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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13828  
**Folder ID Number:** 13828-002

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**Folder Title:**  
BBQ--Ansonia, Connecticut 8/24/92 [OA 7579]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>

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Carol -  
Marshall  
Smith  
6510

From Mike Pacowta, President Chamber of Commerce  
203-735-7863  
Is fed-exing valley history book

Town settled in the late 1600's. Always been working class, mill town; brass.

Ansonia Copper and Brass still in existence

BF Goodrich used to be in Shelton; in 1975, an arsonist blew it up (largest arson case the FBI has ever investigated). The valley's economy went with it.

August 22nd -- dance being held in Warsaw Park; probably adults. call Tony RAJ-in-ell at 203-734-1447 for details (He does NOT know POTUS is coming, though)

From David Rifkin, Chamber of Commerce

Warsaw Park is run by St. Joseph's Church. It is home to bingo games, square dancing contects, ballroom dancing contests, wedding receptions, and carnivals on the surrounding lawn outdoors. There is something going on a few days prior to POTUS visit -- find out what it is!

President will be addressing a crowd from "the Valley", not just Ansonia. Used to be just a mill-town. Now corporate buildings are springing up slowly but surely, insurance companies have located there, as have industrial parks.

30% of Ansonia residents have lived there less than 5 years -- used to be just 2%.

Derby High School Red Raiders vs. the Ansonia H.S. Chargers; local football rivalry

National sports: Yankees, Mets, Red Sox; Giants.

If at all possible, tout the SBA who has saved a number of businesses (for anecdote about saving his business, call Jay Sheehy)

Although the numbers for personal income are way down, and numbers for unemployment are up, new car registrations for this year are up 49%.

School starts August 31 -- one week from POTUS visit.

Any deregulation language would be successful here. A local factory that makes cables is thinking of relocating to the Carolinas because of CT's red tape. The local community hospital is having trouble expanding due to regulations.

From Marshall Smith; x6510; Office of Political Affairs

Blue-collar town  
population: approx. 20,000  
town area: 6.2 square miles

Used to be brass and copper products producer  
Industry fell in the 60s and 70s -- doing better, but not like  
before  
Minor rebound in local economy; some industrial parks and places  
of technology

Democrat Mayor Tom Clifford

Large Polish community (2d largest in CT, next to New Britain)  
Large Italian community  
High minority population

Many areas of low-income housing

Recently, federal funds allowed for upgrade of passenger train  
line (goes into NYC), so they may look favorably at POTUS  
because of that.

Monday, August 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST  
DAN MCGROARTY

FROM: CAROL AARHUS

SUBJECT: CONNECTICUT COLOR, PART ONE

It is my understanding that the speech will be delivered to Chamber of Commerce types from Ansonia and surrounding communities, which lumped together, is more commonly referred to as "The Valley". Below are some "color" points:

#### Warsaw Park

- The speech will take place in a hall called Warsaw Park, which is run by St. Joseph's Church. Warsaw Park has hosted bingo games, square dancing contests, ballroom dancing, wedding receptions, and the like. There have also been carnivals held on the lawn surrounding the building. Two days before the speech (on the 22nd), Warsaw Park will be hosting a dance. Warsaw Park is in a residential area of town.
- A picnic lunch is expected to be the bill of fare for the day. The Chamber of Commerce is looking at a fried chicken box lunch, or some kind of sandwich combo.

#### Sports

- The two big rivals in the area are the Derby High School Red Raiders and the Ansonia High School Chargers. (School starts August 31) As for national teams, loyalty is pretty much divided between the Yankees, Mets, and Red Sox. As for football, overwhelming support goes to the Giants.

#### Ansonia Town History

- The town of Ansonia was founded in the latter part of the 1600s. It was formerly a mill town, working-class, specializing in brass and copper products. Much of that has gone the way of the dinosaur, although Ansonia Copper and Brass is still in business.

### Industry/Companies/Businesses

- B.F. Goodrich was a pretty big employer in Shelton, until 1975, when an arsonist blew it sky-high, and blew up the area's economy with it. Things haven't been quite the same ever since.
- United Technologies' various subsidiaries made Air Force jets and the Army's Sikorsky helicopters. General Dynamic's Electric Boat Shipyard in New London made the Navy's nuclear submarines. Textron-Lycoming (in the Valley) makes the M-1 tank engine.

### Ansonia Town Makeup

- Working-class
- Large Polish population (2d largest in CT, next to New Britain, CT)
- Large Italian population

### Connecticut State Points of Interest

- Pez candy is manufactured in Orange, CT
- Pepperidge Farm bread is made in Norwalk, CT
- The famous Wiffle Ball is made in Shelton, CT
- Eli Whitney (a Yalie) invented not only the cotton gin, but also rifles with interchangeable parts.
- P.T. Barnum is from Bridgeport, CT

### Connecticut politics

- POTUS's father was a Connecticut Senator
- The audience will be from the 3d and 5th Congressional Districts
- The Third District is represented by Rosa DeLauro(D)
- The Fifth District is represented by Gary Franks(R), a free-market conservative. The Almanac of American Politics reports that of the 25 black voting members of Congress, Franks was the only one to vote for the Gulf War resolution.

NOTE: Unfortunately, this trip has not yet been officially approved, so I was not able to contact other key people (i.e. head of VFW, head of Warsaw Park, Polish leaders, church leaders). Once I have been given the go-ahead to do so, you will receive another memo -- probably Tuesday afternoon.

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- POTUS will arrive Nolan Field for an open arrival, where they are planning to have the local high school marching band and cheerleaders, etc. pumping up the crowd. There will also be a people-lined motorcade route.
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- At Warsaw park, bingo is the first Saturday of every month.
- At the Ansonia v. Derby football games, some 10,000 people show up -- major community event.
- Fire service is all-volunteer
- Local hangout in downtown Ansonia is Vonete's (vah-NET-eez). It's a coffee shop/diner where people go for their morning cup of coffee and discuss the previous night's football game, etc.
- Major thing is issue of transformation from working-class mill town to corporate HQ/industrial parks, etc.

From Glen Flood, DODPA 703-695-0192

CT is the 8th largest in terms of defense contracts.

Top ten, in order -- CA, TX, MA, NY, VA, MO, FL, **CT**, OH, MD.

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Main mill river in Valley -- Naugatuck River

Largest employers in Valley -- Griffin Hospital  
Pitney Bowes

Largest employer in Ansonia -- The Farrell Corporation (remnant  
of the old steel works)

Largest exporter in Valley -- Pop-Fasteners (div. of Emhart)  
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They export pop rivets to all over  
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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

one Sawoff  
(p. 6)

△ 144,000 to 141,000  
state and local

△ 235,000 to 242,000  
manufacturing not  
private industry

NO CHANGES ON THIS PG.

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contracts. He knew I'd made a tough decision -- a decision, quite frankly, that would cost Connecticut -- to bring down the deficit by cutting ~~two~~ <sup>one</sup> Seawolf submarines. So when Bill Clinton came to town, on the eve of the Connecticut primary, he told citizens of this state exactly what he thought you'd want to hear. He swore to save the Seawolf.

Now, while he was here -- did he tell you about his plans to put our nation security on the line by carving out another \$60 billion dollars in defense cuts?

Did he tell you those cuts would throw another one million defense-industry employees -- thousands from right here in Connecticut -- out of work and onto welfare?

Or did he just smile, wave goodbye, and get back on the bus?

So there you have it: Bill Clinton will sink the Navy -- but somehow, he'll spare the Seawolf. //

I can't tell you what to think -- but I can tell you what I think. I owe you the straight story. I stake my claim on a simple philosophy: To lead a great nation ... you must first trust the people you lead.

This year, the choice is clear. It's a choice between two fundamentally different philosophies: "Of the government, by the government, for the government" versus "of the people, by the people, for the people."

I trust parents -- not the government -- to make the decisions that matter in life. //

DELIVER TO SR. STAFF OFFICE NOW!!

FAX TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

8-417-336-6832

FROM: CAROL AARHUS

WARSAW PARK / CONNECTICUT  
SPEECH CHANGES!

92 AUG 21 P7:46

9 pages

→ GET SOME SLEEP !!

August 20, 1992

02 AUG 21 P3:05

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: ANSONIA, CT. EVENT

On Monday, August 24, you will travel to Ansonia, Connecticut, where you will deliver luncheon remarks at the Warsaw Park Hall. Ansonia is a blue-collar town, with a good number of Polish-Americans.

The remarks focus on the economy, with a short reprise of the job training announcement you make earlier in the day in New Jersey.

The remarks also include a section on defense -- Clinton's promise on the Seawolf, contrasted with his plans to gut defense. Connecticut ranks 8th in the nation in defense contracts.

*Aarhus*  
 McGroarty/~~Bunton~~  
 August 20, 1992  
 1:30 p.m.  
 [CT]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WARSAW PARK LUNCHEON  
 ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT  
 AUGUST 24, 1992  
~~2:00 P.M.??~~ 1:25 P.M. ✓

Thank you, -----, for those kind words. [Acknowledgements.]

I want to ask you today to look ahead with me to the great contest that takes place this fall. No ... I'm not talking about *the Red Raiders vs. the Chargers at Nolan Field.* ~~Ansonia versus Derby at [max] Stadium.~~ I'm talking about the contest on November 3rd -- and the new course we'll set for the next four years and the new century beyond. ✓

We've witnessed a world of change. From Managua to Moscow, millions of men and women now celebrate a new birth of freedom. For the people here today -- people who came to America from the Old Country -- who prayed for this day to come, the change we've witnessed, this change we've worked for is a miracle come true.

There are those -- to quote the poet -- who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind, is nothing but a dream.

And they are right. It is the American Dream.

Today, our challenge is to bring that spirit home -- home from Warsaw, Poland to Warsaw Park. To focus this great nation on the new mission at hand. America has changed the world -- now we will change America. //

That's what November 3rd is all about. This election is about the big issues. About the issues that shape the world -- about the values close to home: I'm talking about family and

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faith -- about neighborhoods free from crime ... about a world free from fear. //

But we all know the number one worry today is the economy, it's jobs. Just as you can't drive a nail without a hammer, you can't build a dream without a job.

If you want to talk to the most productive workers in the world -- you don't have to brush up on your German, or take a crash course in Japanese. You can start right here in the U.S.A. -- because the American worker is the most productive worker in the world. //

That simple fact is worth pointing out because it can help us keep our economic problems in perspective. That's important - - because we're hearing an awful lot these days from folks who've got a vested interest in talking this economy down, feeding fears, treating what's temporary as terminal.

You know as well as I do, we want to bring unemployment down. For any worker without a job, the unemployment rate is 100%. But the economy is on the move. Inflation -- the stealth tax that once upon a time in the 70s ravaged your paycheck -- inflation is under control. Interest rates are at 20<sup>year</sup> lows. Inventories are down -- a sure sign that production lines will be gearing up to meet new demand. The signs point to recovery. The question to ask yourselves between now and November 3rd is this: Which candidate knows how to keep the economy up on its feet -- and which one would drive it to its knees. //



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The simple fact is, there is only one candidate for President who has lived a life beyond government ... who has known a call above political ambition. Once Bill Clinton got into office, the only way they got him out ... was when the voters kicked him out. //

My opponent's idea about creating jobs is to put people on the public payroll. There are 144,000 <sup>state and local</sup> government employees in Arkansas, and 235,000 in <sup>manufacturing</sup> private industry. That's the kind of ratio we'd expect to see in the old U.S.S.R. -- not the U.S.A. //

I come at things a different way. Long before I came to public service, I built a company ... I met a payroll ... took the risks ... made it work. And I happen to think that's not a bad qualification for being President. //

We know the world economy is changing -- and America must change with it if we want to compete. Think of the economic changes you've seen right here in Ansonia, from the brass and copper age, and the mills along the Naugatuck <sup>River</sup> -- to the new corporate headquarters and industrial parks across the Valley.

Right now, 1 in every 6 American manufacturing jobs are tied directly to <sup>exports</sup> ~~trade~~ -- and that doesn't count the economic ripple effect created when those workers pay the mortgage, buy a car or feed their kids. Since 1988, three-fifths\* of all our economic growth has come from people in other countries buying what's Made in America.

\* We can say "more than one-half" because half of 5 is 2.5 and 3 is greater than 2.5

We don't need more studies or statistics to prove that free trade is our future. America's real wealth isn't something we dig up from the ground -- it's the sweat and the smarts of the American worker. Yes, the world's coming our way -- but I know: we can play the game. //

As President, I've worked to create the new American markets from Mexico City to Moscow that mean new American jobs here in Ansonia and all across America. I'm convinced the answer is not to build a wall around our economy, not to put the government in charge -- but to use the government to help you -- literally -- go to work.

Earlier today in Union, New Jersey, I announced a dramatic initiative for new ~~in~~ job training. To help young people find that first job, a program I call the Youth Training Corps -- will get at-risk youth off the mean streets, and give them a second chance to build the skills they need to succeed. For older workers who've lost their jobs -- or worry that next pay envelope may contain a pink slip: we've developed a new concept called Skills Grants -- vouchers worth \$3000 dollars to be used toward the training program of their choice.

That's our approach to job training: Meaningful work -- not make-work. Real-world help ... for real jobs. //

That's an approach the other side can't match. The other side sees job training as just another reason to raise taxes. We see it as a way to raise self-esteem -- restore productivity and generate economic growth. //

Scully  
X5178

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You see, it's all part of a larger philosophy. Look at every big issue we face. You'll see a choice -- a choice between those who put their faith in everyday Americans, and those who put their faith in government.

Bill Clinton says he's all for free enterprise -- then he proposes the largest tax hike in history, much of it on the back of small business.

Bill Clinton says he wants smaller government -- but of all the thousands of government programs, he can find only one he's willing to cut: The honey bee subsidy.

[[And they could still get stung on that one.]]

Bill Clinton says he's for fiscal responsibility -- and then he comes out against the Balanced Budget Amendment.

That's what Bill Clinton says ... now let me tell you what a former Democratic candidate -- more recently, a Connecticut country innkeeper -- says about Bill Clinton. He says this year's Democratic ticket is a Trojan Horse -- and I quote: "They're much more liberal underneath -- and <sup>will</sup> ~~they'll~~ prove it when they're elected." ✓

That's not me using the "L" word -- that's George McGovern.

There's a temptation some find hard to resist, to be all things to all people. Remember the old movie, Zelig? The one about the guy who could slip on a new personality as easily as he could change his shirt? In a word, Zelig was slick.

Now, I think Bill Clinton has seen the movie. He knows Connecticut ranks 8th of all 50 states in terms of defense

NO CHANGES ON THIS PG.

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I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's schools: public, private or religious. //

I trust the people -- not the government -- to choose their own health care.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's child care. // When the other side says, "government knows best" -- I say: Parents know better. Parents know better than some bureaucrat in Washington, D.C. //

What we need now is someone who sees the new horizon -- someone who understands America's place in the world is never to be the patron of the past -- but the architect of the future.

I intend to spend the last 71 days of this campaign winning a mandate for the first 100 days of the next Congress. Send me a Congress I can work with ... a responsible Congress -- ready to do the will of the American people. Send me a Congress ready to do the will of the American people -- and we will get the job done. //

I will take my message to the American people -- and together we will do what's right for America. //

Thank you all for this warm welcome -- and may God bless this great nation, the United States of America.

# # #

# News

United States  
Department  
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:

Unemployment (202) 606-6392  
Employment 606-6559  
Media contact: 523-1913  
(After Aug. 28) 606-5902

USDL 92-529

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1992

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: JUNE 1992

Unemployment rates increased from May to June in 37 states, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The national unemployment rate rose from 7.5 to 7.8 percent over the same time period.

Employment on nonfarm payrolls was higher in June than a year earlier in 28 states. Nationally, employment increased by about 235,000 over the year.

Unemployment data for all states and the District of Columbia are available on a seasonally adjusted basis, thus permitting over-the-month comparisons. Nonfarm payroll employment data for states, as well as unemployment data for metropolitan areas, are only available on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis; therefore, comparisons of these data should be limited to the same month in earlier years. Over-the-month comparisons of not-seasonally-adjusted data may be affected by seasonal changes and thus could present a misleading picture of underlying economic trends.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Oklahoma had the largest increase in its unemployment rate over the month--1.5 percentage points--and three East Coast states (Delaware, Maine, and New York) each had increases of 1.3 percentage points. Thirteen other states had increases between 0.5 and 0.9 percentage point. Only Virginia and Iowa had decreases as large as 0.5 point, and no state showed a decline of as much as 1 percentage point. (See table 1.)

Eleven states had June unemployment rates of 8.5 percent or higher. West Virginia again had the highest jobless rate--11.4 percent. Next were Rhode Island (9.7 percent), Alaska (9.6 percent), and California (9.5 percent). Nebraska and South Dakota had the lowest unemployment rates--both at 3.5 percent. Kansas (4.3 percent), Hawaii (4.6 percent), and Utah (4.8 percent) were the only other states with jobless rates below 5.0 percent. (See the map.)

Much of the nation's unemployment in June was concentrated in just a few large states. Eight of the 11 most populous states had unemployment rates that were higher than the national average. (See the bottom portion of table 1.) These eight states accounted for about half (51 percent) of total U.S. unemployment.

Metropolitan Area Unemployment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Of the 271 metropolitan areas for which June data are available, 79 areas had unemployment rates of 8.5 percent and higher, while 33 areas had rates below 5.0 percent. The highest rate was in Modesto, Calif. (17.9 percent), followed closely by McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Tex. (17.5 percent), and then by Stockton and Bakersfield, Calif. (15.9 and 15.3 percent, respectively). The lowest rates were in Iowa City, Iowa (2.2 percent), Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (2.4 percent), and Madison, Wis. (2.8 percent). (See table 4.)

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments, rose by 2 percent or more between June of 1991 and 1992 in four states--Arkansas (3.0 percent), Utah (2.5 percent), Idaho (2.4 percent), and Kansas (2.2 percent). Texas led all the states in terms of absolute increases with an over-the-year gain of 75,000 jobs.

Over-the-year employment declines were reported in 22 states and the District of Columbia. The largest on a percentage basis were in Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island; these six East Coast states accounted for 460,000 lost jobs. (See table 3.)

Employment declines in the goods-producing sector continued to be widespread. Two-thirds of the states reported over-the-year job losses in manufacturing, and over half had losses in construction. Job gains in the service-producing sector were concentrated in the services industry, where more than four-fifths of the states reported job growth, and in government, with gains in two-thirds of the states. Two-thirds of the states had employment decreases in transportation and public utilities, and over half had declines in trade.

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The State and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release for July 1992 will be issued on Wednesday, September 16, 1992.

242,000

Table 3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected industry division, not seasonally adjusted  
(In thousands)

State	Total 1												Construction						Manufacturing						Transportation and public utilities					
	1991		1992		1991		1992		1991		1992		1991		1992		1991		1992		1991		1992							
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992						
Alabama.....	1,664.3	1,652.9	1,664.4	1,666.5	1,664.5	1,666.5	79.4	79.4	81.4	75.4	81.4	75.4	379.9	381.2	382.8	383.5	84.0	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2						
Alaska.....	407.6	407.6	407.6	407.6	407.6	407.6	10.3	10.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8						
Arizona.....	1,508.7	1,508.7	1,477.7	1,477.3	1,477.3	76.9	76.9	80.0	78.2	81.7	78.2	80.0	176.2	168.4	176.4	168.3	81.0	79.0	81.4	79.2	81.4	79.2	81.4	79.2						
Arkansas.....	966.3	966.3	961.7	969.6	969.6	35.0	35.0	38.5	36.8	40.0	36.8	40.0	233.2	238.5	238.5	235.2	238.5	235.2	238.5	235.2	238.5	235.2	238.5	235.2						
California.....	12,531.1	12,330.9	12,564.6	12,335.7	12,335.7	552.4	518.9	562.0	519.4	2,026.2	1,940.9	2,025.1	1,940.9	2,025.1	1,940.9	2,025.1	1,940.9	2,025.1	1,940.9	2,025.1	1,940.9	2,025.1	1,940.9	2,025.1						
Colorado.....	1,534.6	1,559.8	1,555.4	1,577.0	1,577.0	65.7	76.5	69.3	65.3	80.3	48.9	48.9	184.2	181.4	185.9	182.2	181.4	185.9	182.2	181.4	185.9	182.2	181.4	185.9						
Connecticut.....	1,514.5	1,514.5	1,514.5	1,514.5	1,514.5	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	323.6	311.8	324.8	311.8	324.8	311.8	324.8	311.8	324.8	311.8	324.8	311.8						
District of Columbia.....	345.8	339.1	348.7	343.0	343.0	18.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.1	17.1	17.1	71.2	68.1	71.2	68.1	71.2	68.1	71.2	68.1	71.2	68.1	71.2	68.1						
Florida.....	678.6	670.1	685.2	676.1	676.1	9.3	9.3	11.2	11.2	9.3	11.2	9.3	14.9	14.6	15.0	14.6	15.0	14.6	15.0	14.6	15.0	14.6	15.0	14.6						
Georgia.....	5,315.6	5,284.4	5,286.5	5,255.5	5,255.5	278.1	253.9	253.9	253.9	278.1	253.9	253.9	492.8	485.4	491.6	485.4	491.6	485.4	491.6	485.4	491.6	485.4	491.6	485.4						
Hawaii.....	2,945.0	2,953.4	2,962.7	2,962.9	2,962.9	126.2	119.4	127.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	540.5	543.0	543.0	544.2	544.2	544.2	544.2	544.2	544.2	544.2	544.2	544.2	544.2						
Idaho.....	537.2	542.0	539.1	541.7	541.7	33.7	31.9	33.9	33.9	31.9	33.9	31.9	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3						
Illinois.....	3,963.0	4,008.9	4,033.7	4,133.4	4,133.4	19.9	20.5	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	61.7	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5						
Indiana.....	5,251.3	5,224.1	5,266.6	5,240.1	5,240.1	203.3	204.3	207.6	207.6	207.6	207.6	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2						
Iowa.....	2,512.6	2,547.6	2,512.6	2,549.1	2,549.1	118.4	116.3	122.7	120.2	120.2	120.2	614.2	620.4	620.4	614.2	620.4	614.2	620.4	614.2	620.4	614.2	620.4	614.2	620.4						
Kansas.....	1,252.0	1,256.2	1,254.6	1,255.6	1,255.6	47.5	46.3	50.8	48.9	48.9	48.9	234.0	228.9	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0						
Kentucky.....	1,102.6	1,125.5	1,101.7	1,123.8	1,123.8	42.3	46.7	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2	184.1	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0						
Louisiana.....	1,480.3	1,492.5	1,477.4	1,491.2	1,491.2	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	186.2	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5						
Maine.....	1,624.8	1,622.9	1,622.9	1,626.2	1,626.2	22.3	20.4	24.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2						
Maryland.....	513.4	512.0	525.2	521.3	521.3	27.3	20.4	24.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2						
Massachusetts.....	2,113.0	2,061.9	2,125.9	2,071.7	2,071.7	133.1	124.6	136.1	126.4	126.4	126.4	192.4	184.7	193.8	186.4	190.5	186.4	190.5	186.4	190.5	186.4	190.5	186.4	190.5						
Michigan.....	2,771.1	2,887.1	2,889.4	2,793.8	2,793.8	80.6	72.2	84.3	74.6	84.3	74.6	487.2	465.8	465.8	465.8	465.8	465.8	465.8	465.8	465.8	465.8	465.8	465.8	465.8						
Minnesota.....	3,905.3	3,887.1	3,898.4	3,893.9	3,893.9	132.4	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5	904.5						
Missouri.....	2,159.9	2,175.5	2,167.3	2,188.0	2,188.0	77.3	77.8	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	394.9	393.4	401.0	398.7	401.0	398.7	401.0	398.7	401.0	398.7	401.0	398.7	401.0						
Montana.....	935.4	943.3	937.5	941.0	941.0	34.6	36.0	35.3	37.4	35.3	37.4	243.1	247.2	248.2	249.4	248.2	249.4	248.2	249.4	248.2	249.4	248.2	249.4	248.2						
Nebraska.....	2,310.0	2,304.7	2,306.2	2,303.2	2,303.2	88.8	88.6	93.0	92.6	92.6	92.6	416.1	411.0	411.0	416.5	411.0	416.5	411.0	416.5	411.0	416.5	411.0	416.5	411.0						
Nevada.....	303.8	308.9	310.1	316.0	316.0	11.2	12.0	12.5	12.9	12.5	12.9	21.3	21.4	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1						
New Hampshire.....	741.1	745.2	742.5	746.7	746.7	28.1	28.6	29.5	29.6	29.5	29.6	98.8	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3						
New Jersey.....	632.2	648.3	635.0	645.3	645.3	41.2	42.5	41.8	43.6	43.6	43.6	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3						
New Mexico.....	477.9	473.1	486.8	478.4	478.4	16.1	16.1	18.4	16.7	18.4	16.7	98.3	97.2	98.8	97.2	98.8	97.2	98.8	97.2	98.8	97.2	98.8	97.2	98.8						
New York.....	3,514.4	3,406.7	3,551.6	3,454.3	3,454.3	125.5	105.5	128.1	108.2	108.2	108.2	563.0	534.0	567.8	537.8	537.8	537.8	537.8	537.8	537.8	537.8	537.8	537.8	537.8						
North Carolina.....	5,514.9	5,590.5	5,585.2	5,589.5	5,589.5	28.2	28.6	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	41.5	40.7	41.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7						
North Dakota.....	7,944.7	7,758.0	8,000.1	7,817.5	7,817.5	283.1	283.1	283.1	283.1	283.1	283.1	1,063.1	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4	1,072.4						
Ohio.....	3,072.8	3,089.4	3,085.4	3,104.0	3,104.0	149.9	141.0	151.5	141.9	151.5	141.9	819.0	830.0	823.9	834.5	834.5	834.5	834.5	834.5	834.5	834.5	834.5	834.5	834.5						
Oklahoma.....	272.3	277.6	273.3	277.9	277.9	10.6	11.3	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	17.4	17.7	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0						
Oregon.....	4,836.6	4,809.2	4,857.3	4,825.6	4,825.6	177.4	171.7	185.7	189.7	189.7	189.7	1,066.3	1,052.5	1,076.7	1,056.8	1,056.8	1,056.8	1,056.8	1,056.8	1,056.8	1,056.8	1,056.8	1,056.8	1,056.8						
Pennsylvania.....	1,205.6	1,205.0	1,208.9	1,201.4	1,201.4	58.2	57.9	53.0	52.4	52.4	52.4	41.5	40.7	41.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7						
Rhode Island.....	1,271.1	1,271.1	1,268.4	1,268.0	1,268.0	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	207.7	208.1	212.9	214.1	214.1	214.1	214.1	214.1	214.1	214.1	214.1	214.1	214.1						
South Carolina.....	5,105.6	5,048.5	5,120.3	5,081.7	5,081.7	133.6	111.4	121.1	121.1	121.1	121.1	971.9	952.0	980.4	954.4	954.4	954.4	954.4	954.4	954.4	954.4	954.4	954.4	954.4						
South Dakota.....	426.7	418.0	428.5	418.0	418.0	13.0	11.6	14.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7						
Tennessee.....	1,524.8	1,504.6	1,528.5	1,502.0	1,502.0	91.2	78.9	89.7	78.4	89.7	78.4	366.8	366.1	369.2	366.6	366.6	366.6	366.6	366.6	366.6	366.6	366.6	366.6	366.6						
Texas.....	2,999.0	2,805.6	3,004.1	2,809.1	2,809.1	12.2	12.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	34.7	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8						
Utah.....	2,185.1	2,189.6	2,184.3																											

Table 3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected industry division, not seasonally adjusted-Continued  
(In thousands)

State	Trade						Finance, insurance, and real estate						Services						Government					
	1991		1992		1991		1992		1991		1992		1991		1992		1991		1992		1991		1992	
	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June		
Alabama.....	355.5	356.0	356.2	356.5	72.7	72.7	72.1	73.3	72.5	322.7	322.6	323.9	323.9	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	
Alaska.....	47.1	47.9	48.6	49.8	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.1	35.2	35.2	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	
Arizona.....	373.5	372.3	371.0	369.4	93.2	91.9	92.2	92.6	92.6	40.6	40.6	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	
Arkansas.....	207.2	212.4	209.5	214.5	38.3	39.1	38.6	39.2	39.6	197.4	200.2	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	
California.....	2,899.5	2,837.3	2,913.5	2,867.0	822.7	809.0	822.7	808.8	3,444.7	3,455.4	3,455.1	3,452.0	2,111.1	2,111.1	2,111.1	2,111.1	2,111.1	2,111.1	2,111.1	2,111.1	2,111.1	2,111.1	2,111.1	
Colorado.....	369.3	376.3	376.9	382.4	95.7	98.2	97.5	99.4	413.5	418.6	425.3	430.0	289.9	294.6	283.8	288.1	289.9	294.6	283.8	288.1	289.9	294.6		
Connecticut.....	340.6	341.1	343.8	335.7	147.6	149.1	149.1	144.7	416.4	410.3	419.9	413.4	213.3	211.4	211.2	209.2	213.3	211.4	211.2	209.2	213.3	211.4		
Delaware.....	74.5	73.3	77.0	75.5	32.6	32.4	33.0	32.9	85.4	85.0	85.5	85.8	49.2	48.6	48.2	48.6	49.2	48.6	48.2	48.6	49.2	48.6		
District of Columbia.....	58.0	55.9	58.8	56.1	35.0	34.8	33.1	25.1	253.7	253.0	253.0	253.0	279.7	280.7	285.8	287.1	279.7	280.7	285.8	287.1	279.7	280.7		
Florida.....	1,402.3	1,361.3	1,392.2	1,351.1	359.1	347.6	359.2	347.7	1,620.2	1,660.1	1,620.5	1,658.9	811.0	800.4	862.9	811.8	811.0	800.4	862.9	811.8	811.0	800.4		
Georgia.....	731.9	731.8	734.8	732.8	153.7	152.6	154.7	153.2	637.6	649.8	645.2	653.9	544.3	545.6	544.8	545.3	544.3	545.6	544.8	545.3	544.3	545.6		
Hawaii.....	135.1	135.3	136.3	135.4	37.4	37.8	37.9	37.9	156.3	159.0	157.4	159.7	111.9	114.9	109.7	112.9	111.9	114.9	109.7	112.9	111.9	114.9		
Idaho.....	100.2	103.0	101.6	104.1	20.6	21.7	20.8	21.6	84.4	87.4	87.2	89.1	86.1	89.6	86.5	88.5	86.1	89.6	86.5	88.5	86.1	89.6		
Illinois.....	1,251.8	1,245.6	1,261.4	1,252.1	378.4	377.3	382.3	380.2	1,360.5	1,366.9	1,376.8	1,380.9	785.3	774.5	764.7	753.1	785.3	774.5	764.7	753.1	785.3	774.5		
Indiana.....	595.7	602.7	598.1	606.6	124.8	126.1	126.9	127.8	533.5	537.6	535.7	532.2	385.5	385.2	367.0	365.8	385.5	385.2	367.0	365.8	385.5	385.2		
Iowa.....	314.7	318.0	317.2	319.5	71.6	73.1	72.8	74.2	299.5	304.9	297.3	301.1	227.0	227.6	223.4	222.6	227.0	227.6	223.4	222.6	227.0	227.6		
Kansas.....	269.6	271.6	271.8	274.6	58.7	58.2	59.4	58.6	247.7	249.5	247.3	249.5	182.0	182.6	182.6	182.6	182.0	182.6	182.6	182.6	182.0	182.6		
Kentucky.....	350.6	355.2	355.4	357.5	62.2	62.6	62.9	63.0	336.8	340.5	340.5	343.6	275.6	275.6	271.8	262.7	275.6	275.6	271.8	262.7	275.6	275.6		
Louisiana.....	372.0	370.8	375.0	371.6	79.4	79.3	79.3	79.3	382.9	386.7	383.1	387.2	339.9	341.2	334.4	341.7	339.9	341.2	334.4	341.7	339.9	341.2		
Maine.....	125.7	125.8	131.3	129.5	25.0	25.3	25.3	26.2	103.5	105.2	103.5	103.5	89.7	98.1	96.4	96.4	89.7	98.1	96.4	96.4	89.7	98.1		
Maryland.....	510.1	494.2	517.0	500.1	130.7	136.7	132.2	127.4	621.3	613.2	628.6	620.8	423.2	418.9	415.1	410.1	423.2	418.9	415.1	410.1	423.2	418.9		
Massachusetts.....	689.3	672.7	691.2	681.8	202.3	198.7	198.7	200.1	893.8	901.7	899.5	906.8	593.6	587.5	581.3	581.3	593.6	587.5	581.3	581.3	593.6	587.5		
Michigan.....	931.4	917.6	924.2	919.8	189.4	187.2	187.2	189.2	747.9	743.0	749.0	749.0	544.0	544.0	544.0	544.0	544.0	544.0	544.0	544.0	544.0	544.0		
Minnesota.....	518.3	517.4	523.7	523.9	127.1	128.1	128.1	129.2	390.2	390.2	390.2	390.2	287.7	287.7	287.7	287.7	287.7	287.7	287.7	287.7	287.7	287.7		
Mississippi.....	196.7	199.2	198.0	200.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.2	165.0	165.0	165.0	165.0	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9		
Missouri.....	548.3	546.1	554.7	551.5	137.0	135.2	138.2	136.9	411.3	416.3	416.3	416.3	300.5	300.5	300.5	300.5	300.5	300.5	300.5	300.5	300.5	300.5		
Montana.....	80.7	82.6	83.4	84.8	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.3	76.2	79.2	79.1	81.5	74.4	72.2	72.2	72.2	74.4	72.2	72.2	72.2	74.4	72.2		
Nebraska.....	187.0	184.4	187.6	184.1	48.4	48.8	48.8	49.1	181.3	181.0	181.6	181.6	148.3	153.4	144.2	150.7	148.3	153.4	144.2	150.7	148.3	153.4		
Nevada.....	127.6	130.8	129.1	131.1	29.0	29.3	29.3	29.5	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	82.7	86.3	82.7	86.3	82.7	86.3	82.7	86.3	82.7	86.3		
New Carolina.....	116.4	112.5	121.0	115.5	30.7	30.4	31.0	31.0	123.4	126.3	128.6	129.7	73.9	73.4	71.6	70.9	73.9	73.4	71.6	70.9	73.9	73.4		
New Hampshire.....	138.7	139.0	140.1	140.1	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	116.1	117.5	117.5	117.5	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3		
New Jersey.....	818.7	782.6	833.7	796.9	229.8	226.2	226.2	226.2	592.9	566.1	566.1	566.1	418.9	418.9	418.9	418.9	418.9	418.9	418.9	418.9	418.9	418.9		
New Mexico.....	139.0	140.1	140.1	140.1	26.0	26.2	26.3	26.5	112.5	113.6	113.6	113.6	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3		
New York.....	1,606.0	1,553.6	1,627.8	1,575.5	757.2	738.4	738.4	746.0	861.6	861.6	861.6	861.6	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9		
North Carolina.....	704.5	696.5	708.4	700.3	135.1	136.2	136.2	137.9	568.6	568.6	568.6	568.6	431.3	431.3	431.3	431.3	431.3	431.3	431.3	431.3	431.3	431.3		
North Dakota.....	72.5	74.0	72.8	74.2	12.7	13.0	12.9	13.0	70.4	73.1	71.0	73.5	67.4	67.4	65.6	65.7	67.4	67.4	65.6	65.7	67.4	67.4		
Ohio.....	1,156.5	1,140.0	1,166.4	1,150.1	257.4	256.7	260.2	259.5	1,206.2	1,214.4	1,218.6	1,226.1	745.7	752.5	721.8	729.5	745.7	752.5	721.8	729.5	745.7	752.5		
Oklahoma.....	284.6	286.5	287.7	287.7	60.3	60.4	60.9	61.0	223.6	223.6	223.6	223.6	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7		
Oregon.....	312.4	314.9	316.5	318.7	82.4	85.7	83.4	86.6	236.7	236.7	236.7	236.7	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.1		
Pennsylvania.....	1,156.2	1,161.1	1,167.1	1,165.3	301.2	301.4	304.5	303.5	1,469.8	1,466.2	1,466.0	1,466.0	1,095.3	1,095.3	1,095.3	1,095.3	1,095.3	1,095.3	1,095.3	1,095.3	1,095.3	1,095.3		
Rhode Island.....	89.8	87.5	91.2	88.2	26.5	25.1	26.7	25.1	129.2	131.1	127.7	129.0	61.4	61.4	61.8	61.8	61.4	61.4	61.8	61.8	61.4	61.8		
South Carolina.....	344.7	335.9	349.1	338.4	66.5	65.4	66.9	65.8	299.0	304.6	303.0	304.9	291.2	288.1	283.2	281.7	291.2	288.1	283.2	281.7	291.2	288.1		
South Dakota.....	79.4	80.2	80.8	81.6	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.9	74.8	76.0	77.2	77.8	65.3	66.9	64.7	65.7	65.3	66.9	64.7	65.7	65.3	66.9		
Tennessee.....	509.4	512.6	512.1	515.8	109.1	105.6	104.9	104.5	401.7	401.7	401.7	401.7	304.9	304.9	304.9	304.9	304.9	304.9	304.9	304.9	304.9	304.9		
Texas.....	1,732.7	1,763.7	1,763.7	1,763.7	428.9	430.1	428.9	431.7	1,330.8	1,330.8	1,330.8	1,330.8	1,011.1	1,011.1	1,011.1	1,011.1	1,011.1	1,011.1	1,011.1	1,011.1	1,011.1	1,011.1		
Utah.....	177.2	182.0	180.3	184.6	35.2	37.7	35.9	36.0	151.0	151.0	151.0	151.0	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2		
Vermont.....	56.4	57.2	57.9	59.0	12.2	11.8	12.3	11.8	45.4	46.9	46													

June 91.9  
 June 89.8  
 June 48.8  
 June 48.4

Arkansas  
 State + Local Arkansas  
 June 140.7  
 June 23.0  
 June 23.1  
 June 138.2

Arkansas  
 State + Local Arkansas  
 June 1992 p  
 The  
 June 1991

Employment  
 Paul Chaston, BLS

8/24/92

# In Job Strength, Manufacturing Eclipse

By Barbara Vobejda  
Washington Post Staff Writer

To some, the numbers carry ominous signals—a dangerous slide in the American industrial base and an exploding demand for public services. To others, they merely reflect what we should already know: that the economy is undergoing a fundamental restructuring.

Whatever the implications, the figures are there in black and white: For the first time in history, the number of manufacturing jobs in this country has dropped below the number of government jobs.

Those numbers, and the changes they represent, resonate a bit louder in a campaign season, when the presidential contenders are arguing over how to restore the nation's manufacturing sector, decrying the evils of bloated government and pledging to eliminate federal jobs.

"The trends are very, very significant," said Larry Chimerine, a senior adviser at the economic forecasting firm DRI/McGraw Hill. He argues that the figures reflect both a loss of competitiveness for the nation and its failure to create new employment opportunities outside of government.

"The real serious question this country has to deal with is how to build up private-sector jobs," he said.

In its monthly release of employment figures, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports that in October last year, the number of government jobs—federal, state and local—grew to 18,410,000, surpassing manufacturing jobs, which had fallen to 18,388,000.

The most recent statistics, which are preliminary, show an even greater gap, with government employees growing to 18.6 million in July, partly as a result of summer jobs programs, while manufacturing jobs fell to 18.2 million.

The issues raised by these numbers landed front and center this summer as the political parties fought over platform planks and the candidates competed over how to best put people back to work and cut government waste.

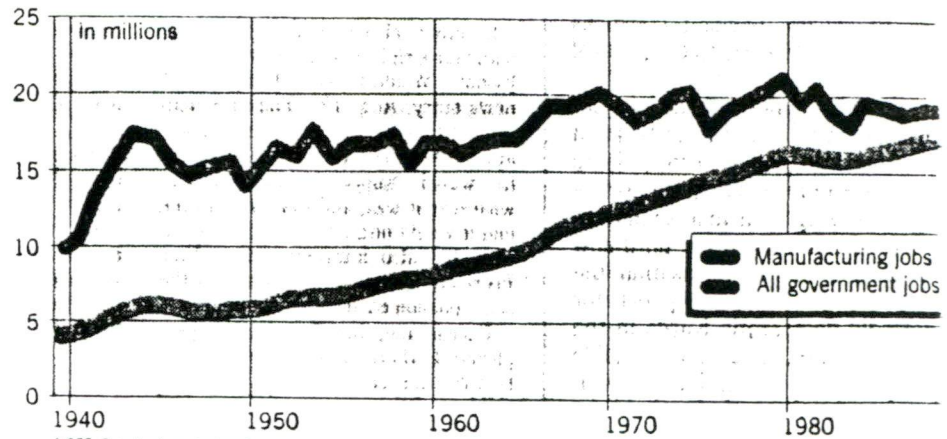
Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton has said he would eliminate 100,000 federal jobs over the next eight years, relying primarily on attrition rather than layoffs. The Bush administration has said it plans to cut 162,095 civilian jobs in the next fiscal year alone.

While federal jobs have been placed on the chopping block by the candidates, they are the single component of government employment that has not grown. Since Bush took office in January 1989, the number of federal employees has dropped slightly, by about 1,000, to 2,959,000. In that same period, the number of state and local government employees across the country has grown by nearly 1 million, to 15.4 million.

Both presidential candidates have said they would revitalize the nation's manufacturing base as a way of creating high-wage jobs.

Since Clinton was first elected governor in 1978, manufacturing jobs in Arkansas have risen by about 11 percent; at the same time, government jobs there have risen nearly twice that much.

## GROWTH IN GOVERNMENT JOBS



Both presidential candidates have pledged that if elected they would cut federal government workers and create jobs by reviving the nation's industrial base. During their tenures, the total number of government workers has risen, about 20 percent in Arkansas since Gov. Bill Clinton first took office there in 1979 and 5 percent nationally since President Bush was inaugurated in 1989. Manufacturing jobs have declined 5 percent nationally during the Bush administration. In Arkansas, manufacturing jobs have increased 11 percent since Clinton was first sworn in. Experts caution about comparing state and national employment figures because each is subject to a different set of variables.

Clinton	
ARKANSAS	
Manufacturing	
Jan. 1979	212,400
• Jan. 1992	235,300
Total government (federal, state, local)	
Jan. 1979	138,800
• Jan. 1992	166,300
State and local government	
Jan. 1979	119,000
• Jan. 1992	143,900

June data (241.5) released for Aug. JD FOSTER LINDA REILLY CEA  
141,000  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bush	
UNITED STATES	
Manufacturing	
Jan. 1989	19,391,000
Jan. 1992	18,131,000
Total government (federal, state, local)	
Jan. 1989	17,574,000
Jan. 1992	18,423,000
Federal government	
Jan. 1989	2,960,000
Jan. 1992	2,959,000

The Bush tenure has seen manufacturing jobs decline nationally and total government jobs increase.

State and national figures are not directly comparable because of the variables involved.

In both manufacturing and government, the national trends have been gradual. Total government employees in the mid-1950s numbered just under 7 million, growing to about 10 million a decade later and 15 million by the late 1970s.

Some of the government job growth in the past decade is the result of a shift of federal responsibilities to state and local governments, where employees have been added. It also coincided with economic growth in

many states and communities, which made it possible to hire additional teachers, health care workers, police officers and prison guards.

"It was partly just normal growth in a normal economy growing," Chimerine said. "Now it's a recession, even as manufacturing employees rebounds in healthier times, the continued growth of government is unlikely that manufacturing will again take job expansion."

Poles = Italvans

some hispanics

In 1955, Valley was flooded  
Prescott Bush came to visit

tough times, etc.

cultural strength

Now we're in tough times  
another Bush here  
pull through

## ACKS.

- John Rowland, Ch. of Victory '92 will be holding protest @ his house
- Cong. Gary Franks
- Mayor Tom Hallihan (D) - supported us in '88
- Ch. of COC David Rifkin
- Pres. of COC Mike Pacowta
- Richard Foley, State GOP Ch.



OFFICE OF  
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE  
**COVER PAGE**

TO: CAROL

FROM: DAVE

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 4  
*(including cover page)*

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

MESSAGE:

BACKROUND info.  
Don't know if  
this will be helpful.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

## PREFACE

The 1980's was a decade of change for the Valley Community that includes the towns of Arsonia, Derby, Shelton, Seymour, Oxford and Beacon Falls.

The transformation of the Valley from a manufacturing, milltown community to a more affluent bedroom community with a more diverse population and employer base began with the completion of the dual highway Route 8 in the early 1980's. The new highway cut through the heart of the Valley to connect Interstate 95 in the south with Interstate 84 in the center of the state providing a north, south transportation link.

Prior to 1980, the Valley had seen little change for more than 40 years. The primarily Italian, Irish, Polish and Russian/Ukrainian families that had emigrated and located in the Valley early in the century were non-mobile with most members of their large nuclear families living their entire lives in the community. Residents who lived in the Valley worked in the Valley, shopped in the Valley and used Valley services.

The communities wage earners were employed primarily in several large metals, rubber and heavy manufacturing firms. Many of the firms were locally owned. Valley residents earned the highest factory worker incomes in the state. The culture was fiscally and philosophically conservative. And, even though roughly equidistant from three of the states largest cities, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury - all 12 miles or less away - and less than 60 miles from New York City - the community remained insular and sheltered as if in a cocoon.

The communities economic crisis began in the 1970's as the manufacturing firms, experiencing the pressures of decreased demand and foreign and domestic competition, began an accelerated process of restructuring their product lines and downsizing their workforce. By 1990, some would be out of business and most others would be one-quarter to one-third their size at their peak. In 1975, the nation's largest arson fire destroyed Shelton's Sponge Rubber products plant putting almost 2,000 out of work overnight.

The communities unemployment rate reached 18% and the two decade designation of the community as economically depressed reached its peak in the late 1970's. The economic depression was compounded by a community image problem fueled by a community lack of self-esteem and inferiority complex.

The construction of Route 8, started in the late 70's and completed in the early 1980's cracked the cocoon that had shielded the Valley and began a period of unprecedented change, development and growth. Slow at first, the pace of change increased exponentially as the 80's progressed.

In the mid 1980's, the community underwent a rapid and dramatic metamorphosis matched by few communities across the nation. The community which for decades had provided jobs primarily for its residents emerged as a bedroom community with as many people living in the community and working elsewhere as the number living and working in the community.

The new highway had haxed the advantages of the region to both commercial and residential prospectors. Available and inexpensive land coupled with rural

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Page 2

living in a pastoral setting and a close commute to major Connecticut cities as well as all of Fairfield County and New York City acted as a magnet.

A new community emerged. The Valley became a haven for young, upwardly mobile professionals seeking value and homes and a suburban community and life. In a period of a few years in the mid 1980's, the influx of new better educated more affluent residents resulted in the Valley separating into two disparate groups that coexisted with little contact and no bridge between them. One population group was made-up of the traditional Valleyite, basically blue-collar and comfortable with the community and cultural status-quo. The other group, better educated and philosophically progressive, best described as representative of the classic yuppie culture of the 1980's. As the 1980's drew to a close, this group made up as much as one-third of the population.

The influx of new companies, bringing with them new services and high-tech jobs, changed the color of the Valley's wedding color from blue, to white, to gold. The Valley had become a land of golden opportunity with the new high paying jobs added to the remaining high paying manufacturing jobs.

The complexion of the community changed. Population growth exceeded the state average by almost 50%. Almost half of the households reported incomes of \$50,000 or more. Home values doubled in less than seven years. Retail sales by Valley businesses more than doubled in the 1980's reaching almost \$1 billion a year. The suburban community retained its cultural values and as a result remained a very safe suburban community with only one of every sixty residents hit by a crime each year as compared to one in seven in the urban cities surrounding the Valley and one in ten nationally.

The ability to maintain a safe community with a low crime rate will be enhanced by a three year federal grant awarded to a new regional drug coordinating agency. The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention Community Partnership grant of about \$900,000 awarded in October 1991, is one of only 251 awarded nationally under the demonstration grant program. The grant was awarded to the Valley Substance Abuse Action Council to mobilize the community in a prevention effort with specific objectives of youth involvement and reducing substance abuse by at least 15 percent in a three-year period.

As the recession affected the nation's economy and staggered the Northeast as the 1990's began, the Valley community held its own with the economic picture reflecting a flat to a slightly declining economy. The Valley's geographic location, the qualities and characteristics that made the Valley the location of choice in its early history and more recently for corporate development, residential construction and the place to live and work will produce rapid recovery as the economy rebounds and result in the Valley again leading the state in most economic and demographic indicators into the next century.

Maximizing the Valley's potential will not be without challenges. As residents turn away from the urban cities that surround the Valley because of their image, crime and economic problems, the Valley must be positioned to meet their needs and expectations locally. These needs and expectations will include a high quality of life, employment opportunities, a variety of quality retail stores and services and quality human, health and social service providers. To fully achieve the opportunity available as we move to the year 2000, a number of community agenda issues require attention.

.. the need for developing a regional community vision and plan that focuses on

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Page 3

future and where the community should be positioned.

- .. the need for a regional, comprehensive economic development strategy and approach.
- .. the need for a structured and coordinated community planning process that addresses both economic and human and social service planning.
- .. the need to improve the community's perceived image internally and with others.
- .. the need to insure that the community retains its suburban complexion and the attributes and characteristics that have made it the location of choice to live and work.
- .. the need to maintain the community's safe environment and low crime rate.
- .. the need to integrate the new bedroom community residents with the Valley's traditional residents - and to invite and encourage them to become an integral part of our community, to volunteer here, to become active in local government, to participate in community activities and to shop here and use community services.



OFFICE OF  
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE  
**COVER PAGE**

TO: CAROL

FROM: DAVID

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 3  
*(including cover page)*

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

MESSAGE:  
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# Bush to retrace dad's '52 footsteps through Valley

By Marianne V. Stochmal  
Naugatuck Valley Bureau Chief

**ANSONIA** — When people crowd into Warsaw Park and Nolan Field Monday, it'll mark the second time area residents have gathered to hear a Bush address.

The first was on Sept. 15, 1952, and the speaker was Prescott Bush, known then as a U.S. Senate nominee, but better known now as the president's late father.

President Bush is expected to speak at a Valley Chamber of Commerce picnic lunch at 1 p.m. Monday at Warsaw Park, and to greet the public at 2 p.m. at Nolan Field.

According to records and the recollections of city Republicans,

Prescott Bush addressed the city GOP caucus at Ansonia High School in 1952.

Former Mayor William J. Menna, a Republican, said the president has the same quality his father had: charisma.

As a 23-year-old vice chairman of the Young Republicans for the New England Council, Menna, now 69, heard Prescott Bush's speech. He recalled it as "very exciting."

"I had the opportunity of meeting him," Menna said. "I also worked on his campaign. Prescott Bush was a gentleman, a fantastic senator. His son has charisma just like his father."

In his address in 1952, Prescott

Bush echoed a promise made in the Republican national platform that the party would fight to help people retain the social and economic gains they had won.

Much the same way that President Bush is pointing to foreign policy accomplishments and pledging a continued effort to work for peace, Prescott Bush promised "prosperity based on peace, not on war; prosperity based on a peaceful growing America, not bought with the blood of American boys in Korea."

Pasquale "Pat" Pepe recalled Prescott Bush as "a very courtly gentleman, a fine man" with whom he and a few others had dinner that evening.

"We met him on Main Street and had dinner with him and a couple other Republicans," Pepe said. "We had a discussion about politics and his running for the office of U.S. senator. He was impressive, and his son certainly is a gentleman, too."

Prescott Bush served as a U.S. senator from Connecticut from 1952 to 1963.

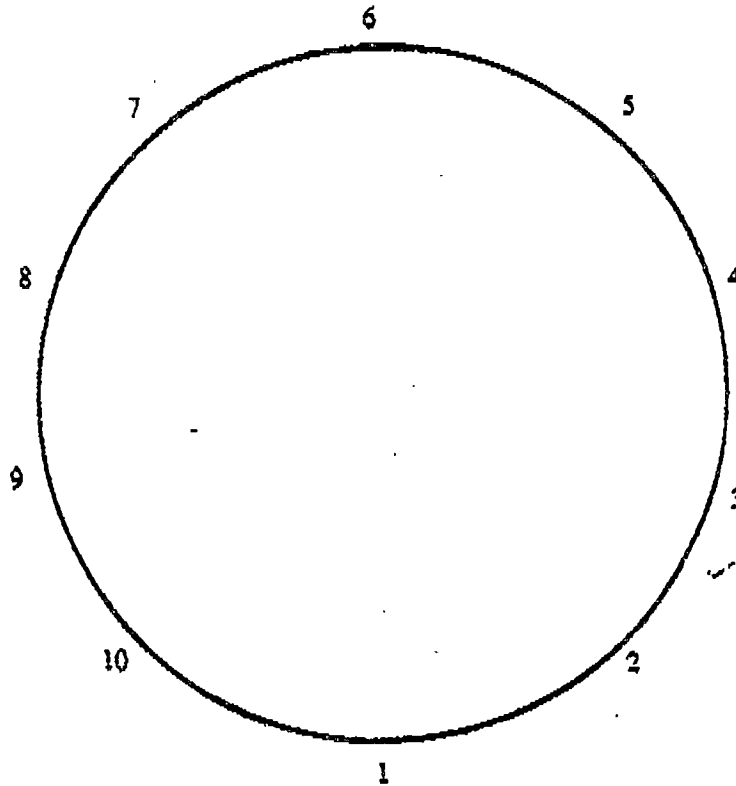
Pepe said he is looking forward to George Bush's visit Monday, and said it will be a chance for the president to bring his message about restoring economic well-being to the area and country.

"He realizes we're going to have to compete in a global economy. He's looking toward the future."

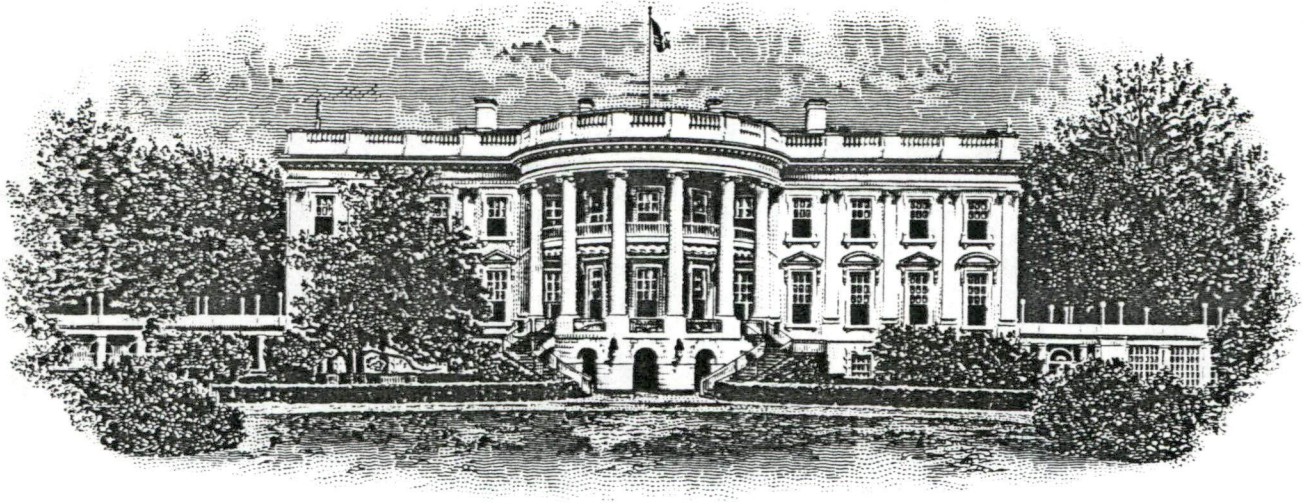


Prescott Bush  
In 1967

TAB I  
ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT  
Warsaw Park Hall  
Chamber of Commerce Luncheon  
Seating Diagram  
Monday, August 24, 1992



1. THE PRESIDENT
2. Mrs. Sheri Pasqualoni - Board of Directors, Greater Valley Chamber of Commerce
3. Mayor Thomas Halliban - Mayor of Ansonia
4. The Honorable John Rowland - Former Congressman
5. Mr. Jack Farrell - Vice-Chairman, Greater Valley Chamber of Commerce
6. Ms. Terri Guidone - Board of Directors, Greater Valley Chamber of Commerce
7. The Honorable Nancy Johnson, House of Representatives
8. Mr. Mike Pacowta - President & CEO, Greater Valley Chamber of Commerce
9. Mr. David Rifkin - Chairman, Greater Valley Chamber of Commerce
10. The Honorable Gary Franks, House of Representatives



DELIVER IMMEDIATELY!!

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 9

To ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Dan McGroarty

Fax Number 713-688-0173

Date \_\_\_\_\_

From Carol A.

Office Number x7750

\*\*\*\*\*

COMMENTS

\*\*\*\*\*

Warsaw Park  
Master

**— MASTER —**

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

DATE: 8/18/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00PM, WED., AUG. 19

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WARSAW PARK LUNCHEON  
ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT  
AUGUST 24, 1992

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* MOORE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓ PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* PROVOST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
✓ CALIO <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
✓ DEMAREST <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
✓ GRAY <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
✓ HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MCGROARTY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide comments on the attached directly to Dan McGroarty, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN 2:00PM, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19. Thank you.

*✓ = comments received*

**RESPONSE:**

*Called 1:00 ✓  
2:00 ✓*

**PHILLIP D. BRADY**  
Assistant to the President  
and Staff Secretary  
Ext. 2702

**— MASTER —**

NOTE → Dorrance will comment to you in  
Houston (per Maria S.)

McGroarty/Aarhus  
August 18, 1992  
12:30 p.m.  
[CT]

2 AUG 18 P3:07

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WARSAW PARK LUNCHEON  
ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT  
AUGUST 24, 1992  
?:00 P.M.??

Thank you, -----, for those kind words. [Acknowledgements.]

[Local color: Saturday night dance at Warsaw Park....]

We've witnessed a world of change. From Managua to Moscow, millions of men and women now celebrate a new birth of freedom. For the people here today -- people who came to America from the Old Country -- who prayed for this day to come, the change we've witnessed, this change we've worked for is a miracle come true.

There are those -- to quote the poet -- who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind, is nothing but a dream.

And they are right. It is the American Dream.

Today, our challenge is to bring that spirit home -- home from Warsaw, Poland to Warsaw Park. To focus this great nation on the new mission at hand. America has changed the world -- now we will change America. //

That's what November 3rd is all about. This election is about the big issues. About the issues that shape the world -- about the values close to home: I'm talking about family and faith -- about neighborhoods free from crime, ... about a world free from fear. //

↓  
about schools that work,  
that help educate our  
children...  
(C. Kolb)

But we all know the number-one worry today is the economy, it's jobs. Just as you can't drive a nail without a hammer, you can't build a dream without a job.

If you want to talk to the most productive workers in the world, you don't have to brush up on your German, or take a crash course in Japanese. You can start right here in the U.S.A. -- because the American worker is the most productive worker in the world. //

That simple fact is worth pointing out because it can help us keep our economic problems in perspective. That's important -- because we're hearing an awful lot these days from folks who've got a vested interest in talking this economy down, feeding fears, treating what's temporary as terminal.

You know as well as I do, we want to bring unemployment down. For any worker without a job, the unemployment rate is 100%. But the economy is on the move. Inflation -- the stealth tax that once upon a time in the 70s ravaged your paycheck -- inflation is under control. Interest rates are at a 20-year low. ] bracket per JD Foster CEA  
 Inventories are ~~down~~ <sup>low (J.D. Foster, CEA)</sup> -- a sure sign that production lines will be gearing up to meet new demand. The signs point to recovery. The question to ask yourselves between now and November 3rd is this: Which candidate knows how to <sup>put (JD Foster, CEA)</sup> ~~keep~~ the economy ~~up~~ on its feet -- and which one would drive it to its knees. //

The simple fact is, there is only one candidate for President who has lived a life <sup>outside (C. Kolb)</sup> ~~beyond~~ government ... who has known a call above political ambition. ~~Since the day he left law~~

see last pg.

~~school, every paycheck Bill Clinton has earned has come out of the taxpayer's pocket. He's put plenty of people on the public payroll -- but he's never created a single job. //~~

I come at things a different way. Long before I came to public service, I built a company ... I met a payroll ... took the risks ... made it work. And I happen to think that's not a bad qualification for being President. //

We know the world economy is changing -- and America must change with it if we want to compete. Think of the economic changes you've seen right here in Ansonia, from the brass and copper age, and the mills along the Naugatuck River -- to the new corporate headquarters and industrial parks across the valley.

Right now, <sup>more than 1 in 6</sup> ~~1 in every 14~~ Americans <sup>manufacturing jobs are</sup> ~~works in a job tied~~ directly to <sup>exports</sup> ~~foreign trade~~ -- and that doesn't count the economic ripple effect created when those workers pay the mortgage, buy a car or feed their kids. [Reference to the Valley's largest export company.\*] <sup>Since 1988 (NJ speech)</sup> ~~In the past [three] years~~ -- <sup>one-half (JDFoster)</sup> ~~more than half~~ of all our economic growth has come from people in other countries buying what's Made in America.

← per NJ speech

→ Ahmad al-Sammarr Commented in NJ Speech that we should use 3/5 - which is "more than half". It's your call.

We don't need more studies or statistics to prove that free trade is our future. America's real wealth isn't something we dig up from the ground -- it's the sweat and the smarts of the American worker. Yes, the world's coming our way -- but I know: we can play the game. //

As President, I've worked to create the new American markets in ~~the~~ <sup>S</sup> that mean <sup>S</sup> new American jobs in Ansonia and all across Europe and the Pacific Rim:

\* Valley's lgst. is United Technologies (Sikorsky helicopter)

the Valley. I'm convinced the answer is not to build a wall around our economy, not to put the government in charge -- but to use the government to help you -- literally -- go to work.

[[JOB TRAINING REPRISÉ -- TWO PARAGRAPHS DRAWN FROM FINAL NEW JERSEY LANGUAGE.]]

You see, it's all part of a larger philosophy. Look at every big issue we face. You'll see a choice -- a choice between those who put their faith in everyday Americans, and those who put their faith in government.

Bill Clinton says he's all for free enterprise -- then he proposes the largest tax hike in history, much of it on the back of small business.

Bill Clinton says he wants smaller government -- but of all the thousands of government programs, he can find only one he's willing to cut: The honey bee subsidy.

[[And he could still get stung on that one.]]

Bill Clinton says he's for fiscal responsibility -- and then he comes out against the Balanced Budget Amendment.

That's what Bill Clinton says ... now let me tell you what a former Democratic candidate -- more recently, a Connecticut country innkeeper -- says that this year's Democratic ticket is a Trojan Horse. He said, "They're much more liberal underneath --

*fact-check change* and <sup>will</sup> they'll prove it when they're elected."

That's not me using the "L" word -- that's George McGovern.

There's a temptation some find hard to resist, to be all things to all people. Remember the old (Woody Allen) movie, Zelig?

↓  
delete name  
due to public perception  
(OCA, Counsel,

The one about the guy who could slip on a new personality as easily as he could change his shirt? In a word, Zelig was slick.

Now, I think Bill Clinton has seen the movie. He knows Connecticut ranks 8th of all 50 states in terms of defense contracts. He knew I'd made a tough decision -- a decision, quite frankly, that would cost Connecticut -- to bring down the deficit by cutting two Seawolf submarines. So when Bill Clinton came to town, on the eve of the Connecticut primary, he told citizens of this state exactly what he thought you'd want to hear. He swore to save the Seawolf.

Now, while he was here -- did he tell you about his plans to put our national security on the line by carving out <sup>nearly</sup> ~~another~~ \$60 billion dollars in defense cuts? per NJ Speech

Did he tell you those cuts would throw <sup>as many as</sup> ~~another~~ one million defense-industry employees -- <sup>possibly</sup> ~~thousands~~ from right here in Connecticut -- out of work and onto welfare? per NJ Speech

Or did he just smile, wave goodbye, and get back on the bus?

So there you have it: Bill Clinton will sink the Navy -- but somehow, he'll spare the Seawolf. // I've got a plan in place on defense conversion. (OCA) \*

I can't tell you what to think -- but I can tell you what I think. I owe you the straight story. I stake my claim on a simple philosophy: To lead a great nation ... you must first trust the people you lead.

This year, the choice is clear. It's a choice between two fundamentally different philosophies: Of the government, by the

\* or, → "It doesn't add up."  
(C. Kolb)

government, for the government" versus "of the people, by the people, for the people."

I trust parents -- not the government -- to make the important <sup>(occ)</sup> decisions that matter in life. //

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's schools: public, private or religious. //

I trust the people -- not the government -- to choose their own health care.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's child care. // When the other side says, "government knows best" -- I say: Parents know better. Parents know better than some bureaucrat in Washington, D.C. //

What we need now is someone who sees the new horizon -- someone who understands America's place in the world is never to be the <sup>(Counsel)</sup> patrons of the past -- but the <sup>(Counsel)</sup> architects of the future.

I intend to spend the last 71 days of this campaign winning a mandate for the first 100 days of the next Congress. Send me a Congress I can work with ... a responsible Congress -- ready to do the will of the American people. Send me a Congress ready to do the will of the American people -- and we will get the job done. //

I will take my message to the American people -- and together we will do what's right for America. //

Thank you all for this warm welcome -- and may God bless this great nation, the United States of America.

# # #

TO: DAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-AUG-1992 04:17PM

TO: CHRISTINA M. MARTIN  
FROM: CAROL B. AARHUS  
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS  
SUBJECT: SPEECH INSERT/CORRECTION

FAX TO CHRISTINA MARTIN: HOUSTON STAFF OFFICE: 713-688-0173

CHRISTINA -- DAN ASKED ME TO FAX THIS TO YOU.

IN ANY SPEECH WHERE WE TALK ABOUT CLINTON NEVER RECEIVING A PAYCHECK OTHER THAN FROM THE TAXPAYER'S POCKET -- THAT IS WRONG.

IT IS ALSO INCORRECT TO STATE THAT HE'S NEVER CREATED ANY JOBS. HE MAY HAVE DONE THAT WHILE HE SERVED ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR WHEN HE WAS WITH A LAW FIRM.

DAVID TELL SUGGESTED WE USE THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGE:

 "ONCE BILL CLINTON GOT INTO PUBLIC OFFICE, THE ONLY WAY HE GOT OUT WAS WHEN THE VOTERS KICKED HIM OUT."

CALL WITH ANY QUESTIONS. DAVID TELL IS IN HOUSTON, IN CASE YOU NEED TO SPEAK WITH HIM FURTHER, REGARDING THIS.

Speech Suggestions for President Bush's acceptance speech.  
By Jonathan Novak 609 782-0832  
Somerdale NJ 08083

Please forward to President-Bush's  
Inauguration Acceptance speech  
Writers;

Dan -  
Some  
light  
humor!

This country is in grave danger because of the budget deficit which must be corrected. Which party do you think is motivated to correct the budget deficit?

Countries worldwide are struggling with the impact of the new global marketplace; The Japanese stock market has been under extensive pressure, The Soviet system has been financially pressured into change, the former east block is struggling to cope even as we speak, Eastern Europe is totally reorganizing. The only way help America's economy is to solve worldwide economic distress with worldwide economic cooperation. And we are the party to do it, and I am the man to do it. America's economic problems have come from world economic troubles. Which party and which presidential candidate do you think can better cause world economic compromise, cooperation, and growth, The republicans or the Democrats? I ask you to choose. I ask you to choose rightly and thoughtfully, not emotionally. For at this critical time in world history, the decisions you make at the ballot box will afflict your children and grandchildren, worldwide in a greater way than ever before. And not just the Presidential races. The Congressional races are also more important than ever before. I ask you to study the candidates very carefully and choose the candidate best suited to the job. Discuss politely your reasons with your friends and neighbors and listen to them. (This activates the concerned Citizens) Debate and discuss. America needs you. Elections have been won by one vote

America's Biggest problem. America's biggest threat, is the budget deficit, and this Democratic congress isn't gonna fix it. Do you seriously think this Democratically controlled congress will fix the budget deficit? Do you think they will author major bills for lower government spending. (*pound fist at # sign*)  
#This #budget #deficit #must #be #controlled. It #must be #reduced. And the present congress isn't going to do it. With Bill Clinton or without Bill Clinton. Cause they won't owe him, He'll owe them. And if world financial stability collapses, There are a lot of weapons in formerly hostile states which still exist. This Budget deficit cannot be ignored. America and the world are relatively peaceful now, but until we get the deficit under control the job's not done, we're not home yet. But with a new republican congress I can take you home. But it's gonna take us four more years. It's gonna mean hard work., but It's gonna mean victory. Yes we have relatively world peace, but we have had to borrow to buy the victory. And until the bill's paid they can still take back the truck. We have bought freedom, Democracy, and Christianity for the world. Now let's pay the bill so we can watch those stars of freedom and those stripes of righteousness forever. The Stars and Stripes Forever." (Cue the Band.



FACT-CHECK COPY

~~THE~~ DUE 2pm 8/19

McGroarty/Aarhus  
August 18, 1992  
12:30 p.m.  
[CT]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WARSAW PARK LUNCHEON  
ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT  
AUGUST 24, 1992  
?:00 P.M.??

Thank you, -----, for those kind words. [Acknowledgements.]

[Local color: Saturday night dance at Warsaw Park....]

We've witnessed a world of change. From Managua to Moscow, millions of men and women now celebrate a new birth of freedom. For the people here today -- people who came to America from the Old Country -- who prayed for this day to come, the change we've witnessed, this change we've worked for is a miracle come true.

There are those -- to quote the poet <sup>(MacLeish)</sup> -- who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind, is nothing but a dream.

And they are right. It is the American Dream.

Today, our challenge is to bring that spirit home -- home from Warsaw, Poland to Warsaw Park. To focus this great nation on the new mission at hand. America has changed the world -- now we will change America. //

That's what November 3rd is all about. This election is about the big issues. About the issues that shape the world -- about the values close to home: I'm talking about family and faith -- about neighborhoods free from crime ... about a world free from fear. //

But we all know the number-one worry today is the economy, it's jobs. Just as you can't drive a nail without a hammer, you can't build a dream without a job.

If you want to talk to the most productive workers in the world, you don't have to brush up on your German, or take a crash course in Japanese. You can start right here in the U.S.A. -- because the American worker is the most productive worker in the world. //

That simple fact is worth pointing out because it can help us keep our economic problems in perspective. That's important -- because we're hearing an awful lot these days from folks who've got a vested interest in talking this economy down, feeding fears, treating what's temporary as terminal.

You know as well as I do, we want to bring unemployment down. For any worker without a job, the unemployment rate is 100%. But the economy is on the move. Inflation -- the stealth tax that once upon a time in the 70s ravaged your paycheck -- inflation is under control. Interest rates are at a 20-year low. Inventories are down -- a sure sign that production lines will be gearing up to meet new demand. The signs point to recovery. The question to ask yourselves between now and November 3rd is this: Which candidate knows how to keep the economy up on its feet -- and which one would drive it to its knees. //

The simple fact is, there is only one candidate for President who has lived a life beyond government ... who has known a call above political ambition. Since the day he left law

Might group Man.  
JD Foster  
x5004

school, every paycheck Bill Clinton has earned has come out of the taxpayer's pocket. He's put plenty of people on the public payroll -- but he's never created a single job. //

I come at things a different way. Long before I came to public service, I built a company ... I met a payroll ... took the risks ... made it work. And I happen to think that's not a bad qualification for being President. //

We know the world economy is changing -- and America must change with it if we want to compete. Think of the economic changes you've seen right here in Ansonia, from the brass and copper age, and the mills along the Naugatuck River -- to the new corporate headquarters and industrial parks across the valley.

Right now, <sup>more than 1 in 6</sup> ~~1 in every 14~~ Americans <sup>manufacturing jobs are</sup> ~~works in a job tied~~ directly to <sup>exports.</sup> ~~foreign trade~~ -- and that doesn't count the economic ripple effect created when those workers pay the mortgage, buy a car or feed their kids. [Reference to the Valley's largest export company.] <sup>Since 1988, ~~AMERICAN~~</sup> ~~In the past [three] years~~ -- ~~more than half~~ of all our economic growth has come from people in other countries buying what's Made in America.

We don't need more studies or statistics to prove that free trade is our future. America's real wealth isn't something we dig up from the ground -- it's the sweat and the smarts of the American worker. Yes, the world's coming our way -- but I know: we can play the game. //

As President, I've worked to create the new American markets in [...] that mean <sup>new</sup> American jobs in Ansonia and all across Europe and the Pacific Rim :

David Walters

Ahmad al-Sammari  
OMB

David W.  
X3583

the Valley. I'm convinced the answer is not to build a wall around our economy, not to put the government in charge -- but to use the government to help you -- literally -- go to work.

[[JOB TRAINING REPRISE -- TWO PARAGRAPHS DRAWN FROM FINAL NEW JERSEY LANGUAGE.]]

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There's a temptation some find hard to resist, to be all things to all people. Remember the old Woody Allen movie, Zelig?

The one about the guy who could slip on a new personality as easily as he could change his shirt? In a word, Zelig was slick.

Now, I think Bill Clinton has seen the movie. He knows Connecticut ranks 8th of all 50 states in terms of defense contracts. He knew I'd made a tough decision -- a decision, quite frankly, that would cost Connecticut -- to bring down the deficit by cutting two Seawolf submarines. So when Bill Clinton came to town, on the eve of the Connecticut primary, he told citizens of this state exactly what he thought you'd want to hear. He swore to save the Seawolf.

Now, while he was here -- did he tell you about his plans to put our national security on the line by carving out <sup>nearly</sup> ~~another~~ \$60 billion dollars in defense cuts?

Did he tell you those cuts would throw <sup>as many as</sup> ~~another~~ one million defense-industry employees -- <sup>possibly</sup> thousands from right here in Connecticut -- out of work and onto welfare?

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I will take my message to the American people -- and together we will do what's right for America. //

Thank you all for this warm welcome -- and may God bless this great nation, the United States of America.

# # #

11TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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The Washington Post

May 14, 1992, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A2; MARY McGRORY

LENGTH: 766 words

HEADLINE: Democrats' Shame on Seawolf

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: MARY McGRORY

BODY:

Reporters traveling to south-central Los Angeles last week with President Bush were told by high school girls that they didn't have enough textbooks. An elderly woman told the president with tears in her eyes that she could not take her grandchildren to the park near where she lived -- it's too dangerous.

Why isn't there money for these amenities? One reason is that so much of the national treasure continues to go to weapons we don't need anymore. It used to be the Republicans who were the big spenders for the big-ticket items in the Pentagon's arsenal. But lately, the Democrats have become just as extravagant.

Nothing quite so epitomizes the state of affairs that leads to shorter hours for public libraries and cuts in after-school and feeding programs as the recent Senate vote on the Seawolf submarine, which Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), who tried to stop it, calls a "historic relic of the Cold War."

Democrats dedicated to local projects say "hang the expense" when it comes to a question of their reelection. They put off the day they criticize Bush for postponing: the moment when they face squarely the problems of conversion and of retraining workers who made tanks to make subway cars.

In other words, military spending is treated as public works, pork for all.

The Seawolf is the most egregious case lately; even Bush was willing to cancel it. But only 10 Senate Democrats had the courage to vote their belief that the Cold War is over. They included thoughtful types such as Lloyd Bentsen (Tex.), Bill Bradley (N.J.), Budget Chairman Jim Sasser (Tenn.) and new-wave star Harris Wofford (Pa.). But 45 Democrats voted full speed ahead on two more subs. The vote was 52 to 46.

Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) says it was "an act of love for Chris Dodd." Democratic Sen. Dodd is from Connecticut, where the Seawolf is built. He is in a tough reelection fight, being opposed by a veteran of the Persian Gulf War. Cancellation could cost 22,000 jobs in his state. He told colleagues that canceling the subs would cost almost as much as making them. Knowing how cunningly these contracts are drawn by Navy experts wanting to lock in fainthearts, senators believed him.

Sasser says "the Seawolf is a measure of Dodd's popularity; they should call it the 'Doddwolf.' It hurt me to vote against Chris, but we can't vote for

The Washington Post, May 14, 1992

these weapon systems to save jobs -- the military budget is not the WPA."

"It doesn't make sense," mourns party elder Bentsen. "We ought to be investing in infrastructure, in the education of children, keeping families together. What happened is that the two senators, [Connecticut Democrat Joseph I.] Lieberman and Dodd, made extraordinary efforts to appeal to their colleagues in personal contacts. When they came to me, I said, 'I disagree.' "

The Seawolf was a campaign issue in the Connecticut Democratic primary in March. Bill Clinton endorsed it, and his rival Paul E. Tsongas, the only candidate to address seriously the industrial conversion problem, attacked him as a "pander bear."

Clinton, who presented himself as the agent of change, gave a familiar Pentagon rationalization: The next class of submarine should be the smaller, faster boat, the need for which he never addressed. Nor did he say why a sub is named after a Roman infantryman with a pressing need to keep his feet dry. The Seawolf assembly line had to be kept going for the Centurion. He lost the primary.

The saddest thing about the Seawolf story is that even if the forces of logic and common sense had prevailed, and the boat had been canceled, the money saved would not have gone to desperately needy social programs.

That is because with Democratic complicity, the Senate, in March, voted to keep the "firewall" between military and domestic spending. Any funds saved by cancellation or cutbacks in Pentagon gadgets must, per the budget agreement of 1990, go to deficit reduction. Ten Democrats joined the Republicans to make sure that no undeserving poor got anything.

Sen. Kent Conrad (D-N.D.), who voted against the Seawolf funding, thinks the Republicans keep the wall in hopes that Democrats will lose their enthusiasm for cutting weapons if no peace dividends could result.

Bentsen hopes the wall will be eliminated.

"We ought to recognize the realities," he says. "We are looking at economic confrontation, not military confrontation."

Maybe the Democrats will eventually vote for a Cold War museum where they can display the pricey behemoths they voted to keep on building long after the Russians ran out of money and the determination to bury us.

TYPE: COLUMN

SUBJECT: SUBMARINES; NUCLEAR WEAPONS; POVERTY; U.S. SENATE; POLITICAL ISSUES AND PHILOSOPHY; POLITICAL PARTIES

NAMED-PERSONS: CHRISTOPHER J. DODD

16TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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May 4, 1992, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A1

LENGTH: 1738 words

HEADLINE: Submarine Funding Battle Zeros In on Skills, Tradition

SERIES: STANDING DOWN: AMERICA'S MILITARY IN TRANSITION, Occasional

BYLINE: Steven Pearlstein, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: GROTON, Conn.

BODY:

For the last 14 years, Albert Lamke has been welding together sections of submarine hulls to exacting specifications half an inch at a time.

Co-worker Jim O'Brien splices miles of pipe that snake through a submarine. He holds a high-tech blow torch in one hand, a mirror in the other so he can reach the hard-to-get places between the pipes and the submarine's hull.

Charlie Aldrich, who heads a group of 1,400 engineers working on advanced submarine designs, can call on 37 years of submarine-building experience every day he comes to work.

The skills of Lamke, O'Brien and Aldrich -- veteran employees of General Dynamics Corp.'s Electric Boat Division -- have become the central part of a debate that unfolds this week as the Senate and House of Representatives take up a Bush administration proposal to cut funding from this year's federal budget for two nuclear-powered Seawolf attack submarines.

Some defense analysts say the art of building advanced submarines could be lost if the cuts are made and skilled workers eventually lose their jobs. Other analysts claim, however, that there are less expensive ways to keep alive the submarine-building tradition.

The idea that Electric Boat might have a limited future shows how times have changed. In the heyday of the Cold War, the American submarine was part of an elite force with a technological mystique, and Electric Boat, which sent dozens of submarines out to sea, had an enviable position in the U.S. defense industry. While other American companies faltered, workers at Electric Boat took as much pride in the quality and reliability of their submarines as did the admirals and sailors who manned them.

Lamke, O'Brien and Aldrich speak of their crafts not just as good-paying jobs, but also in terms of the satisfaction they take in having been part of the team effort that helped win the Cold War.

The Seawolf has surfaced as this budget season's most hotly contested weapons battle, pitting the administration against Congress and the Pentagon against the Navy. The fight has stoked a bitter rivalry between the nation's two submarine

The Washington Post, May 4, 1992

builders, Electric Boat and Tenneco Corp.'s shipyard at Newport News, Va.

The Seawolf also became a partisan issue in the presidential campaign when Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, speaking earlier this year to a crowd of metal workers at Gap and Carmella's Luncheonette here, declared himself a Seawolf supporter.

The fight over the Seawolf is the first of many that Congress is expected to confront as it tries to cut the Pentagon budget without jeopardizing vital defense firms and military technologies.

The Seawolf is the latest in submarine design and construction. The Senate and House appropriations committees oppose President Bush's plan to cut funding for the two Seawolf submarines, which each cost about \$ 2 billion. The Senate would protect funding for both submarines while the House endorses funding for one.

Committee members cited the \$ 1.5 billion spent on parts and subsystems for the two submarines and the additional costs for canceling the orders as reasons to fund the project. But they also stressed the requirement for keeping alive the submarine industrial base.

A number of present and former Navy officials and defense analysts, however, have argued that there are better ways to sustain the submarine industry than unnecessarily buying two high-tech submarines that were designed for a Cold War era of relatively high production and significant Soviet threat.

"It's true that our ability to make the world's best submarines will go away if we don't continue to design and build them," said Gordon Adams, director of the Defense Budget Project in Washington. "What's not clear is that buying two Seawolfs is the way to preserve that capability."

To Adams and other analysts, the Seawolf has become a blatant political ploy to save the Electric Boat Division, which might have to close its doors later this decade after it completes work on the 12 submarines of various classes. In the short term, Seawolf funding would preserve several thousand jobs in depressed southern New England.

Buying two submarines is an expensive way to preserve jobs. Based on data supplied by Electric Boat, it would cost an extra \$ 2 billion to complete construction of the two submarines rather than close down the Seawolf program. That works out to at least \$ 65,000 a year for every job saved at Electric Boat or its nationwide network of suppliers.

And even with the two Seawolf submarines, Electric Boat estimates that its employment levels would drop to 7,000 in 1997 from 19,000 today as the yard completes work already on its order book: six Trident submarines, five Los Angeles-class attack submarines and the first Seawolf, which has not been challenged.

Others analysts point out that money spent on Seawolf submarines would be money not spent on other weapons, resulting in job losses elsewhere.

Seawolf supporters, however, argue that jobs are not the only issue. Seawolf is crucial to preserving the submarine-building tradition until

The Washington Post, May 4, 1992

1998, when the Navy plans to build a new generation of smaller, cheaper Centurion attack submarines.

Unlike many defense firms, they argue, Electric Boat cannot easily find other work while it waits for the Centurion project. The commercial shipbuilding industry, an obvious alternative, died in the United States a decade ago, a victim of foreign competition. Navy contractors, with their large engineering staffs and production facilities set up for low-volume, high-tech work, are ill-suited to compete in the high-volume, lower-cost world of commercial manufacturing.

This dilemma for Electric Boat is shared by a number of its key suppliers. "Most of the firms engaged in this work have virtually no civilian markets to sustain them," said Adm. Bruce DeMars, the Navy's director of nuclear propulsion.

In a recent report, Demars said that without "continuous submarine construction," many suppliers would go out of business.

Another view is voiced by Virginia's Newport News shipyard, the Navy's second supplier of submarines.

"By building aircraft carriers, we maintain skills associated with fabrication of steel, installation of piping, high-quality welding, the unique process of casting and fitting various types of shielding common to all nuclear ships," William R. Phillips, chief executive at the Newport News shipyard, said last week. "Even today, we move dozens of people back and forth between subs and carriers."

George Wade, the head of submarine construction at Newport News, used to supervise carrier and cruiser construction at the facility. Between surface ships and submarines, "there's a lot more commonality in manufacturing processes than there are differences," he said.

Such talk is heresy to the Navy submarine command and the specialists at Electric Boat, which has been building only submarines since it launched the Holland in 1897. They cite in particular Electric Boat's design shop, as well as its new modular construction facility at Quonset, R.I., where entire hull sections are welded by automated machines and filled with many of the boat's inner workings before they are shipped by barge to Groton, where the submarine is completed.

Retired Adm. Carlisle Trost, a former chief of naval operations and now chairman of the Naval Submarine League, recently said the Quonset facility has revolutionized the way submarines are built.

But a number of analysts, while conceding Electric Boat is the superior yard, wonder if it is a luxury the nation can no longer afford. They argue that a single, multipurpose shipyard, such as Newport News, is probably the most cost-effective facility to satisfy the Navy's shipbuilding needs in an era characterized by decommissioning and upgrading old ships, not building new ones.

Retired Vice Adm. William Rowden, who oversaw Navy shipbuilding before becoming a consultant to the Center for Naval Analyses in Alexandria, said the Newport News solution is attractive. He said Electric Boat's Quonset facility,

The Washington Post, May 4, 1992

which requires 8,000 to 1,000 workers, was designed for a period of relatively high and stable submarine production.

"By preserving it, we would be preserving the wrong capability," Rowden said.

Others warn that building two unneeded Seawolf submarines at Electric Boat would be an insufficient way to span the production gap from now to the time a new class of attack submarines would be required.

Although plans call for Centurion construction to begin in 1998, top Navy officials said privately that with so many new boats under construction at Groton and Newport News, the Navy's shrinking force won't need any new submarines before the year 2005. In that case, it would take more than two Seawolf submarines to keep Electric Boat from closing.

"My problem with these two Seawolfs is that they represent a \$ 2 billion bridge that doesn't quite make it to the other shore," a senior member of the Senate Armed Services Committee staff said.

The Navy conceded it has yet to come up with a definite plan for keeping its submarine industrial base alive in the decade. Any plan, however, would be a political minefield.

Navy officials said the shrinking budget would require either Electric Boat Division or the Newport News shipyard to leave the submarine-building business. The Navy would then send to the surviving yard any overhaul work now performed by at least two of the Navy's own shipyards, which receive congressional support.

Even then, however, most analysts said that once its current orders are filled, the Navy would have to build a new submarine every two or three years -- even if not needed -- just to keep alive the craft of building submarines.

John Welch, general manager of Electric Boat, said such a plan would require designing and building submarines in new ways better suited to low-rate production, much as European countries have done. Even with new procedures, he conceded, the process would be inefficient by today's standards and the cost would likely surpass the \$ 2 billion price tag on a Seawolf today.

The Defense Budget Project's Adams suggested that, in the future, policy makers won't ask how much each submarine costs, but rather how much it costs each year to keep a single submarine builder open and working. That cost, he said, could run to \$ 1 billion a year.

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS, SERIES

SUBJECT: SUBMARINES; BUDGET; U.S. CONGRESS; CONNECTICUT; DEFENSE INDUSTRY; SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY; NAVY

ORGANIZATION: GROTON; NEWPORT NEWS; GENERAL DYNAMICS CORP.; COLD WAR; DEFENSE DEPARTMENT; ELECTRIC BOAT

NAMED-PERSONS: BILL CLINTON; GEORGE BUSH; GORDON ADAMS; BRUCE DEMARS

The Washington Post, May 4, 1992

CO: GENERAL DYNAMICS CORP;

TS: GD (NYSE);

IND: 011 AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES;

9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Hartford Courant

March 26, 1992, A Edition

SECTION: A; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1535 words

HEADLINE: Coolness to Clinton even at EB;  
Many mistrusted Clinton despite Seawolf support

BYLINE: JACK EWING; Courant Staff Writer

DATELINE: GROTON

BODY:

When Bill Clinton stood outside the gates of Electric Boat early Monday morning, squeezing hands and trying to win support among the people who build submarines, the Arkansas governor made a big impression on an electronics mechanic named Ralph Covino.

Unfortunately, it was the wrong impression. "He blocked traffic. He delayed me getting in," Covino said.

Covino was unimpressed with Clinton's support of the Seawolf submarine program, on which thousands of EB jobs ride. For that matter, the Moosup resident was generally unimpressed with the field of candidates.

"They're all losers," Covino griped Wednesday morning, stamping his feet in the crisp air a few minutes before beginning his shift at 7 a.m.. "Brown, he's a flake. Who you gonna vote for?" he asked sarcastically, "Buchanan?" Republican candidate Pat Buchanan is the only other major candidate to declare support for the Seawolf.

Clinton's inability to win over people such as Covino -- who lost an earlier job to Pentagon budget cuts and expects to lose the one he has within a few months -- may help explain the surprising strength of former California Gov. Jerry Brown in this defense-dependent region.

Clinton won Groton and several other communities that have high concentrations of Electric Boat employees, including New London, Stonington and Waterford. But Clinton lost the Second Congressional District to Brown, and lost in Ledyard, which borders Groton and is home to many Electric Boat workers and Navy submariners assigned to the nearby base.

That happened even though Clinton was the only candidate to visit the area and the only Democrat outspokenly in favor of continuing to build Seawolf attack submarines, which President Bush wants to stop. Of about a dozen workers interviewed before the 7 a.m. shift change, only two expressed strong support for Clinton. Several said they mistrusted the Arkansas governor's promises.

"I think he's saying what people want him to say," said Bill Brotherhood, a tugboat crewman at the shipyard who shook Clinton's hand during the candidate's appearance Monday.

1992 The Hartford Courant, March 26, 1992

"It seemed to me he just jumped on the bandwagon," said Dennis Chappelle, a welder who has been at Electric Boat 13 years. "I voted for Brown. It seems he has a better outlook on the economy."

Michael Civardi, a painter, said he supported Clinton, but offered one explanation of why his co-workers may have been less enthusiastic: Many of the workers at the plant are Vietnam veterans or former members of the military.

During Clinton's visit, Civardi heard someone make a reference to the candidate's perceived efforts to avoid serving in Vietnam.

"I heard somebody yell, 'What about '68?' " Civardi said. "I'm surprised it wasn't more than just that guy."

Glenn Arthur, a state representative from the Gales Ferry section of Ledyard and a Republican candidate for Congress, heard two female constituents complaining about comments by Clinton's wife, Hillary, that were interpreted as derogatory to housewives. Otherwise, Arthur and other political and community leaders seemed baffled by the results.

"I don't know where the votes came from for Brown," Arthur said.

Connecticut Rep. Sam Gejdenson, D-2nd District, said that although there is consuming interest in the fate of the Seawolf, local voters may not have connected that issue to the presidential campaign.

"There are a lot of other issues on people's plates," Gejdenson said. "I think [voters] recognized that the Seawolf will have been resolved before the next president is in office."

Others suggested that because turnout was generally low, the vote may be an incomplete expression of public sentiment. "A lot of people didn't bother because it didn't mean a whole lot," Ledyard Mayor Joseph A. Lozier said. "They just didn't think it mattered."

Robert Lee Burrows, an electrician who has been at Electric Boat 35 years, offered another possible explanation. Burrows, looking up from a newspaper as he stood on Thames Street, said he is "slowly becoming a Clinton supporter" because he likes Clinton's experience and background.

And the Seawolf? "Doesn't affect me," Burrows said. "I think the Seawolf is gone anyway."

"I don't think the shipyard is going to close. But there will be 5,000 or 6,000 people working here." That is about one-third of the current work force.

"And I love EB," Burrows said, looking across the street as his fellow workers streamed through the entrance toward the huge, pale-green plant. "EB has been a good place to be employed. I'll be sorry to see a lot of these people go."

GROTON -- When Bill Clinton stood outside the gates of Electric Boat early Monday morning, squeezing hands and trying to win support among the people who build submarines, the Arkansas governor made a big impression on an electronics mechanic named Ralph Covino.

1992 The Hartford Courant, March 26, 1992

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4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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CNN

Moneyline

June 1, 1992

Transcript # 658 - 5

TYPE: Analysis

SECTION: Business

LENGTH: 423 words

HEADLINE: Liberal Politician Sobered by Small Business Venture

BYLINE: Myron Kandel

KEYWORD: Business & Commerce; Political Leaders (U.S.)

HIGHLIGHT:

Analyst Myron Kandel looks at George McGovern's failure in private business sector in the Northeast; McGovern's experience has caused him to re-think his stand on government regulation of small businesses.

BODY:

LOU DOBBS, Anchor: Vice President Dan Quayle, the administration's chief red-tape-cutter, picked up an ally today in George McGovern. Yes, the very same McGovern, the liberal Democrat who was roundly defeated by Richard Nixon in 1972, the same McGovern who now says too much government regulation may be hampering business.

Myron Kandel now takes a look at this ideological flip-flop and new union, really.

MYRON KANDEL, Business News Analyst: Lou, in 1972 George McGovern was perceived as more an ally of big government than big or small business. But when he left the senate 11 years ago, McGovern entered the private sector.

He built up a nest egg from lecture fees, and in the classic American entrepreneurial spirit invested it four years ago in something he could own, a combination restaurant, inn and conference center in Stratford, Conn. Unfortunately, he ran smack into a recession that hit the Northeast particularly hard, and the enterprise went belly-up.

That experience has led McGovern to re-examine some of his previous views. In a piece in today's Wall Street Journal he says he wishes during his years of public office he had this first-hand experience with the difficulties business people face every day, such things as all the red tape and increased costs involved in federal, state and local regulations.

CNN Transcripts, June 1, 1992

He's not backing away from helping workers, protecting the environment, supporting schools and safeguarding consumers, but he says legislators often ignore the costs involved. That sounds much like Vice President Quayle.

But when I spoke to McGovern a little while ago, he says he's not joining Quayle's de-regulation crusade. But he did concede he believes that government regulations have become too onerous for small businesses to deal with.

It's remarkable how the private sector can give politicians, even liberal ones, a dose of reality.

Lou?

DOBBS: That is a striking turnabout for George McGovern. When you talked to him, did he explain why he isn't an ally of Vice President Quayle, if he feels this way about red tape and regulations? It makes sense.

KANDEL: He says he's primarily concerned about small businesses, of which he was one, than big businesses. He sort of suggests that big businesses can handle all that government regulation, but small guys cannot.

DOBBS: So is he considering, then, sort of joining in with the vice president, then, on the small business angle or non-partisan effort here?

KANDEL: I think he'd go along with that.

DOBBS: Okay. I'm sorry to put you in the position of - you've just become George McGovern's spokesman, Myron. Thank you.

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it has not yet been proofread against videotape.

Get #for PopShortell

Gary DeFilippo  
203-929-3880 (h)  
203-661-6222 (o)

# THE VALLEY, CT

Warsaw Park → Tony Rogin

Bingo games weekly?

Town band concerts?

Carnivals?

Pet shows?

St. Joseph's Church

Any suppers or other church activities the weekend before the President arrives

Mike Pacowta

Fave hangouts in Ansonia area (Valley)?

Any celebs/sports stars from Valley area?

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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NPR

SHOW: ALL THINGS CONSIDERED

March 23, 1992, Monday

LENGTH: 754 words

HEADLINE: SEA WOLF SUBMARINES HAVE LOST USEFULNESS

BODY:

Linda Wertheimer, host:

When Connecticut votes in its primary election tomorrow, one of the issues on voters' minds will be future defense spending for submarines. The next generation of US Navy submarines is already being built at the Electric Boat shipyard in Groton, Connecticut. It's an expensive nuclear-powered attack submarine called the Seawolf. Three Seawolf subs were ordered, but then the Soviet Union collapsed. Now President Bush says he wants Congress to cancel two of the subs. Democratic candidate Bill Clinton has made the politically popular suggestion that the continued building of the Seawolf would save thousands of jobs at the Groton shipyard. Gordon Adams directs the Defense Budget Project, a non-partisan research organization here in Washington. He says there is a future in developing certain submarines.

Gordon Adams (Defense Budget Project): Well, it makes sense for the yard to continue building submarines. It may not make sense for the yard to continue building the Seawolf submarine. What...

Wertheimer: Well...

Adams: ...is left out of the equation is the fact that the Electric Boat Yard has roughly six Los Angeles-class submarines that it has obligated to build still and another six Trident submarines that it is in the process of building. So, in fact, there is a workload at Electric Boat that carries it well into the rest of the 1990s whether or not it does the Seawolf submarine. Wertheimer: What about the Seawolf?

Adams: Well, in strictly military terms, there is very little justification for continuing the Seawolf. It's one of those classic systems designed to fit the conditions of the Cold War. It's designed to track and kill Soviet attack submarines and Soviet nuclear missile submarines. Those aren't being built and they're not sailing very much these days, according to the Central Intelligence Agency. So really the threat around which the Seawolf was designed has disappeared. And is--that is part of the logic behind which the administration made its decision not to proceed with the second and third Seawolf boats.

Wertheimer: And do you think that's a sound decision?

Adams: Yeah, I think that's essentially a sound decision. The critical issue for Electric Boat isn't whether or not it builds the Seawolf. The critical issue for Electric Boat is whether or not we're going to maintain, in the long term, the capacity to build submarines and design submarines in the United

National Public Radio, March 23, 1992

States. Now what's important there is that right now, the administration doesn't have any policy for the long-term industrial base in submarines, which means once you get past the current Los Angeles boats and the Trident boats and the one Seawolf they're now building, there isn't much for that yard to do. Clearly, if we want to be able to build submarines in the future, we need to start now with design work on a follow-on boat that we build at a very low level in the next century.

Wertheimer: Well, before I ask you what that follow-on boat should be, let me ask you what do you think about the argument that the United States should have the capacity to build submarines?

Adams: From our judgment, that's an important thing to retain. One of the things the Defense Department has not done to date and seems not to not want to do--they have a kind of an industrial Darwinist approach to this problem in the Pentagon--they haven't defined what critical capacities we want to maintain, and there are some areas like tank construction, like submarine design and construction, where you don't really want to lose the capacity to do it. And I would describe that, if you will, as a necessary inefficiency. You don't want to build a lot. You don't want to design a lot, but it takes you a lot of time and a lot of money to reconstitute that capacity if you need it at some point out in the future.

Wertheimer: If Groton were to keep working, what should it be building?

Adams: Well, Groton should be building the next-generation submarine. They should have a design team. They should do something like the Centurion or expensive follow-on to the Seawolf or a cheaper follow-on to the Seawolf or a diesel submarine, but there clearly is a future for submarines, and we need to continue to modernize our submarines in the next century.

Wertheimer: Gordon Adams is the director of the Defense Budget Project here in Washington.

SUBJECT: SUBMARINES

# Fax



1030 Fifteenth Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20005  
(202) 336-7080

TO: Peg Hazelrig

OF: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: GARY FOSTER  
Director, Campaign Events and Scheduling

DATE: August 14

CT.

FAX NUMBER: 456-2820

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 4

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
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August 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR GARY FOSTER

FROM: DOUG DUVALL

RE: SURVEY REPORT FOR CONNECTICUT  
MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1992

EVENT SCENARIO:

The President will travel from New Jersey to Hartford, Connecticut. He will arrive at Bradley International Airport and helicopter to Ansonia, Connecticut, where he will have a public arrival. The President will then motorcade through a crowd-lined Main Street to a hall in Ansonia and give an economic address to a chamber of Commerce luncheon. After the luncheon speech, the President will motorcade back to the landing zone and helicopter to Bradley International Airport.

NOTE: The state has requested a Victory '92 fundraiser to be held prior to or immediately following the luncheon in Ansonia.

PURPOSE OF VISIT:

The purpose of the event in Connecticut is to solidify the political base in the area and, more importantly, persuade undecided Reagan - Bush Democrats to come back on board. Connecticut has not voted for a Democrat since 1968, but it is being heavily targeted by the Clinton-Gore campaign. Further, Connecticut posts early returning on election day. Even though the state is considered one of the President's home bases, it should not be one taken for granted.

Throughout the state there is a general feeling of discontent with the status quo. Connecticut has been hit severely by the recession due to the loss of jobs primarily in the insurance and defense industries. (Aetna recently had a 4,000 person reduction).

Despite this discontent, the President could bring his economic message directly to the people. At the luncheon he could emphasize that the real burden of Clinton's tax proposals will be felt largely by job-creating small businesses.

## PROPOSED EVENT SITE:

For the President's luncheon event, I propose a hall called Warsaw Park located in Ansonia, Connecticut. Ansonia has a population of roughly 19,000. It has a predominantly blue collar, ethnic (Italian, Polish) and older constituency. Ansonia has a large Veteran population and is in the heart of Reagan-Bush Democrats.

The event will be billed as a luncheon sponsored by the Nangatuck Valley Chamber of Commerce. The towns which constitute the Chamber's membership are: Ansonia, Derby, Shelton, Seymour, Beacon Falls, and Oxford. Other cities and chambers of commerce will also be welcome. The lunch will be comprised of area small businessmen, families, community residents and local party faithful. This crowd would be most receptive to a speech on jobs and economic growth, as well as things like family values, urban renewal, and enterprise zones.

The Valley Chamber has a membership of 300. By opening the event up to families and other business employees, we could make more than half of the audience business-oriented. Bill Rifkin, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, was not originally excited about hosting the President at Warsaw Park because many people consider it a "dive" and it is not the most accessible site for a luncheon. However, a location of Warsaw Park's size does not exist throughout the valley or the greater Hartford area. Besides, Warsaw Park has a lot of ethnic, blue collar flavor (Bingo games, Policemen's Balls, and dances are held here).

Warsaw Park is an indoor hall which could seat a luncheon crowd of approximately 1300. The event would have a "community picnic" style setting with picnic tables, fried chicken, etc. It would not be a traditional Chamber of Commerce speech in a hotel ballroom. I propose that the President takes a seat in the center of the hall, surrounded by veterans, families, and local businessmen. Flags and ethnic banners on walls would serve as backdrops.

The media could use the existing stage and a 2' riser could be built to create another tier. A press pool area could be created to get a closer view of the President eating lunch and speaking. The President would speak from a 12 - 18" rise. Since he is speaking in the center of a seated crowd, the President does not need to be elevated too much. Moreover, the rafters in the hall do not allow for much room to maneuver (about 13 feet from floor to rafters).

This lunch would provide an opportunity for the President to take his campaign directly to the people of Connecticut and America. The campaign could not be criticized for campaigning only in areas of GOP strength. We do run the risk of being criticized for Connecticut's loss of jobs, but the President can capitalize on his Convention speech and provide an economic vision of another term.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Background	Re: POTUS trip to Connecticut; personal telephone numbers redacted. (1 pp.)	08/14/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** BBQ, Ansonia, CT 8/24/92

<b>Date Closed:</b> 12/3/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07579
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>	
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	
<b>MR Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>MR Disposition:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>Disposition Date:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

<p><b>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</b></p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]  P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p>	<p><b>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</b></p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]  (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p>
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**BACKGROUND:**

Governor Clinton campaigned in Connecticut in March of 1992. More recently, Al Gore campaigned in Hartford and Waterbury on August 10. Paul Tsongas is expected to address the Middlesex County Chamber of Commerce on August 26th in Cromwell, Connecticut. Middlesex invited the President to address its Chamber, but there was no site in the county which would allow a sit-down luncheon +1,000, other than in a hotel ballroom.

For the landing zone, I propose Nolan Field in Ansonia. Nolan has a football and baseball field which would provide ample room for several helicopters. It is also a good site for a public arrival since there is existing parking. A crowd line could be placed in front of portable bleachers. The President would be welcomed to Ansonia by a crowd of several thousand. The President could speak from his limo and shake hands along the crowd line before boarding.

The drive is only four miles to Warsaw Park. If the motorcade is able to slow down to a crowd-lined Main Street, I estimate a ten minute drive time. The drive also gives a flavor of the "mom & pop" business and residential areas of the valley.

Warsaw Park is located in the residential section of Ansonia. There are no buildings nearby that are suitable for a press filing center. There are several tables outdoors which could be tented. Power could be drawn from the hall to provide an adequate filing center close to the event.

**CONTACT:**

John Roland, Victory '92 Chair (Event chair)  
office: 203-598-3272  
home:  
car:

David Rifkin, Chamber of Commerce President  
(O-Rifkin travel) 203-935-9574

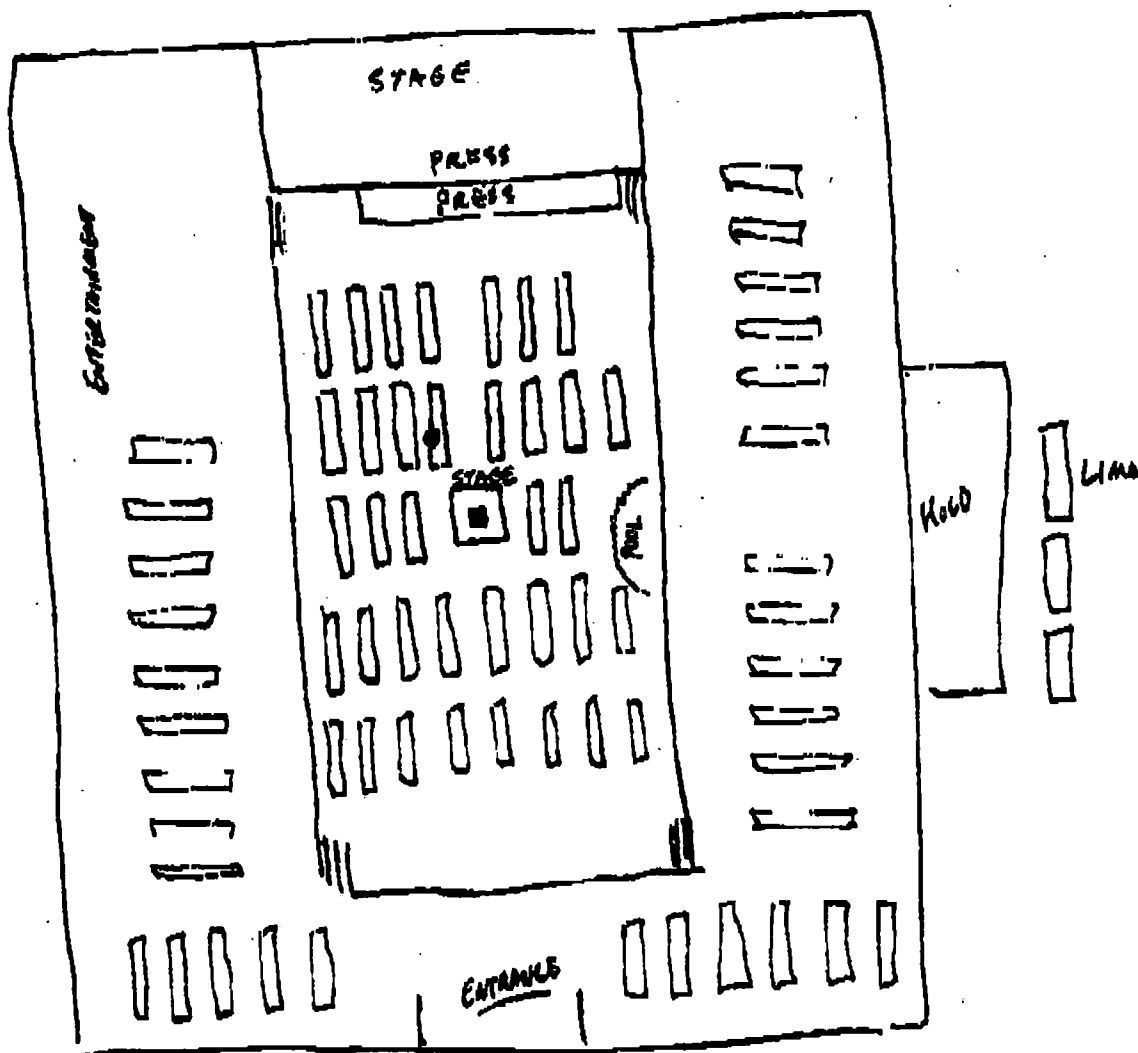
Chris Dudley - Bush-Quayle  
203-829-1992

Tony Roginel - Warsaw Park  
203-734-1447

1:30-2:00  
will be home 8/17

PRESS FILING AREA

WARSAW PARK  
MANSFIELD, CT  
MONDAY, AUG 24



POLASMI HIGHWAY

→ FYI → couple of factories on the brink;  
one is Kenite (est. 1800's) empl. 280

↓ makes cables

→ considering moving to Carolinas  
lower taxes

→ CT big-time red-tape  
econ. relief from state

help from utilities

~~health~~ productivity gains

- dereg. lang. would work  
NAFTA

want to be world competitive

local community hospital  
going for 30mil bond expansion

~~ca~~ CT reg. won't let you  
have a cash reserve

28TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

July 12, 1992, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 13CN; Page 9; Column 1; Connecticut Weekly Desk

LENGTH: 1093 words

HEADLINE: A Cold War Chapter Closes in State

BYLINE: By DIETER STANKO

BODY:

WHEN the Army announced in the middle of the 1950's that it was building Nike anti-aircraft missile bases in a dozen Connecticut communities, residents in many towns reacted with outrage and disbelief that the Army would install such weaponry in their suburban neighborhoods. Despite protests from residents, the missile-launching centers were constructed. Now, nearly 40 years later, the Army Corps of Engineers is in the process of cleaning up the remnants of the bases, which were decommissioned by 1964.

The furor surrounding the Nike missile bases in Connecticut became the subject of Max Shulman's popular 1957 book "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" The novel humorously depicted the arrival of a Nike missile base in a place called Putnam's Landing, where residents' fears concerning safety, property values and having 100 soldiers stationed in the town clashed with their sense of patriotism. Later, the book became a movie starring Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward who moved to Westport, where Mr. Shulman lived and worked, and where one of the Nike missile sites was situated.

No Set Schedule

The cleanup of the Nike missile base in Westport began in early April and is nearly finished. In four other towns -- Cromwell, East Windsor, Milford and Ansonia -- similar cleanup projects have been completed on bases. The Corps of Engineers has approved the cleanup of bases in Manchester, Fairfield and Farmington, and it is investigating Nike complexes in Portland, West Haven, Shelton and Simsbury to determine the extent of cleanup work necessary.

According to a spokeswoman for the New England division of the Army Corps of Engineers, Sue Douglas, the Corps does not have a definite schedule for cleanup of the Nike missile bases. "The plan is to take each of them in course, along with all of the other former military installations that we are working on within the entire region," Mrs. Douglas said.

As part of the cleanup of the Westport site, steel parts were removed from the three underground missile-launch silos and the concrete silos were demolished. The silos were filled in with concrete chunks and gravel. According to the contractor working at the site and to the Corps, there was no toxic waste or hazardous material contamination on the town-owned property.

Quarter-of-a-Million-Dollar Cost

Before demolition began, an estimated 800,000 gallons of water that had collected inside the silos had to be pumped out in accordance with State Department of Environmental Protection guidelines. To avoid overloading the local sewer system, the State Department of Environmental Protection has permitted only 48,000 gallons of water to be pumped out of the silos each day. At the Westport Nike battery's radar-control center, a 30-foot radar tower and a fuel tank were removed. The cleanup of the Westport Nike missile battery cost the Army Corps of Engineers \$256,775.

Nike missile batteries were situated in defensive rings around cities and other places deemed strategic nationwide, and were intended to protect targets from enemy aircraft. The 12 Nike missile batteries in Connecticut were close to Bridgeport and Hartford, two cities important to the defense industry. In New England, 35 batteries were constructed; more than 300 were built nationwide. Each battery consisted of a separate launching site and radar-control center, usually situated on high ground within a mile of one another. Housing units and working quarters for the battery's eight officers and 100 enlisted men were also built in each town.

The first Nike missile, the Nike-Ajax, was the first surface-to-air guided missile to enter production and operational use in the United States. Named after the Greek goddess of victory and the Trojan War hero, the missile became operational in 1953 and was installed in the Connecticut bases. The missile, which was 21 feet high and 12 inches wide, could reach supersonic speeds, had a range of 25 miles and could attain an altitude of 12 miles.

#### Nuclear Warhead Added

The Nike-Ajax missile's successor was the larger Nike-Hercules missile, which carried a nuclear warhead and had more than triple the range and altitude capabilities of the Nike-Ajax. Approximately 10 Nike sites in New England, none of them said to be in Connecticut, were converted to accommodate the more powerful missile. Both generations of the Nike missile became obsolete by the middle of the 1960's, when the threat of air attacks shifted from aircraft to intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Army decommissioned the Nike missile bases between 1960 and 1964. Most of the bases were turned over to the towns.

According to a Connecticut Historical Commission staff archeologist, David Poirier, the state's Nike batteries have historical value because the Nike missiles were an important part of the national defense system in the post-World War II era. From an architectural standpoint, Mr. Poirier said, the structures at the various missile installations, including silos and housing units, are not important because they are unattractive and were designed solely for functional reasons.

#### Symbol of Cold War Era

"The Nike defense system was an important part of our nation's history during the cold war," Mr. Poirier said, "despite the fact that the missiles were obsolete after only a few years. They are certainly representative of an important part of our history."

He also said that Army officials have agreed to survey all the remaining Nike bases in New England and compile a written and photographic documentation of the best remaining complex for the State Historical Commission.

The operation of a Nike missile launch site can be seen in a 20-minute amateur videotape that is in the special collections department of the Homer Babbidge Library at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. The videotape obtained by the Corps shows a Nike missile being moved into launching position from its underground storage site within the silo. "This tape is not propaganda," Mr. Poirier said. "It was not deliberately produced, it is more like someone's home movie."

In Westport, some controversy remains regarding the Nike missile launching area. The town administration wants to operate a leaf-composting center on the site, but neighbors strongly oppose that plan and have filed a lawsuit against the town. Other Nike base buildings have been put to good use by the town. Former Army barracks are now used as offices by the Health Department and also as living quarters for a high school security guard.

SUBJECT: MISSILES; NIKE (MISSILE)

NAME: STANKO, DIETER

GEOGRAPHIC: CONNECTICUT

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June 23, 1992, Tuesday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 660 words

HEADLINE: CATHOLIC FAITHFUL DEFY WAR TO VISIT BOSNIAN SHRINE

BYLINE: By Richard Meares

DATELINE: MEDJUGORJE, Bosnia-Herzegovina, June 23

KEYWORD:  
YUGOSLAVIA-PILGRIMS

## BODY:

Pilgrims from around the world are coming back to a Roman Catholic shrine in former Yugoslavia, defying war in the hope of a spiritual revelation.

'God gave me a beautiful message -- you will go in good health and come back in good health,' said Lucille Insalaco, an American who trekked to the village of Medjugorje in the breakaway republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

'I'm not the least bit afraid even though I hear the shots,' said Insalaco, from Ansonia, Connecticut.

U.S. and Irish groups have come for the 11th anniversary on Wednesday of the day the Madonna is said to have shown herself to six local children. The six have been designated as her messengers on earth ever since.

On the 10th anniversary last year the crowds were bigger than ever with over 10,000 foreign pilgrims, according to parish priest Ivan Landeka.

Some came for spiritual revelation, others to heal mental or physical ills. But they vanished when war erupted two days later in what was then Yugoslavia's northern republic of Slovenia.

Times got steadily worse for Medjugorje, isolated on a bush- and rock-covered plateau in the staunchly Roman Catholic mountainous area of western Herzegovina, above the Adriatic coast. The people are mostly Croats.

Ethnic fighting linked to Yugoslavia's break-up spread to Bosnia. Serb forces bombed and rocketed Medjugorje three times.

One shell landed just 300 metres (yards) from the church, Landeka said.

Mass had to be moved underground into shelters near the modern church building.

'We have prayed constantly for peace, but if you accept God's will, you accept the war,' said Vicka, one of the original children, now 27, who says the Virgin Mary still talks to her.

## The Reuter Library Report, June 23, 1992

She says Mary, who first appeared to the children on a rocky hilltop, told her recently: 'Only by prayer and fasting can the war be stopped, so pray my dear little children.'

Croatian forces have advanced just in time for the anniversary, pushing the Serbs, who are Eastern Orthodox Christians, out of firing range but not hearing range. Soldiers mill around the village bars.

'I got a call two weeks ago to get word to the prayer groups to come, and here we are,' Insalaco said.

Travel to Medjugorje is awkward but now safe. The village is near the border with Croatia, where fighting has died down.

Sister Cecilija, of the Franciscan Order which runs Medjugorje, said she thought God had spared the village from destruction in the fighting.

'Something special happened, we all felt it,' she said.

But Franciscan churches and monasteries in Mostar, the nearby regional capital, have been destroyed by Serb shelling.

Some Serbs accuse the Franciscans, who have been in Bosnia for over 750 years, of stoking Croat nationalism and plotting the destruction of the Eastern Orthodox church in order to spread the Vatican's power.

Locals for whom pilgrimage has become a major industry are praying that more of the faithful from Italy, Belgium, Austria and France will arrive by Wednesday.

'We expect about 1,500 people,' said Ivica Colak, whose shop sells Madonna statuettes and rosaries of every colour.

As Medjugorje's fame grew in the late 1980s, ugly concrete pizzerias, souvenir shops, supermarkets and guest houses sprang up around the church.

It will be a long time before the paved piazzas around the church are again full of overflow crowds listening to Mass over the loudspeakers.

But the devoted are optimistic.

'Everyone who comes returns with new people. This is my favourite place on earth. I feel the presence of Our Lady and see many supernatural things,' said Insalaco, 58, who frequently visits other shrines in Fatima and Lourdes.

'Medjugorje is my life,' said Mary Marchand of the Immaculata prayer group from Windham, Connecticut. 'One day my home will be a Medjugorje centre.'

Marchand has visited five times in three years. This time she and her husband brought \$2,000 worth of medical aid with them.

TYPE:  
General features

~~ANSANIA~~

Ansonia, CT

Mark

Milford go N to Shelton

not close to Hartford

close to New Haven

Danbury  
Watertown  
Bridgeport  
NE of Shelton  
(Magersucks)

McGroarty/Aarhus  
August 24, 1992  
12:30 p.m.  
[CT]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WARSAW PARK LUNCHEON  
ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT  
AUGUST 24, 1992  
1:25 P.M.

Now we've witnessed, as I pointed out down there, a world of change from Managua to Moscow. Millions of men and women now turn towards freedom. They're celebrating a new birth of freedom. And I believe people right here in the valley, many of whom came here from other countries, many of whom family came here, understand what I'm talking about when I say this nation can take pride in the freedom of others.

And so now the challenge for this country is to bring that spirit home -- home from Warsaw, Poland to Warsaw Park and to focus this great nation on the mission at hand. We have literally changed the world with the help of the taxpayer. Presidents who preceded me, fighting men and women that have served this great country with distinction -- we've changed the world. And now we must change America for the better. //

And our challenge quite simply is to win the global economic challenge, to win the peace. Be a military superpower, an economic superpower, an export superpower. And in this election, you're going to hear two very different visions of how to do this. Theirs is to turn inward and protect; and ours is to look outward and open new markets and prepare our people to compete. To save and invest. And when I'm talking about investment, I

don't mean more taxpayer money going into government investment. I mean more private investment, small business investment.

I don't want to get too personal in this wonderful area that I understand has some wonderfully smart Democrats because I need you guys in the fall. But let me say this, that my opponent has spent most of his adult life in government, and that's pretty much all he knows about. But his idea about creating jobs is to have government jobs -- public payroll jobs. And I come at things a different way. I spent -- I computed it the other day -- half of my life in government service, one kind or another; and half in the private sector. And long before I was in the public sector I worked for a living out in the oil fields of West Texas, built a company, and did what many here has in small of larger operations -- I met a payroll, I took the risks, and I made it work. And I happen to think having held a job is not a bad qualification even for President of the United States of America.

//

Look, the world economy is changing. And we've got to be in lead of that change. Think of the economic changes you've seen right here in Ansonia from moving from that brass and copper age, in the mills along the Naugatuck, to the new corporate headquarters in the industrial parks across the Valley. Right now, one in every six American manufacturing jobs is tied directly to exports. And that doesn't count the economic ripple effect created when those workers paid the mortgages or buy a car or feed the kids.

Since '88, since '88, three-fifths of the economic growth has come from people in other countries buying what we do best -- the products we make right here in America. We are the best manufacturers in the world, and don't let anybody tell you -- don't let that gloomy opposition tell you we can't compete or say that we're a nation in decline. We are not.

And as President I'm working now to create jobs, new markets --markets in Moscow, markets in Mexico City that mean new American jobs. And I am convinced that the answer is not to build a wall around our economy, not to put the government in charge -- but to use the government to help you literally go back to work in this country. And that's what I want to tell you how I'm going to do it.

Here are some of what we stand for: Open markets for American products. Here's one we have a big difference on -- lower government spending and tax relief. Not spend and tax, tax relief, and less federal government spending. And the other one is opportunities for small business. We've got to do better getting the regulatory burden off the back of these Mom and Pop, these small operators. And we're going to keep doing it until we get that job done.

You know my feeling about how -- too many lawsuits in this country. I've been fighting to change that, blocked by this gridlocked Congress. We sue each other too much. We care for each other too little. And we've got to break the back of those that are breaking this country with these damn lawsuits.

AUDIENCE: Clean House.

I'll get to that. And new schools -- and I know we've got some teachers here, and God bless them. But I'll tell you something. We need new schools to back up these teachers, new ideas. Our whole program, America 2000, is a good program, to literally revolutionize how we bring our kids into the next century. It's an exciting program. And I might say, we've got to win this fight on narcotics. Teenage use of cocaine is down, but we've just begun to fight. We've got to win it. Clean out these schoolyards.

You know, a big difference is -- a big one -- I do believe that we -- they're too big, government, and spend too much. And last week I offered an idea to get the deficit down. We'll give you a special box -- I believe people should have it -- a special box on that tax return to check so that up to 10 percent of your income tax can go for one purpose, and that is to reduce the budget deficit. If Congress doesn't like it -- all these editorials that you read around here on some of these sophisticated journals don't like it -- but the congress has failed to do it. So let's give the people a chance to check that box, and then we have to live with it.

And then there's something that's very important to the valley that I talked about today in Union, New Jersey -- a dramatic new approach to job training, to help young people find that first job -- a program we call the Youth Training Corps; to get inner-city kids off the mean streets and give them a second

chance to build the skills they need to succeed. For older workers who have lost their jobs -- or worry that the next pay envelope may bring a pink slip, we've developed a new concept called Skill Grants -- vouchers worth \$3,000 dollars to be used toward the training program of their choice. And our plan is based on empowering people to get the training they want, not empowering bureaucracies to hire more people. And that is a very different approach than the others are talking.

The Governor of Arkansas says he's all for free enterprise. Then he proposes right out of the box the largest tax hike in history -- much of it on the back of small business. I learned the hard way -- holding out my hand to that gridlocked Congress and they bit it off. Once you make one mistake you don't make it again. I am not going to go forward and go with these programs of spending and taxing.

We've literally proposed -- and it's before Congress right now -- eliminating over 200 programs and 4,000 projects. It's there, it's put down in detail. It's before this gridlocked congress. And we've got to do something about changing the Congress. If we had more people like Gary Franks, we wouldn't have a gridlock problem. But the Congress has been controlled - - they have been controlled by the same party for 38 years. Everything else has changed in the country -- not the House of Representatives. Help me change the House. Clean it --clean the House.

My opponent says he's for fiscal responsibility. He's against a balanced budget amendment. Says he's for a line-item veto, but the gridlocked Congress refuses to give it to the President. And I stand for something different. I want to see us cut that federal spending with the help of a new Congress, get the taxes down so we can get this economy stimulated and let people keep a little more of what they earn. It's a big philosophical differences between the Bush-Quayle ticket on the one hand and Clinton-Gore on the other. Look at it, it is fundamentally different.

Now, in this campaign, we've got to call it as we see it. And this year I believe the choice is very clear. We've got two different -- fundamentally different approaches. I believe in the government. You get all this talk -- government, government -- of the government, by the government, for the government. That's not going to get the job done. We are fighting against that because we happen to believe still that the power should flow from the people. So it's of the people, by the people and for the people. And really, what's at stake here is the future of this country.

And we're in choppy waters. I heard the Reverend. I know it. People that are hurting and can't find jobs when they need it. I'll tell you another area we've for a big difference -- on the defense spending. I have cut defense, but we're not going to cut into the muscle of the defense. The other side want to take \$60 billion more than Colin Powell and Cheney tell me is the

right level. We still have a tough world out there. We must still be strong. And while you're thinking about it, we don't needlessly need to throw another million defense workers out of work by cutting back on defense below the levels needed for national security.

Let me just tell you, I wish Barbara Bush were here. This would be great for their morale -- this would be great for her spirits.

But you sense something else out there along the highway. You sense this community feeling and this feeling of family. And I want to tell you something. The cynics, the liberal theoreticians, they can ridicule me all they want when I talk about family values. But this one transcends Democrat. It transcends Republican. And it gets to the heart of what our community is about. And the community has been diminished by the decimation and sometimes the decline of the American family.

I saw it today, that family spirit is still strong. And I just want to pledge to you, I am not going to get off talking about that because we must find ways -- whether it's welfare reform, whether it's helping, as Barbara does, hold someone in the arms to demonstrate the compassion and love we feel for our fellow man -- we've got to find ways to strengthen the American family. It is not demagoguery -- it's fundamental to America.

And she and I will continue to try to do our level best to set a level of decency ad honor and hopefully, trust there in the Oval Office and there in the White House.

Thank you very much for this wonderful reception. And may God bless the Naugatuck Valley. And may God bless the United States of America.

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

CAROL



YOU WERE CALLED BY--



YOU WERE VISITED BY--

Kim KAPLAN

OF (Organization)

USDA



PLEASE PHONE ▶



FTS



AUTOVON

301 504 6504



WILL CALL AGAIN



IS WAITING TO SEE YOU



RETURNED YOUR CALL



WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

→ beekeepers are migratory  
winter in TX or CA (2 largest in  
gen.)  
more north when  
weather gets warmer  
1:15

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME