	14.4	8.3	12.7	11.7	8.7	6.4	9.4	4.2	5.8

¹ Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations and family income. The "Low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "Middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "High" SES group is the upper quartile.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988" survey. (This table was prepared June 1989.)

Table 145.—Average number of days per school year, classes per day, hours of class per day, and minutes per class in public high schools, by selected school characteristics: 1984-85

School characteristic	Days per school year	Credit classes per day	Hours of class per day	Minutes per class
	2	3	4	5
United States average	178.0	6.1	5.14	51.1
District enrollment size				
Less than 2,500	177.5	6.1	5.22	51.0
2,500 to 9,999	179.0	5.8	4.92	50.9
10,000 or more	179.1	5.9	5.18	53.2
Metropolitan status				
In SMSA, ¹ inside central city	179.0	5.9	4.88	51.2
In SMSA, ¹ outside central city	179.0	5.9	4.92	49.7
Outside SMSA ¹	177.4	6.1	5.26	51.8
Region				
North Atlantic	180.2	6.0	4.45	44.8
Great Lakes and Plains	177.8	6.0	5.10	51.2
Southeast	177.9	5.8	5.33	54.9
West and Southwest	176.7	6.3	5.61	53.2

¹ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Public High School Graduation Requirements." (This table was prepared January 1988.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Tampa, Florida)

For Immediate Release

March 4, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT BUSH-QUAYLE '92 FUNDRAISER

Omni Westshore Hotel Ballroom
Tampa, Florida

1:30 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, General. Thank you all very, very much. Thank you so much. I will have a word more to say about the introducer in just a minute. But thank you all so much for that warm welcome back. May I thank -- well, I want to thank a lot of people -- everybody in this audience. But I think of Alec Courtelis, our campaign's National Finance Cochairman; Zach Zachariah, who has done a great job as our Chairman here in this wonderful state. I don't think it's out of order to salute my Florida Chairman, Jeb Bush. (Laughter and applause.) And, of course, our Florida State Chairman, Van Poole, a friend of long, long-standing.

Mike Bilirakis is not with us, the Congressman; but he and I and Evelyn, his wife -- I think she is here -- we were at the Strawberry Festival. I've eaten my second high-calorie dessert in three hours. But that was a wonderful occasion. And Senator Hawkins, Paula Hawkins, former Senator, is with us; and, of course, Al Austin, who has been at my side in his most unselfish, productive way over and over again. Al, I'm very grateful to you, sir. (Applause.)

Now a quick word about the introducer -- Tampa's favorite son, America's hero. Last year, when General Scowcroft -- General Scowcroft -- sorry -- (laughter) -- Brent will be thrilled. (Laughter.) When General Schwarzkopf commanded the largest Allied fighting force since World War II, he earned a lasting place of greatness in the history of our time. There is no question of that place in greatness. It is going to be there. The revisionists can look and figure and debate; but it was a clear, wonderful victory led by an outstanding soldier. (Applause.)

This General led a group of fighting men and women, he has told me -- Colin Powell has told me about the merits of these young fighters. They included, incidentally, almost 8,000 Florida Reservists and 1500 Florida Guardsmen and thousands more Sailors and Airmen from the bases around Florida; and, of course, the mighty force of Tampa's own Central Command.

And I am so proud of General Schwarzkopf and all the men and women that he commanded. And they all said -- all of us who looked at them say, with your sacrifice, with your courage, with your selfless service, you told the world that the United States of America will never tuck tail and let aggression stand. And you showed that we will do what is right and just, and in so doing, we will prevail.

When you and those troops laid it all on the line, the people of this state never wavered. And for this, I want to express to all the people: Heck with party, heck with political ideology. All of the people in this state, my profound thanks for this steadfast and loyal support in troubled times. Thank you, Florida, and thank you to the people of Florida. And thank you, most of all, General Schwarzkopf. (Applause.)

MORE

Now to the politics at hand. We had a good day yesterday. You may have trouble reading that, but we had a very good day yesterday. (Laughter.) Somebody asked me what does it take to win? And I say to them, I can't remember, what did it take to win the Super Bowl? Or maybe Steinbrenner, my friend George will tell us what it takes for the Yanks to win. One run.

But I went to the Strawberry Festival this morning and ate a piece of shortcake over there. Able to enjoy it right away. And once I completed it, it didn't have to be approved by Congress, so I just went ahead and ate it. (Laughter and applause.) That leads me into what I want to talk about today. (Applause.)

We've got a lot to do in these next few months, because really we've got a lot to do in the next few years. And I am convinced that together, and I am so grateful for your support, that we can finish what we've started and move this country forward. And to do that, I need your support: Help me win the presidency for four more years. (Applause.)

And I ask for your support for the simplest of reasons: I think we believe in the same things, in the same values, the same important things. We know that taxes are too high because our government is too big and it spends too much. And we believe in a strong defense. And you listen to the proposals in Washington today. They have all these big spendthrift, political programs. And how are they going to take it? They're going to take it right out of the muscle of the defense of this country and I am not going to permit that as President of the United States. (Applause.)

We believe in faith and family, responsibility and respect. We believe in community and, of course, country. And we believe there's a place for getting these values back. I happen to believe there's a place for voluntary prayer in our children's classrooms, and I'd like to see it back. (Applause.)

I'm firmly convinced of this, that we put America first when we put America's families first. So often today, politicians can do the easy thing, the popular thing. But it's the tough decisions that tell you something about character and principle. For I believe in things that don't change from one election to the next, things that guide each and every one of us each day of the year. And I believe in things that have led us to a new era in America's history, the important -- fundamentally important things. I mentioned family, but certainly world peace, certainly jobs.

The Cold War is over, and if you want to count your blessings, there's one: The Cold War is over and America won and the Soviet Union collapsed. (Applause.) The Soviet Union collapsed and the imperial communism, the communism without reach, is finished. It's dead all around the world. So make no mistake about it.

As a result of this tremendous victory in Desert Storm, our credibility as a country has never ever been higher around the world. And it was our leadership that changed the world. And now what I want to do is see us come together, men and women of this great city, all across our country, come together and use that same spirit, that same leadership to change America.

We are changing it by setting right what is simply on the wrong track in our country. Take our courts, for example. When the rights of the criminal are more important than the rights of the victim, that's wrong. And I'm proud of our tough stand on crime and I'm proud of our judicial appointments, judges who interpret and do not legislate from the federal bench. (Applause.)

And when fathers stop coaching Little League because they're afraid of liability lawsuits, that, too, is wrong. And, so, we've proposed reforms to our court system to reduce the number of

frivolous lawsuits. (Applause.) I don't want to get into any trouble with the Bar Association around here, but I once quoted to someone that line, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." And he said, "Yeah, well what works for lawyers?" (Laughter.)

Legal reform will help our legal process work. But, you know, the real answer for solving problems is to be more concerned with helping each other than suing each other. That seems to me a fundamental American principle.

Well, look, we can't stop there. More than our court system needs reform -- like our health care system. This is one of great concern to the people of Florida, not because it doesn't offer the world's best quality health care. It does. I think we'd all agree we are blessed by the best quality health care in the world. We must reform the system because too many people do not have access to insurance. And all Americans deserve quality health care in the sense of well-being that it brings.

And too many people worry that they'll lose their insurance if they change jobs or, worse still, if they lose their job. And anybody who's had even minor surgery knows that health care costs are going right through the roof. Well, you know the problem, but what's the solution? I can tell you what it's not first. It is not to go down the road of nationalized or socialized, expensive programs that we hear from the Democratic side. (Applause.)

All that means -- you look at those other programs over there -- all that means is long lines and impersonal service. Well, look, you can go down to the Department of Motor Vehicles for that, you don't have to go change the medical system. (Laughter.) So our approach -- make insurance available to all; keep the quality high the bureaucracy low and preserve choice for the patient.

And the last thing we want and need in this country is for the government telling you who your doctor is going to be. Health care reform means improving the system, and that is what I'm attempting to do with this new comprehensive health care program that we have now.

There's another system where reform means changing the system, and I'm talking about the welfare system. Let's face it: Too often that system perpetuates dependency instead of personal responsibility and the dignity of a job. Too often kids are born into yet another generation of despair -- no hope, no dignity, simply another generation of welfare recipients. And we've got to change that. I've asked the departments and agencies to make it easier for the state and local governments to promote policies that protect and strengthen families. And we do that through what we call a much more flexible waiver system.

We need to help make families whole. Help bring dignity back into their lives and go after the deadbeat fathers who run out on their kids. That's what we need to be doing in reforming and strengthening the welfare system in this country.

We all know when it gets down to -- certainly it's true now -- Al and I were talking about it at lunch -- you can read it in these primary elections across the country -- we all know that the number one issue on the minds of all Americans is the economy and jobs. People worried about providing for their families, meeting the everyday challenges of paying their bills, providing a home, teaching their kids and setting aside for retirement. People are worried. Those that have a job, white-collar job, perhaps, wonder whether they'll have it tomorrow.

The American people want this economy to work. They want it to create -- preserve jobs. So in my State of the Union address I put forward a two-part plan. And the first part will get

business stimulated right now. It would bring confidence back now: upgrading plant and equipment again; hiring workers again. And it uses incentives like the investment tax allowance, rapid depreciation. It calls for Congress to wake up and understand how the real world works and create jobs by cutting the tax on capital gains.

To get housing back on its feet, I unveiled several common-sense proposals to get people buying and building homes. And these proposals will create, in Florida alone, an estimated \$26,500 additional housing starts and 51,000 new construction jobs. Perhaps the most easily understood proposal along those lines is a \$5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers. And with our plan, young people almost able to buy that first home could do it with that extra \$5,000 in their pockets. This is good. This is stimulative. This will work. This will restore confidence. (Applause.)

I hate to be critical at a wonderfully-nonpartisan lunch like this. But a word about the Democrats' plan: It's a rip-off. (Laughter.) I've studied it; I've considered it carefully. It's a rip-off. Listen to the deal: Twenty-five cents a day in temporary tax relief for two years, for individuals, paid for, typically, by a large, permanent tax increase. And over in the Senate, the bill the Democrats are working on is not much better than the one in the House. Its centerpiece is a huge tax increase. And the last thing our economy needs now is \$100-billion tax hike.

And we drew a line in the sand in the Persian Gulf and kept our word. And I'll draw another line in the sand right now: If the Democrats send me a monstrosity like the bill that passed through the House, I will send it right back vetoing it the day I get it. (Applause.) We are not going to let that happen to the taxpayer in this country. (Applause.)

And they ought to pass this plan and pass it soon to make our country more competitive. And here's the deadline: March 20th, the first day of spring. What a glorious day for some action out of the United States Congress. Just pass the plan and get this economy moving again. That's my charge to them, and if they don't do it, then we'll have to see what happens after the 20th. But I'll tell you -- I think the American people want to say, set politics aside for a minute, pass the President's plan, and then they and I can go to general quarters and fight each other all the way to the fall playing politics. Right now, the American people need action that will stimulate this economy. (Applause.)

There's a broader gauge. The second part of the plan, road map to make America competitive in this fast-changing world of ours. Our plan revolutionizes the American education system. None too soon. We've got a brilliant program called America 2000. Doesn't fine-tune, it just revolutionizes the education system in this country. Broad support from the Democratic governors, Republican governors alike.

I was reading that the average eighth-grader spends four times as much time watching TV as doing homework. And that is wrong. And we can help change that by making our education system demand responsibility and demand results. Our plan will also get the billions of dollars' worth of government R & D, research and development, more quickly into the hands of our private-sector businesses and workers. That's the second part of this longer-term plan. Get spectacular technological advances off the shelf and into the marketplace. We're turning to the federal labs now and working partnerships with business to get that genius, that inventive genius in those labs applied to U.S. commercial technology. Get those advances off the shelf and into the marketplace. And that's going to produce a real return on your tax dollars investment -- helping to create new products, helping to create new jobs.

The plan provides tax relief to strengthen the family. We raise the tax deduction for children by \$500. And make no mistake about it: I want all of this plan passed now. I want it passed as soon as possible. Behind all of this is a very important decision for America. To succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad. Some don't want us to lead. Some don't think we can compete. They want us to shut out the rest of the world. Well, those people could not be more wrong.

Look over your shoulders to the '30s, to the days of protection and isolation and America first in that sense. Look what happened to this country. Markets shrunk and we ended up in the worst depression the world has seen certainly in modern times.

They couldn't be more wrong. More than 200,000 workers in Florida owe their jobs to manufactured exports. Last year alone, more than \$5 billion in exports went out through the Tampa Customs District. The way to create jobs here isn't to cut and run, and we're not going to do that -- ever. The way to create jobs is by opening markets -- opening markets for exports everywhere in the world. And I'm going to fight hard in every foreign market to do that, and I'm going to resist -- I don't care about the politics -- I am going to resist the siren's call for protection. It is not good for America. We are the leaders of the world, not in retreat. (Applause.)

And I'm going to fight hard, lastly, in every primary -- not for my sake, but for America's. I believe fundamentally we're an optimistic people. We saw it after Desert Storm. We saw the country come together and we were lifted up. And now we're subjected to some tough economic times, and there's some icing on that cake with a lot of gloom and doom over and over again coming out of the political process itself.

I believe the American people want to hear about how we're going to address our country's challenges. They want to hear solutions, not just a lot of name-calling and running this country down. And I might say parenthetically, again without any regard to the primaries, I think we've got to come together as a country to resist the politics of ugliness and hate, racial bigotry and discrimination. We've got to stand against that wherever we are. (Applause.)

So, the bottom line is, I need your help. I need your help to keep our Party strong, keep it united so we can win this fall. And, yes, there are many challenges before us, and I guarantee you we're going to meet them. We are the United States of America. We're going to come out of these rough economic times. We are going to continue to lead the world. And I, as President, am going to continue to see that our national security is second to none around the world.

We're going to meet these challenges, meet them all across the state of Florida from the Panhandle down to the Florida Keys. And, yes, there's an important election next week and then there's another one in November. And I say this I hope without arrogance: I am confident I am going to win this nomination and I am confident I am going to win this election. Because I believe that the values I've touched on here today are the fundamental values of the American people. And I will do my level-best. I will continue to try my hardest in tough times and I will continue to lead the greatest, freest nation on the face of the Earth. But I need your support on Tuesday and I'll need it again in November.

Thank you all and may God bless our great country. (Applause.)



30TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.
Proprietary to the United Press International 1990
August 7, 1990, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Tennessee

LENGTH: 671 words

HEADLINE: Study finds students bored, watch too much television

BYLINE: BY SUE ALLISON

DATELINE: NASHVILLE, Tenn.

KEYWORD: NCSL-SCHOOLS

BODY:

A federal survey of 25,000 eighth graders, their parents and teachers found nearly half the students are bored and they spend far more time watching television than doing homework.

Christopher Cross, assistant secretary of education for research and improvement, told the National Conference of State Legislatures the same students will be surveyed every two years to find out how they are faring in school and at home.

'Most of our students aren't learning what they need to know,' Cross said.

He said U.S. schools are too large and impersonal and in many cases teachers do not help students plan their futures. Also, Cross said, parents are not involved in their children's educations.

'They are assigned little homework and they do even less,' he said. 'They spend four times as much time watching television as doing homework. They spend too much time after school unsupervised, and the more time they spend alone the worse their grades.'

Parents 'seldom ask' about school or check homework, Cross said.

'The level of parental involvement both with their children and their children's schools is frighteningly low,' he said. 'From the students' point of view, 43 percent say they have had such discussions with their parents only twice or less.'

But the blame should not be placed solely on parents, Cross told state lawmakers. Schools are not doing enough to encourage parental involvement, he said.

'Nearly two-thirds of the parents said they had never been contacted by officials at their child's eighth grade school about the student's academic program,' Cross said.



Proprietary to the United Press International, August 7, 1990

The key to improving schools is to "raise our expectations," he suggested. More children should be enrolled in higher math classes and then they should be motivated to learn, Cross said.

"Frankly, if they don't take it seriously, school becomes a sham. The data show that 47 percent of our eighth graders are bored at least half the time they are in school," he said. "What happened to the academic motivation of American students? "

He said the typical eighth grader watches more than 21 hours of television every week and spends less than six hours doing homework. The report also found 14 percent of the children cannot read at their grade level and one out of five cannot do basic arithmetic.

The study concluded that children from two-parent homes, where an adult is at home after school, perform better in school than the 14 percent who spend three hours or more alone every day.

"Of our eighth graders, 31 percent say their mother is rarely or never home when they arrive," he said. "Less than half say she usually is home. One in five usually return to an empty home.

"It doesn't matter who they are -- sons of lawyers or daughters of truck drivers -- their schooling suffers as a result. The study tells us that grades drop as daily unsupervised time exceeds one hour."

The survey indicates that 600,000 eighth graders are "in serious risk of educational catastrophe" and many of them will not graduate, Cross warned elected officials.

Among the findings are:

- 18 percent of the students had repeated at least one grade.
- Students from wealthier, better educated families are more likely to have better math and reading skills.
- 10 percent said someone had offered to sell them drugs at school.
- 83 percent live in English-only homes.
- The median income of the students' families was just under \$35,000.
- 22 percent live in single parent households.
- 37 percent of the children have a low self-esteem.
- Only 41 percent had mastered math skills traditionally taught in elementary and junior high school.
- Students with good grades are more likely to take part in extracurricular activities.
- 22.5 percent had been in a fight at school; 49 percent had something stolen and 11.8 percent do not feel safe at school.



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-- 82.5 percent are "very sure" they will graduate from high school.

To Doug

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M Leah Stoker

of Gallup

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