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Clarksville, Tennessee 9/29/92 [OA 7581] [1]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEVE PROVOST *SP*
SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR BRISTOL, TENNESSEE

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, September 29th at 10:10 a.m. you will deliver remarks to 2500 people at the Tri-City Regional Airport in Bristol, Tennessee.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 15 minutes / cards) continue on this weekend's theme, pointing out that Governor Clinton has a sorry record in Arkansas, that his economic plan requires a middle class tax increase, and that he cannot be trusted with his hands on the levers of government. You will give the exact same speech, with other local angles at the four stops tomorrow.

Presidential Remarks

Bristol, TN
Sept. 28, 1992
9:30 p.m.

(Thank you's and acknowledgements)

It's great to be in Big Orange Country.

May I say a special thank you to your entertainment this morning -- the Volunteer High School Marching Band.

This campaign, like every campaign, is about a simple question: what kind of America do we want -- for the young people here today?//

I'll tell you what kind of America I want. I want an America that is a military superpower and the greatest economic superpower in the world!

I have laid out my Agenda for American Renewal -- a specific, comprehensive, integrated agenda for America, to create the world's first \$10 trillion economy.

I believe I am uniquely qualified to lead America into this new world economy. My opponent's international experience consists of leading demonstrations in a foreign country against his own government. I want to use my experience to lead America -- to open new foreign markets because that is the way we create new jobs.//

If our nation is going to compete, we must make changes here at home.

Small business will create 2/3rds of the new jobs in the new economy. Governor Clinton promises small business higher taxes

and more red tape -- I promise small business relief -- from taxation, regulation and litigation.//

I say pass term limits -- and give Congress back to the people.

These are just some of my ideas -- some of what I'm fighting for.

I'm proud of my record, and I'll stand by it in November. But if Candidate Clinton wants to talk about the past, I say okay -- let's look at what's been going on in Arkansas.

There's a lot you don't know about my opponent -- and the more you find out, the more you know that he's wrong for America.

We want to take back our streets from the crackheads and the criminals.//

Candidate Clinton talks tough, but listen to this. In Arkansas, the average criminal serves just one-fifth of his sentence -- then he's let back out on the streets.

Compare that to our federal prisons today. The average inmate serves 85 percent of his sentence. When it comes to crime, I'm not much for leniency and compassion. If you steal a car or beat an elderly woman -- you ought to go to jail. I say you shouldn't be let out, until you're eligible for a birthday salute from Willard Scott.//

But don't ask me who's tough on crime. Ask the police in Little Rock, Arkansas. The cops who know Bill Clinton best, have endorsed me -- as the best candidate for President of the United States.//

It's the same thing on every issue. Governor Clinton says he's for civil rights, but Arkansas doesn't have a basic civil rights law. He says he's for a clean environment, but the Institute for Southern Studies ranked Arkansas 50th -- dead last -- in environmental policies. Bill Clinton says he's for high tech -- but Arkansas has been falling behind in high school. Seventy-five percent of their graduates spend their first year of college in remedial education.

As Governor of Arkansas, Bill Clinton raised and extended the sales tax, including a tax on baby formula, vegetables and other groceries. He raised the gas tax, and even taxed mobile homes and cable T.V.

Now, Governor Clinton says he's seen the light. In this campaign, he's proposing at least \$150 billion in new taxes -- plus at least \$220 billion in new spending. But don't worry, he says -- I'll get it all from the rich -- people who make over \$200,000 -- the top 2 percent.

But here's the truth. To get the money he needs for his plan, the \$150 billion he's promised in new taxes, Governor Clinton would have to get his money from individuals with taxable income over \$36,600. That's just the start of his tax campaign against the middle-class. Governor Clinton hasn't said how he'll pay for any of his new programs. He'd need hundreds of billions dollars more to pay for all his promises. [So he'll have tax collectors working overtime, to go after every working man and woman in America.]

There's an old saying. "When you hunt ducks, you go where the ducks are." (By the way, Governor Clinton raised hunting and fishing fees in Arkansas.) Bill Clinton is hunting for ways to pay for all his promises -- and he's going to go to the middle class -- because that's where the money is.//

Don't take my word for it, listen to the newspaper from his own back yard, The Pine Bluff Commercial. Here's what it says: "If Congress followed the example Bill Clinton has set as Governor of Arkansas, it would pass a tax program that would hit the middle-class hardest."

Now, I don't think that Pine Bluff paper is bluffing. Let me give you one example. Let's say you are a third grade teacher -- with about \$22,000 a year in taxable income. Governor Clinton could have you fork over another \$430 bucks a year to the tax man. And I say you ought to be able to use that money to pay for your kid's education, or pay the mortgage on the house, not send it back to the IRS.//

Now, when I add up all Governor Clinton's promises and point out the truth -- he says, "Hey, forget my record. Forget the facts. I'm a different kind of Democrat."

But what's different about him? George McGovern -- Bill Clinton ran Texas for him in '72. He learned his liberalism from McGovern. Jimmy Carter -- Bill Clinton's wearing the same moderate costume. At least Carter believed it. Michael Dukakis -- Bill Clinton nominated him, and praised the Massachusetts Miracle -- right before the Massachusetts economy collapsed.//

Bill Clinton is trying to sell you a line about some so-called "Third Way" to help the economy. You and I know there's a right way and a wrong way. We don't need a President who invents a third way to cover up what's really on his mind.

We've seen Bill Clinton use smooth talk to pull the wool over people's eyes before.

That's how he convinced a good-hearted Colonel to let him in the Arkansas ROTC and out of the draft -- until it was no longer convenient. (At least I agree with my opponent on one military topic -- he had no business being an officer in the United States Army.)

Then there was Bill Clinton's "principled" stand on both sides of the Gulf War -- when he said -- "I guess I would have voted with the majority if it was a close vote, but I agree with the arguments the minority made."

One day Bill Clinton tells the people of Arkansas he'll never run for President, the next year he announces his campaign. One day he says he's for the North American Free Trade Agreement, then says that he hasn't made up his mind yet. One day Bill Clinton says the middle class deserves a tax break, the next day he's plotting new ways to hit the middle class to pay for all his programs.

It's a matter of trust.

If Bill Clinton ever became President -- and he won't -- we'd have to replace the American Eagle -- with a chameleon.

Bill Clinton wants you to trust that America's economy will improve if you turn full control of your paycheck over to the crew that already runs the Congress -- he wants the tax and spend government planners to have total control over the Executive Branch, too.

They tried this when President Ford faced difficulties, and you ended up with inflation of 12.5 % -- and rising interest rates -- and a misery index over 21 percent.

It took years to wring inflation and high interest rates out of the American economy. Our workers and businesses paid the price.

At this time in our history, we can't take that risk.

You see, I've been in the Oval Office, I've faced the tough decisions.

I've made some mistakes and I've admitted them.

But I believe I've been a good leader -- willing to make the tough calls -- I'm a leader whose ideas are right for America.

I stand before you today, asking for your vote so I can get on to fix what's broke in this country.

America changed the world, and I know it's time to change things at home, too: health care reform, job training, a G.I. Bill for Kids so parents can choose the best schools for their children, a cap on the growth of mandatory spending, tax relief for small businesses, legal reform -- and all the rest of my Agenda to create jobs and make America the greatest economic superpower in the '90s.

If you want someone who has a statistic for every problem -
- cast your vote for the other guy.

But if you are looking for a leader of experience, a leader of ideas, a leader who shares your values, a leader who understands that America's real strength is not in government, but in places like Bristol, a leader you can trust -- than I know I can count on your support -- on November 3rd.

Thank you very much. God Bless the United States of America.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB ZOELICK

FROM:

STEVE PROVOST *SP by DS*

RE:

Tomorrow's Speeches

Upon reflection, my problem with the insults about Governor Clinton's draft record is that it will drag the media away from his middle-class tax increase, which matters more to the voters. Plus, it is rather heavy-handed.

MASTER

Presidential Remarks

Bristol, TN
Sept. 28, 1992
8:00 p.m.

(Thank you's and acknowledgements)

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I'll tell you what kind of America I want. I want an America that is a military superpower and the greatest economic superpower in the world -- revered for our jobs and our workers.

I have laid out my Agenda for American Renewal -- a specific, comprehensive, integrated agenda for America, the to create the world's first \$10 trillion economy.

*Wash Times
Mike Hedges* I believe I am uniquely qualified to lead America into this new world economy. My opponent's international experience consists of leading demonstrations in a foreign country against his own government. I want to use my experience to lead America -- to open new foreign markets because that is the way we create new jobs.//

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Small business will create 2/3rds of the new jobs in the new economy. Governor Clinton promises small business higher taxes

X X X X
and more red tape -- I promise small business relief -- from taxation, regulation and litigation.//

I say pass term limits -- and give Congress back to the people.

These are just some of my ideas -- some of what I'm fighting for.

I'm proud of my record, and I'll stand by it in November. But if Candidate Clinton wants to talk about the past, I say okay -- let's look at what's been going on in Arkansas. The people of Arkansas are decent and hard-working. But the more you know about the Governor the more you know that he's wrong for America.

We want to take back our streets from the crackheads and the criminals.//

Candidate Clinton talks tough, but listen to this. In Arkansas, the average criminal serves just one-fifth of his sentence -- then he's let back out on the streets.

Compare that to our federal prisons today. The average inmate serves 85 percent of his sentence. When it comes to crime, I'm not much for leniency and compassion. If you steal a car or beat an elderly woman -- you ought to go to jail. I say you shouldn't be let out, until you're eligible for a birthday salute from Willard Scott.//

But don't ask me whose tough on crime. Ask the police in Little Rock, Arkansas. The cops who know Bill Clinton best, have endorsed me -- as the best candidate for President of the United States.//

Paul
McNulty
Paul
McNulty

Ark record
Springfield
9/22/92
Springfield
Remarks
Springfield
9/22/92
Harvest
Foods

It's the same thing on every issue. Governor Clinton says he's for civil rights, but Arkansas doesn't have a basic civil rights law. He says he's for a clean environment, but the Institute for Southern Studies ranked Arkansas 50th -- dead last -- in environmental policies. Bill Clinton says he's for high tech -- but Arkansas has been falling behind in high school. Seventy-five percent of their graduates spend their first year of college in remedial education.

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Train
Speech
David
Teel
"No"

people
Delete
never

Governor Clinton has not come up with enough revenues in his tax plan to pay for all his new programs.

There's an old saying. "When you hunt ducks, you go where the ducks are." (By the way, Governor Clinton raised duck hunting fees in Arkansas.) Bill Clinton is hunting for ways to pay for all his promises -- and he's going to go to the middle class -- because that's where the money is.//

NEXLS
David
Tell

Don't take my word for it, listen to the newspaper from his own back yard, The Pine Bluff Commercial. Here's what they say: "If Congress followed the example that Bill Clinton set as Governor of Arkansas, it would pass a program that hit the middle-class the hardest."

Train
Speeches
Marysville

Now, I don't think that Pine Bluff paper is bluffing. Let me give you one example. Let's say you are a third grade teacher -- with about \$22,000 a year in taxable income. Governor Clinton could have you fork over another \$430 bucks a year to the tax man. And I say you ought to be able to use that money to pay for your kid's education, or pay the mortgage on the house, not send it back to the IRS.//

Train
Marysville

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Nancy
Hobbs

New York Times, Sect 1, Page 1
Sept 26, 1992

5

Bill Clinton is trying to sell you a line about some so-called "Third Way" to help the economy. You and I know there's a right way and a wrong way. We don't need a President who invents a third way to avoid choosing.

(Bill Clinton is good at this smooth talk. That's how he convinced a good hearted Colonel in the Arkansas ROTC to get some less sophisticated boy to take his place in the draft line. (At least I agree with my opponent on one military topic -- he had no business being an officer in the United States Army.)

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One day Bill Clinton tells the people of Arkansas he'll never run for President, the next (year) he announces his campaign. One day he says he's for the North American Free Trade Agreement, then says When I have a definitive opinion, I'll say so. ~~that he hasn't made up my mind yet.~~ One day Bill Clinton says the middle class deserves a tax break, the next day he's plotting new ways to hit the middle-class to pay for all his programs.

If Bill Clinton ever became President -- and he won't -- we'd have to replace the American Eagle -- with a chameleon.

Bill Clinton wants you to believe America will be better if you turn full control of your paycheck over to the crew that already runs the Congress -- he wants the tax and spend

Star Trib
April 10, 1992
Page 17A

Aug 17, 1992
Acceptance
Speech

Enid, OK
9/17/92

government planners to have total control over the Executive Branch, too.

*Policy Review
Summer 1987
Heritage
Foundation
Pagelo
Sept. 41*

They tried this when President Ford faced difficulties, and you ended up with inflation of ^{12.5%}~~14%~~ -- and rising interest rates ~~41~~ and a misery index over 21 percent.

It took years to wring inflation and high interest rates out of the American economy. Our workers and businesses paid the price.

At this time in our history, I don't think we can take the risk.

You see, I've been in the Oval Office, I've faced the tough decisions.

I've made some mistakes and I've admitted them.

But I believe I've been a good leader -- willing to make the tough calls -- I'm a leader whose ideas are right for America.

I stand before you today, asking for your vote so I can get on to fix what's broke in this country.

America changed the world, and I know it's time to change things at home, too: health care reform, job training, term limits, tax relief for small businesses -- and all the rest of my Agenda to create jobs and make America an economic superpower in the '90s.

If you want someone who has a statistic for every problem -- cast your vote for the other guy.

But if you are looking for a leader of experience, a leader of ideas, a leader who shares your values, a leader who

understands that America's real strength is not in government, but in places like Bristol -- than I know I can count on your support -- on November 3rd.

Thank you very much. God Bless the United States of America.

Governor Clinton has not come up with enough revenues in his tax plan to pay for all his new programs.

Proprietary to the United Press International, October 24, 1984

FOCUS

It noted that under the Carter-Mondale administration, [the so-called misery index 'had almost doubled to 21 percent, with inflation hitting 13 percent and interest rates over 21 percent, the highest interest rates since the Civil War.']

"In the past four years under President Reagan, the nation has shrugged off Carter-Mondale 'malaise' and doomsaying, and taken on a renewed spirit of self-confidence, self-reliance and -- yes, let's say it - proud patriotism."

The Associated Press, November 3, 1980

FOCUS

"I can't help but think that we turned the economy over to Jimmy Carter on a silver platter and in 3 1/2 years Jimmy Carter blew it," Ford said.

The former president pointed to the prime interest rate, which he said was 6 1/4 percent when he left office on Jan. 20, 1977, but last week was "14 1/2 percent and probably going higher."

"Under Jimmy Carter, we have the highest interest rates of any administration in this century," he said.

Ford also said the president is responsible for the rise in the "misery index" -- a combination of inflation and unemployment rates invented by candidate Jimmy Carter in 1976.

Citing the 12 percent "misery index" that Carter assigned the Ford administration, the former president said, "I respectfully suggest that if a 12 percent misery index in 1976 was grounds enough to beat Bob Dole and Jerry Ford, then a 20 percent index in 1980 is grounds enough now to ...

Elton Jones, Director of Public Relations for Alcoa
615-977-3490

Mayor Ashe, Mayor of Knoxville 615-521-2040
George Korda, Public Affairs for the city of Knoxville
615-521-2065

Congressman John Duncan, Jr. (R) 225-5435
Jim Easton, Press Secretary
Judy Whitbred, AA

Advance lead -- David Bayloff

UTenn Sports Information Office: 615-974-1212

LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 51 STORIES

Copyright 1992 Gannett Company, Inc.
USA TODAY

July 27, 1992, Monday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: LIFE; Pg. 2D

LENGTH: 123 words

HEADLINE: Briefly

KEYWORD: CELEBRITY GOSSIP

... 1992 Commitment to Life Award from AIDS Project Los Angeles at a Nov. 18 gala. ... Country singer T.G. Sheppard, 48, is set to marry Leah MacLaine, 25, today somewhere in Nevada. ... What does Coach's Craig T. Nelson do on his ...

The Associated Press, November 9, 1990

GATLINBURG, Tenn. (AP) - Country music singer T.G. Sheppard was afraid the fish wouldn't bite during filming for a cable TV show - so he took a few extras with him.

Turns out he didn't need to.

Sheppard brought some rainbow trout with him on the Little Pigeon River Thursday while filming the fishing show for The Nashville Network, but he caught his own fish and didn't have to use them.

The singer dubbed the unofficial ambassador of tourism for this southeastern Tennessee city moved here in 1987 and owns a restaurant-bar and a bed and breakfast inn.

His recordings include the songs "I Loved 'Em Every One" and "Slow Burn."

GRAPHIC: LaserPhoto NY14

In city of Knoxville - how many (what % of working population) make \$36,000 /yr. or more.

↓
Jim Easton,
Cong. Duncan office

→ Cong. Duncan nickname Jimmy? John F.

Ask George Korda:

re: Mayor → any funny stories about

1990

\$35K or more

170,000 families

71,977

42.4% make over \$35K
as families

→ Knox County → served in Desert Storm

→ Knoxville News-Sentinel hopes we
can use Gore article



FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 9/26/92

TO: Carol Arhus

Organization: White House

Fax Number: 956-6218

FROM: Jeff Taylor, Research

Number of Pages to Follow: 3

Phone Number:

Comments: Washington Times article requested of
Cong. Quillen's office.

DATE
OF
ARTICLE?


→ Tues. 9/22/92

If all pages are not received, please call (202) 336-7817.

unchanged despite the worldwide revolution of the last 20 years.

The most dramatic was outlined in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly, was an announcement that the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) will be "fundamentally and radically

option that is being considered." Mr. Bush said he will seek major changes at another child of the Cold War, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

Taken together, his announcements appear to represent a realization that not only will U.S. foreign-policy priorities have to change, but

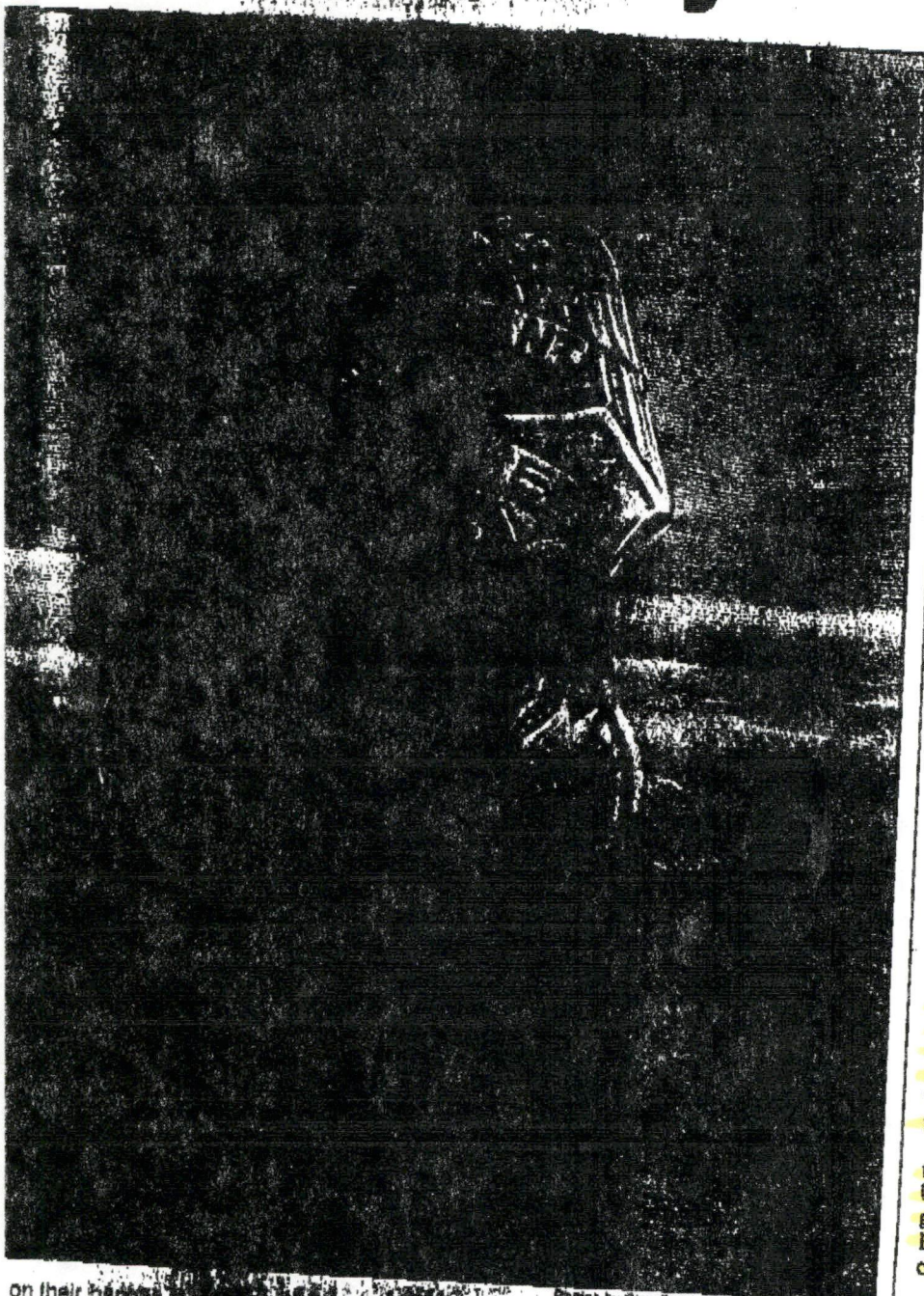
Soviet Union at a glacial pace will work instead on stemming the spread of weapons technology and helping military plants retool for civilian production.

see AID, page A8

• President Bush offers to foster a world peacekeeping army. A3.

President Bush
Assembly
foreign aid.

CHAMPION CITY



on their badges in memory of Officer H. ... who was fatally shot early Saturday.

Photos by Glen Stubbe The Washington Times

Sold down the river?

Gore not so green, say some at home

By Michael Hedges
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Al Gore, running for vice president as an environmentalist, sold out the interests of a rural Tennessee county concerned about river pollution to pursue his presidential ambitions in 1988, according to environmentalists and residents there.

"We simply cannot get any help from Al Gore," said Gay Webb, a hardware store owner in Newport, Tenn., who has been active in efforts to clean up the Pigeon River. "Some of the worst pollution anywhere is in his home state in Cocke County, Tennessee."

Cindie Runyon, treasurer of the Dead Pigeon River Foundation, an environmental group, agreed: "Al Gore has done nothing to help us unless we pushed him or threatened to publicly embarrass him."

CAMPAIGN

"He is right out front on the rain forests and other issues outside the United States when it won't cost him any political votes," she said. "But I don't consider him an environmentalist at all."

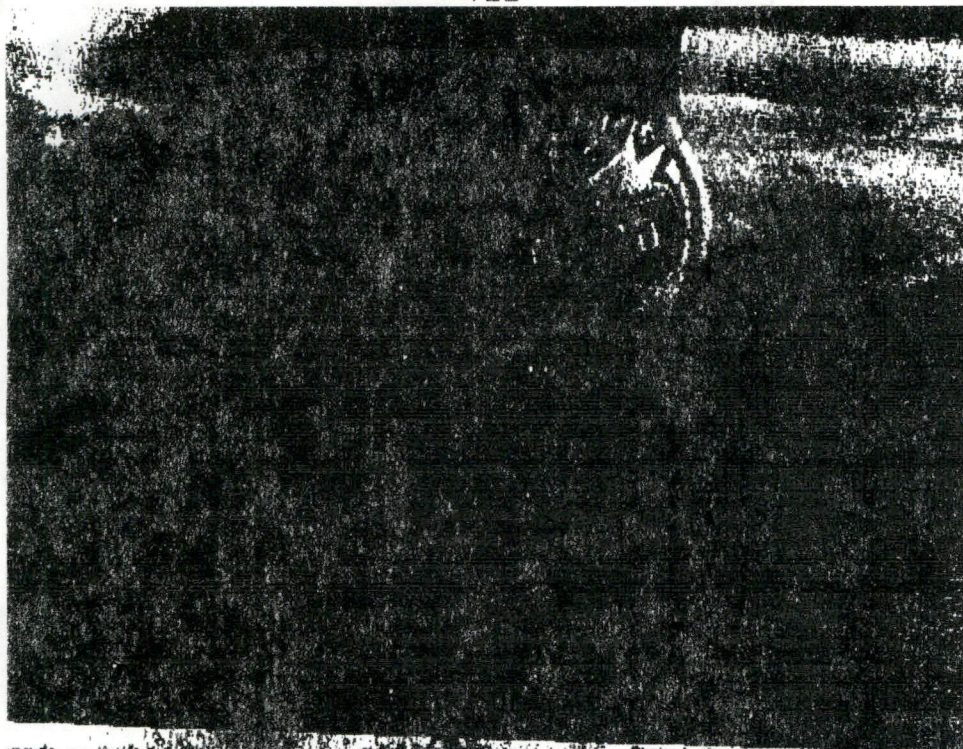
Mr. Gore's name has surfaced in a multimillion-dollar lawsuit brought by a group of landowners on the Pigeon River who are suing Champion International Corp., a large paper company in western North Carolina.

The landowners alleged that environmental violations by the company in North Carolina reduced their property values across the border in East Tennessee.

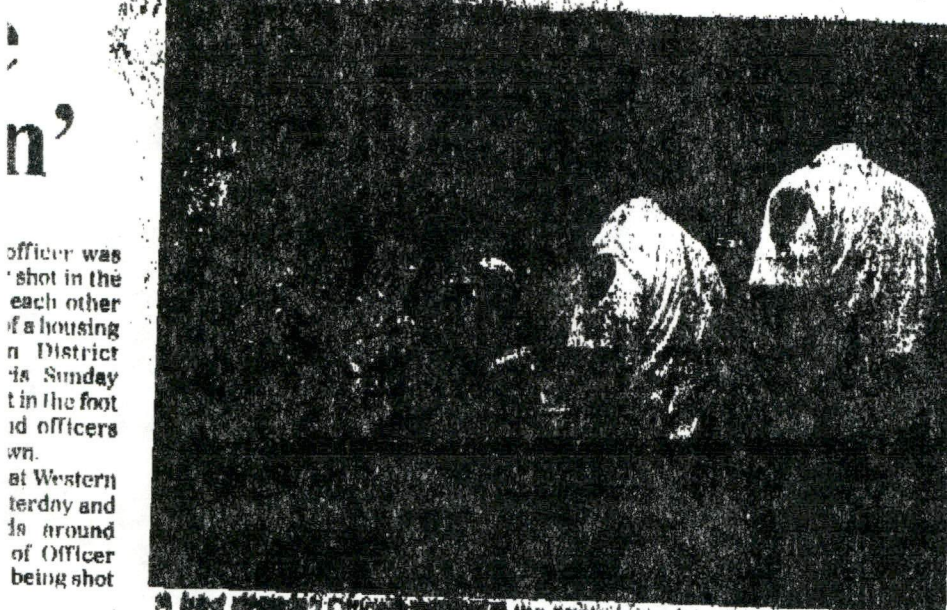
Mr. Gore wrote a letter to the Environmental Protection Agency on Nov. 10, 1987, asking it to consider a Champion proposal concerning discharge into the Pigeon River that was less stringent than the agency's guideline.

"This offer is, in my view, highly





Hands on the... Murphy's... Saturday.



officer was
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of a housing
n District
is Sunday
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id officers
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at Western
terday and
is around
of Officer
being shot

A bad... Officer... at the back door of the Western District police station, where Officer... worked the 4 p.m.-to-midnight shift.

Family-style viewing

Single moms join Quayle for 'Murphy'

By Red Dreher
and Anna Gowen
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Dan Quayle didn't have to endure his ~~longest~~ ^{longest} ~~watching~~ ^{watching} from TV's Murphy Brown alone last night. The vice president plopped down in front of the tube with his wife, Marilyn, and six single parents to hear himself condemned as simple-minded, cynical and uncaring.

~~Martha Brown~~ — Zora Brown, who opened her one-bedroom apartment

in Adams Morgan to the Quayles for the hour-long season premiere of "Murphy Brown" — said such adjectives are better applied to Hollywood producers.

"They have been totally irresponsible. When children are born out of wedlock in the black community, it's a sure-fire recipe for poverty," said Miss Brown, who is black. "AIDS is rampant in the black community."

• "Equal time" draws TV viewers...

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pushed him or threatened to publicly embarrass him."



"He is right out front on the rain forests and other issues outside the United States when it won't cost him any political votes," she said. "But I don't consider him an environmentalist at all."

Mr. Gore's name has surfaced in a multimillion-dollar lawsuit brought by a group of landowners on the Pigeon River who are suing Champion International Corp., a large paper company in western North Carolina.

The landowners alleged that company in North Carolina reduced their property values across the border in East Tennessee.

Mr. Gore wrote a letter to the Environmental Protection Agency on Nov. 10, 1987, asking it to consider a Champion proposal concerning discharge into the Pigeon River that was less stringent than the agency's guideline.

"This offer is, in my view, highly significant, as it is better than any previous offer from the company," Mr. Gore wrote. "It is my hope that all parties involved... will sit down and get serious about solving this problem, cleaning up the river, and ensuring that not one job at the mill is lost."

Marla Romash, a spokeswoman for Mr. Gore, said the letter to the EPA reflected Mr. Gore's belief that Champion had sincerely changed its policies and was serious about cleaning up the river.

But Tennessee environmentalists said they believe Mr. Gore had been influenced by Champion to change his mind and support the company's plan.

A memorandum written by Champion company executives indicated Mr. Gore would back a company move to lessen federal standards on discharge pumped into the river in return for the support of North Carolina officials in the 1988 state presidential primary, attorneys for the landowners said.

"The bottom line is, Senator Gore wanted to be president and therefore we've got him," said Don Barrett, an attorney for the landowners, describing in federal court in Greeneville, Tenn., what company executives said in the memo.

Lawyers on both sides of the case could not talk outside the courtroom hallway.

will buy
\$52

31-3.6
C4-10
E4
43-6
E / B6
21-6
E6
C4-10

...fathers and presented single motherhood as "just another lifestyle choice."

...more issue of single parenting out of context and trivializing it." Over the summer, "Murphy Brown" creator Diane English

...a student to elephant to the as-yet-unnamed "Baby Brown," saying in a handwritten note dated Friday that the fictional infant had spurred "an important discussion on

...standing I have for single mothers, who work hard to do their best for their children, often against the odds." Mr. Quayle wrote. "President Bush and I want to do everything possible to make sure you and all

...The si thanked that, with donate d homeless Mr. Qu

GORE

From page A1

In the memo, obtained by The Washington Times, a company executive wrote that Sen. Terry Sanford, North Carolina Democrat, believed Mr. Gore would back Champion's plan to avoid more stringent government pollution regulations.

"He [Sen. Sanford] expects to change Gore's position to one where he would publicly kick and scream about the new, less-stringent permit, but would give the signal [to EPA officials] that he had no real opposition to it," the memo said.

"The bottom line for Gore is that he wants to be president and that, when he runs, he'll need a solid Democratic South and he'll need the help of the Democratic senator from North Carolina, Senator Sanford," the memo added. "So Sanford has more leverage on Gore than might seem apparent."

A company lobbyist was scheduled to meet with Mr. Gore in March 1987, to pitch Champion's needs, the memo said.

Mr. Gore wrote his letter to the EPA in November 1987, four months before the North Carolina primary, which he won. But his presidential campaign soon fizzled.

David Craft, a spokesman for Champion, said on advice of attorneys he could not comment on the lawsuit. He could neither confirm nor deny that a meeting between Mr. Gore and a company lobbyist described in the memo ever occurred.

Mr. Sanford could not be reached for comment.

Champion
Champion International Corporation

To: **File**
From: **Ben Bilus**

Bob

PRIVILEGED

Date: **March 19, 1987**

Subject: **Canton - NPDES EPA**

Gore's position to one where he would publicly kick and scream about the new, less-stringent permit but would give the signal to Lee Thomas and Jack Ravan that he had no real opposition to it.

He expects to change

Nick believes that the bottom line for Gore is that he wants to be President and that; when he runs, he'll need a solid Democratic South and he'll need the help of the Democratic Senator from North Carolina, Senator Sanford. So, Sanford has more leverage on Gore than might seem apparent.

A 1987 internal memorandum from a large North Carolina paper company indicated the steps taken to ensure Sen. Al Gore would go along with plans to lessen federal standards on discharge pumped into Tennessee's Pigeon River.

Miss Romash said Mr. Gore does not remember meeting with a Champion lobbyist on the date the memo said a meeting was scheduled. "I think it never happened. The sense is that that memo is a lobbyist's fantasy of what is going to happen," she said.

On the general issue of cleaning up the Pigeon River, Miss Romash said: "The senator's record is clear. He has been a strong, longtime supporter of those efforts."

The proposal backed by Mr. Gore

in his letter to the EPA would have allowed Champion to continue to pump discharge into the river that was coffee colored and offensive smelling, according to residents.

"One of the reasons it is a poor county is the 40-mile open sewer running through it that the Pigeon River has become," Mr. Webb said.

Some environmental groups in the area are cautious about attacking Mr. Gore, a potential vice president.

Tennessee environmentalist Bob

Seay said, "There is a lot I could tell you about Al Gore, but we are going to stand by our senator even though he wouldn't stand by us."

Mr. Seay co-founded the Dead Pigeon River Foundation. He said the group met recently and voted on whether or not to make a critical statement as a group about Mr. Gore. "We've decided not to talk about it," he said.

ENVOY

From page A1

rence McDonald, a conservative Georgia Democrat, was among the victims.

Last week, Mr. Yeltsin requested



DRAFT

From page A1

Mr. Bush challenged Mr. Clinton to say whether he still believes



ALL

From page A1

Mr. Bush other national General A low suit.

Meeting require the only at ou how we can fairs," he sa

Foreign t likely, but se American them about l Washington.

In fact, th made with a have never a — and now l

Tbp camps Bush to make his speech. S officials obje Nations is th

AID itself t sue, criticized ciency and an feasibility. Cor dozens of amer legislation to e projects are ca

But the main Mr. Bush and h agency's progr decades past to nations tilted not Moscow.

If you go thr you a year to ge senior White H

Mr. Bush lar agency when th

9/29 step

KNOXVILLE, TN

David Bayliff → who will intro POTUS
→ other band playing w/ Heritage
→ time of remarks ↓ 12:10pm
Naomi Todd
will intro POTUS

615-521-2065
George Korda → unemployment rate, this month 5-6%
→ who famous from Knoxville?
→ any funny stories about the Mayor

— really mention Vets - 4-0 record
— don't mention coach/surgery
not everyone is glad he's back coaching.
Just have POTUS say he's glad he's healthy
etc.

→ Mayor is cheap,
penny - pincher

agrees - pennies at hand, it brings tears
to Lincoln's eyes

Alex Haley, Knoxville was his adopted home

~~actor → David Keith, man who changed himself~~

Ray Acuff, from Knoxville

Billy Paden, → ~~Sevier~~ Sevierville, home town
agent outside Knoxville

John Wadley, Ch. of TVA
recently appointed by POTUS

re: Mayor (=)

Pres. Commission on American ^{Urban} Families
mayor is on that Commission

Board of Dir. US Conf of Mayors

Nat'l League of Cities

Chs. of the Repub. Mayors ~~to~~ local officials
of the U.S.

Anecdotes:

every month, he does neighborhood
walks. Interact w/ community

Desert Storm → TN

active soldiers 13, ⁴⁹⁹~~000~~

reservists

activated for
Gulf War

7,917

4,260 of

went to Gulf

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB ZOELICK

FROM:

STEVE PROVOST *58 by DS*

RE:

Tomorrow's Speeches

Upon reflection, my problem with the insults about Governor Clinton's draft record is that it will drag the media away from his middle-class tax increase, which matters more to the voters. Plus, it is rather heavy-handed.

MASTER

Presidential Remarks

Bristol, TN
Sept. 28, 1992
8:00 p.m.

(Thank you's and acknowledgements)

It's great to be in Big Orange Country.

May I say a special thank you to your entertainment this morning -- the Volunteer High School Marching Band.

This campaign, like every campaign, is about a simple question: what kind of America do we want -- for the young people here today?//

I'll tell you what kind of America I want. I want an America that is a military superpower and the greatest economic superpower in the world -- revered for our jobs and our workers.

I have laid out my Agenda for American Renewal -- a specific, comprehensive, integrated agenda for America, the to create the world's first \$10 trillion economy.

I believe I am uniquely qualified to lead America into this new world economy. My opponent's international experience consists of leading demonstrations in a foreign country against his own government. I want to use my experience to lead America -- to open new foreign markets because that is the way we create new jobs.//

If our nation is going to compete, we must make changes here at home.

Small business will create 2/3rds of the new jobs in the new economy. Governor Clinton promises small business higher taxes

Wash Times
Mike Hedges

X X X X
and more red tape -- I promise small business relief -- from taxation, regulation and litigation. //

I say pass term limits -- and give Congress back to the people.

These are just some of my ideas -- some of what I'm fighting for.

I'm proud of my record, and I'll stand by it in November. But if Candidate Clinton wants to talk about the past, I say okay -- let's look at what's been going on in Arkansas. The people of Arkansas are decent and hard-working. But the more you know about the Governor the more you know that he's wrong for America.

We want to take back our streets from the crackheads and the criminals. //

Candidate Clinton talks tough, but listen to this. In Arkansas, the average criminal serves just one-fifth of his sentence -- then he's let back out on the streets.

Compare that to our federal prisons today. The average inmate serves 85 percent of his sentence. When it comes to crime, I'm not much for leniency and compassion. If you steal a car or beat an elderly woman -- you ought to go to jail. I say you shouldn't be let out, until you're eligible for a birthday salute from Willard Scott. //

But don't ask me whose tough on crime. Ask the police in Little Rock, Arkansas. The cops who know Bill Clinton best, have endorsed me -- as the best candidate for President of the United States. //

Paul
McNulty
Paul
McNulty

Ark record
Springfield
9/22/92
Springfield
Remarks
Springfield
9/22/92
Harvest
Foods

It's the same thing on every issue. Governor Clinton says he's for civil rights, but Arkansas doesn't have a basic civil rights law. He says he's for a clean environment, but the Institute for Southern Studies ranked Arkansas 50th -- dead last -- in environmental policies. Bill Clinton says he's for high tech -- but Arkansas has been falling behind in high school. Seventy-five percent of their graduates spend their first year of college in remedial education.

As Governor of Arkansas, Bill Clinton raised and extended the sales tax, including a tax on baby formula, vegetables and other groceries. He raised the gas tax, and even taxed mobile homes and cable T.V.

Now, Governor Clinton says he's seen the light. In this campaign, he's proposing at least \$150 billion in new taxes -- plus at least \$220 billion in new spending. But don't worry, he says -- I'll get it all from the rich -- people who make it over \$200,000 -- the top 2 percent.

But here's the truth. To get the money he needs for his plan, the \$150 billion he's promised in new taxes, Governor Clinton would have to get his money from every individual with taxable income over \$36,600. That's just the start of his tax campaign against the middle-class. Governor Clinton hasn't said how he'll pay for any of his new programs. He'd need hundreds of billions dollars more to pay for all his promises. [So he'll have tax collectors working overtime, to go after every working man and woman in America.]

Train
Speech
David
fell
"No"

people
Delete
rev

Governor Clinton has not come up with enough revenues in his tax plan to pay for all his new programs.

There's an old saying. "When you hunt ducks, you go where the ducks are." (By the way, Governor Clinton raised duck hunting fees in Arkansas.) Bill Clinton is hunting for ways to pay for all his promises -- and he's going to go to the middle class -- because that's where the money is.//

Don't take my word for it, listen to the newspaper from his own back yard, The Pine Bluff Commercial. Here's what they say: "If Congress followed the example that Bill Clinton set as Governor of Arkansas, it would pass a program that hit the middle-class the hardest."

Now, I don't think that Pine Bluff paper is bluffing. Let me give you one example. Let's say you are a third grade teacher -- with about \$22,000 a year in taxable income. Governor Clinton could have you fork over another \$430 bucks a year to the tax man. And I say you ought to be able to use that money to pay for your kid's education, or pay the mortgage on the house, not send it back to the IRS.//

Now, when I add up all Governor Clinton's promises and point out the truth -- he says, "hey, forget my record. Forget the facts. I'm a different kind of Democrat."

But what's different about him? George McGovern -- Bill Clinton ran Texas for him in '72. He learned his liberalism there. Jimmy Carter -- Bill Clinton's wearing the same moderate costume. At least Carter believed it. Michael Dukakis -- Bill Clinton nominated him, and praised the Massachusetts Miracle -- right before the Massachusetts economy collapsed.//

NEXLS

David
Tell

Train
Speeches
Marysville

Train
Marysville

Nancy
Hobbs

New York Times, Sect 1, Page 1
Sept 21, 1992

5
Bill Clinton is trying to sell you a line about some so-called "Third Way" to help the economy. You and I know there's a right way and a wrong way. We don't need a President who invents a third way to avoid choosing.

(Bill Clinton is good at this smooth talk. That's how he convinced a good hearted Colonel in the Arkansas ROTC to get some less sophisticated boy to take his place in the draft line. (At least I agree with my opponent on one military topic -- he had no business being an officer in the United States Army.)

Then there was Bill Clinton's principled stand on both sides of the Gulf War -- when he said -- "I guess I would have voted with the majority if it was a close vote, but I agree with the arguments the minority made."

Star Trib April 16, 1992 Page 17A
One day Bill Clinton tells the people of Arkansas he'll never run for President, the next (year) he announces his campaign. One day he says he's for the North American Free Trade Agreement, then says ~~that he hasn't~~ *When I have a definitive opinion, I'll say so.* "I haven't made up my mind yet." One day Bill Clinton says the middle-class deserves a tax break, the next day he's plotting new ways to hit the middle-class to pay for all his programs.

If Bill Clinton ever became President -- and he won't -- we'd have to replace the American Eagle -- with a chameleon.

Bill Clinton wants you to believe America will be better if you turn full control of your paycheck over to the crew that already runs the Congress -- he wants the tax and spend

Aug 17, 1992
Acceptance
Speech

Enid, OK
9/17/92

government planners to have total control over the Executive Branch, too.

*Policy Review
Summer 1987
Heritage
Foundation
Page 6
Sept. 41*

They tried this when President Ford faced difficulties, and you ended up with inflation of ~~12.5%~~ ^{12.5%} -- and rising interest rates and a misery index over 21 percent.

It took years to wring inflation and high interest rates out of the American economy. Our workers and businesses paid the price.

At this time in our history, I don't think we can take the risk.

You see, I've been in the Oval Office, I've faced the tough decisions.

I've made some mistakes and I've admitted them.

But I believe I've been a good leader -- willing to make the tough calls -- I'm a leader whose ideas are right for America.

I stand before you today, asking for your vote so I can get on to fix what's broke in this country.

America changed the world, and I know it's time to change things at home, too: health care reform, job training, term limits, tax relief for small businesses -- and all the rest of my Agenda to create jobs and make America an economic superpower in the '90s.

If you want someone who has a statistic for every problem -- cast your vote for the other guy.

But if you are looking for a leader of experience, a leader of ideas, a leader who shares your values, a leader who

understands that America's real strength is not in government, but in places like Bristol -- than I know I can count on your support -- on November 3rd.

Thank you very much. God Bless the United States of America.

- Who did TN Whip last Sat.
- Misery index - over 20%
or at 20%

A. of Cincinnati → Bearcats

~~100%~~

19%
May 1989

at
21%

← JD Foster, CBA
x5084

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

28-Sep-1992 05:37pm

TO: Christina M. Martin
FROM: Carol B. Aarhus
Office of Communications
SUBJECT: Knoxville

Just a few notes about the Knoxville stop, that you may want to add in the acknowledgements section:

** Mayor Ashe is on the President's Commission on America's Urban Families; as well as the Board of Directors of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

** Congressman Duncan's press secretary believes it would be a good move to mention the Tennesseans who served in Desert Storm. There were 13,499 active soldiers, and 7,917 reservists activated for the war from the State of Tennessee. We should just have the President take a moment to thank them for their service.

** Naomi Judd will introduce the President.

** There will be another band playing with Heritage H.S. Band. The lead (David Bayloff) didn't have that information, but said he'd have it by tomorrow morning. Are you going to call from the plane to get it, or do you want me to call from here tomorrow morning? RSVP

Call if you need anything else.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

28-Sep-1992 02:13pm

TO: Steven D. Provost

FROM: Carol B. Aarhus
 Office of Communications

SUBJECT: Alcoa/Knoxville

Steve, here is some Knoxville/Alcoa color:

Acknowledgements: Lamar Alexander. Congressman John "Jimmy" Duncan. Former Senator Howard Baker. Mayor of Knoxville, Victor Ashe. T.G. Sheppard, male country singer. Naomi Judd. It has not been decided yet who will intro POTUS. I'm placing bets that it might be the mayor. He and POTUS are good friends.

The Heritage High School Band will be playing the honors, etc. along with another band. They haven't decided on the second band yet.

The University of Tennessee Volunteers ("Vols") are 4 and 0 right now. The community is really pumped up about this. Their next game is Saturday, October 3, against LSU, in Baton Rouge. Their next home game is Saturday, October 10 against Arkansas.

NOTE: Congressman Duncan's office suggested we mention Coach Johnny Majors, who just underwent bypass surgery, and is now back on the coaching lines.

Citizens Against Government Waste just named Congressman Duncan a "Superhero" for being one of six Congressmen with a 100% voting record against wasteful spending bills.

Re: Clinton's middle class taxes -- In Knoxville, 42.4% of the families make more than \$35,000. That figure comes from the 1990 Census and is the most current number available.

Potential event problem: The airport is in Alcoa, TN -- outside Knoxville right across from the Alcoa aluminum plant. Earlier this spring, a decision was made to reduce plant size by 450 people -- a permanent restructuring. It was

part of a larger business plan to reduce costs. Alcoa offered early retirement incentives to both salaried and wage-earning employees, and nearly 250 accepted that offer. Some employees were transferred. Approximately 130 employees were laid off, effective July 1. This restructuring affected mostly union employees. Alcoa currently employs a total of 2,750 and is one of the largest private-sector employers in the area. Just FYI. Both the advance lead and Gary Foster have been made aware of this.

** END OF MEMO **

MEMORANDUM

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

September 28, 1992

TO: J. D. FOSTER
FROM: DARRYL WILLS X3517
SUBJECT: Household and family incomes

In 1991, median income for all households was \$30,126. For family households, the figure was \$36,404, while median income for families was \$35,939. The reason for the slight difference in income between family households and families is due to the definition of a family household. Family households are households maintained by a family but which may contain unrelated persons. The income of these persons is counted in the measure of family household income but not in the measure of family income.

*MONEY INCOME 1991 CAME OUT TEN WEEKS AGE, CURRENT POP.
OF HOUSEHOLDS, SURVEY
FAMILIES AND PERSONS
IN US*

→ Clarksville Chamber of Commerce

Alicia ^{Wms.} →

Maj. of Base in Clarksville; Montg. Co.

Post office is actually Ky → little bit sensitive

Ft. Campbell → a 30,000 on Post; 75,000 in city, 100,000 in Co -
not including Post
dependents -

1784 founded - honor Geo. Rogers Clark - Rev. War Hero

→ Oldest paper ^{Clarksville} Leaf Chronicle oldest paper in TN (1808)
no official motto

→ Austin Peay State Univ. "The Governors"

→ 543 sq. miles Co. ; - 95 sq. mi. 500 ft. SEA level.

Cost of living index 91.8%

→ median income → % of households

	City	Co.
10-19,000	29%	27%
20-34,000	30%	29%
35-50,000	13%	14%
50+	9.4%	9.6%

unemp. 4.5%

Base, Univ. big employer
Grand

Foster's → ~1,000 in city limits

ACME FOOT HQ / ^{800 employees} cutting back (~~loss~~) haven't let on - H's
TRANE 1,200 employees

lot hunt⁶ / fishing - River town

TIVE SERPA ceramics ^{open this yr.} 1000's

Hilly county - gently rolling

Cumberland, Red River

Bass, Crappie, Catfish

last weekend River Fest - boat races, big music bands
Queen of Clarksville riverboat, arts & crafts
Team ^{and} paddleboat - dinner cruise Fri/Sat Sightseeing week

grow along Riverbank
McGregor Park -

Wilma Rudolph →

Austin Peay

→ Jeff Purvis → whole lot follow his racing → FORD

1 hr. back - from us -

Dance Center 12
Bands fanfare 1:30
Crystal Gate sing
2pm Remarks

→ 23 schools; grow⁶ 1,800 students/yr. building program;

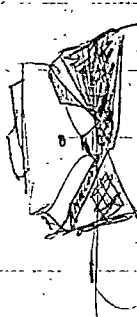
→ Museum → Montgomery Co. Museum -
some Civil War relics
historic homes / churches

"The Green City of the Cumberland"

Co. seat -

200 mi. - from pop. center of U.S.

15 mi. from Nashville



- Red & white colors

(Austin Peay - (democrat?))

→ red. gov. of TN -

Gov. Peay, farm still here
grandson a judge there

may be
incarcerated

[Fly Williams from NY
in 1972 - ~~70~~]

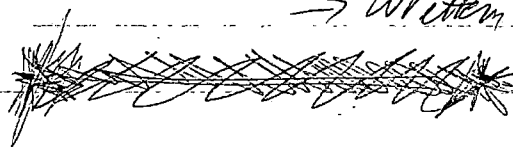
"The Red Barn
The House that
Fly Built"

Sherrie Doshier - DUNN CENTER -

→ he could do it all

Stegan "Let's go Peay" chant -

→ written on Peay T-shirts



[RICK QUOT (quite)] ball player
OVC player of year - Soph.
Ohio Valley Conf. player yr. last yr.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bill Hanson ->

[~ 19,000 soldiers deployed]

~ 17,000 in division - & other
units supporting division -

1942 est. - Camp Campbell -

[and mobilization station for
~ 5,000 National Guard ^{and US Army} "Reservists"]

7 miles to Austin Peay

[Ralph Perry -] (hp) office

Reagan Dem. 100,000 pop.

Nashville Media Mkt.

→ Ft. Campbell - 101st Airborne "Screaming Eagles"; rapid deployment
4th largest city in TN. 20,000 troops sent to the Desert

Montgomery Co.

Military presence

lg. retained military presence

Middle Tennessee

theme → peace through strength, won the cold war; responsible downsize
changing world;

Ft. Campbell is growing

traditional Democrat / Democrat - Gore country Populist Democrat

[East TN 2nd Republican Chat to Knoxville ea. Lamar Alex. (Hon. Baker)
Middle ^{and civil war} Andrew Jackson

West Dixie Crats - crossover voters ~~minority~~

rural W. TN Reagan Democrat -

ACME BOOT PLANT MAY CLOSE AT END OF YR. 400 JOBS

TEXTILES AREA

PARTNERSHIP BTWN. COMM. & MILITARY

AG IMPORTANT - TOBACCO,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE → BARBARA RATCHFORD 615-647-2331

FT. DONALDSON CIVIL WAR - GRANT CAPTURED THEN ON TO NASHVILLE

CHEYNEY VISITED 9/3/92 w/ Cong. Well received

→ [Austin Pay State Univ. - "The Governors"]

"Clarksville Post Chronicle" George Washer 615-552-1808
favorable press coverage → pro-military

Nashville press will not be kind; "The Banner" endorsed Clinton in Jan.

supplemental group extra \$ so much for military over that have
over grant →

→ Veterans/military

- free trade cuts both ways - ag good, textile bad

ED WILLIAMS → LEAD ADVANCE - cell phone → (202) 494-9828

SITE GRAB PAY & SITE

THE DANN CENTER - EASTERN AVENUE

(AUSTIN) AUSTIN PAY STATE UNIV. "THE GOVERNORS"
won by 5 pts. SOUTH EAST MISSISSIPPI STATE "INDIANS"

ATHLETIC QT. 648-7903

- 6111

first rd. WLR SA
NOV. 12, 1988
"SE MO" →

* Coach Gregory →

* Mia Gardner Library

volunteer - in office

→ Sherrie Baker grant - student

MASSIVE QUAD - INTR. FORMS

CEYSITL GAGE

Δ
Δ
Δ

Jim Muts

How does it make that black dog



Amos (5 or 6) airport - heavy
spin
local angles
Porto with

muscle class types
get back w/ his samples

(\$36,600)
+ extra

Country music music

Maoni found on plane with Porto

Smith - Gary
Knox - Gary
Clut - Jim

Charlottesville - JB
Nashville - Michelle
7th District - Rep. Don Sundquist
225-2811

[Folder for contacts]
[ED MURKIN]

Rabbit Perry
press sec.

Murphy / Roe

~ 3:45 pm

~ 5-6,000 from Clarksville

Crystal Eagle - hanging but he comes on stage

Worm Tuck - with POTUS

5 short bands - 5 - Austin Peay board started behind in crowd & play him all the stage

Program arrangements

the local entertainers

Free tickets - was going to be nice for program

Alexander, Baker, Cong. Stenquist, Cong. Duncan

Pres. Dr. Oscar Page

App. Line Dr. -

Dem. center national for former Gov. Winfield - a Rep.

"Home of the Governors"

train musth - "Lots of Peay"

[a sitting POTUS has never visited Clarksville]

→ 35 miles - IF Campbell

FD 494-9828 all phone

Angela Gray - Red Hot Band
Barney Met Jane -

in stage - the element
stage must outgrow behaviors of 1st stage

Chlorine-group element $\rightarrow$ alkali metal

27TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Time Inc. Magazine Company
Money

September, 1992

SECTION: BEST PLACES; Pg. 110

LENGTH: 4314 words

HEADLINE: The Best Places to Live in AMERICA

BYLINE: BY MARGUERITE T. SMITH AND DEBRA WISHIK ENGLANDER; Reporter associates:
Lynn Adkins, Lynn Haessly, Scott Hidula, Jacquelyn Mitchard, Elizabeth Roberts,
Kathy Titchen and Ami Walsh

BODY:

In many places this year, it's been a time of coping and hoping. But there are surprising pockets of prosperity, most of them tucked in the nation's heartland, virtually untouched by recession's icy hand. Our sixth annual survey of the 300 largest U.S. metropolitan areas reveals that the most livable locales tend to be in the Great Plains and other parts of the Midwest as well as Texas, where jobs have been growing and housing remains affordable. Our No. 1 pick, displacing last year's winner, Provo/Orem, Utah: Sioux Falls, S.D. (pop. 123,000).

Sioux who? Sioux City? No, that's Iowa (and No. 149). This former cow town, nestled in the southeastern corner of the state, has one of the most diverse and robust economies (recent unemployment rate: 2.6%) anywhere in the U.S. Had a problem with your Citibank credit card? A Sioux Falls rep on an 800 line probably took care of it, since Citi does more than 50% of its credit-card processing there. In fact, in the past decade, the Sioux Falls metro area has emerged as a center for national back-office bank operations and a regional stronghold for health care and retailing. What's more, the Snoopy and Spiderman helium balloons in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day parade are created at Aerostar International, a local start-up.

Perhaps the main attractions are not what Sioux Falls has but what it lacks: pollution, traffic congestion, violent crime and state and city income taxes. "South Dakota in general -- and Sioux Falls in particular -- has made a cottage industry of attracting firms fed up with high tax loads elsewhere," says economist Mark Zandi of Regional Financial Associates, a forecasting firm in West Chester, Pa. "It's a moderate-size city that has retained a small-town atmosphere," notes Don Seten, 34, an urban planner who took a 14% pay cut last year to leave Breckenridge, Colo. and return here. (For why one family loves Sioux Falls, see the box at left.)

The prairie city's strong showing reflects the shifting strength of the nation's regional economies. In 1987, seven of our top 10 places were in the Northeast. Now, only two winners are situated east of the Mississippi. Most are small or medium-size and, continuing a pattern that emerged last year, five of our top 10 are college communities with low housing prices and recession-resistant economies: Columbia, Mo.; Austin; Provo/Orem; Gainesville, Fla.; and Madison, Wis. The rest of the best: Minneapolis/St. Paul; Fargo, N.D.; San Francisco; and Honolulu. Provo/Orem slipped from No. 1 to No. 8 as its economy cooled a bit. Geneva Steel there laid off 70 workers, for

Money, September, 1992

example. (Profiles of the top five places, with phone numbers for the local chambers of commerce, appear beginning on page 117.)

Our basic survey methodology remains unchanged. First, we asked a representative sample of 254 MONEY subscribers (median age: 44; median household income: \$ 71,760) what they value in a place to live. Specifically, they rated the importance of 44 factors -- ranging from a low crime rate to sunny weather to low local income taxes -- on a scale of 1 to 10. For the second consecutive year, our readers' top priorities were (in descending order): clean water, low crime, clean air, abundant medical care and a strong local government. Next we collected the most timely data available on each of the 300 largest U.S. metro areas. Unemployment figures are for February; crime data are from 1990. Century 21, the national real estate brokerage, again provided an exclusive list of prices and property taxes for a typical three-bedroom home in each area, plus appreciation from a year ago. The year's hottest housing markets: Waco, Texas (up 19%); Spokane (18%) and Green Bay (17%).

Then, with the help of Fast Forward, a Portland, Ore. computer consulting firm, we consolidated our subscribers' preferences into nine broad categories such as economy and crime, and awarded points to each metro area depending on how well it delivered on the attributes readers said they wanted in each category. Finally, to discover attractions or drawbacks that our data might have missed, our reporters visited the top five and bottom five places.

In our continuing effort to improve the rankings, we added new data this year. Notably, we included:

- * State fiscal strength. Metro areas lost points in the 36 states whose budgets were so stretched that they had to raise taxes last year. We also awarded points based on how well each state's finances ranked in a study by City & State, a bimonthly trade newspaper.
- * Physicians per capita. Leader of the pack, according to the U.S. Census Bureau: Rochester, Minn. (with 1,698 physicians for each 100,000 residents).
- * Hospital death rates. Comparisons were provided by the Center for the Study of Services, a nonprofit group, in its new book, Consumers' Guide to Hospitals (\$ 12; 800-475-7283).
- * Environmental report cards. We used rankings from the Green Index (\$ 18.95; 800-828-1302), compiled by the Institute for Southern Studies, for the states' records on overall environmental quality and water pollution.
- * Public high school graduation rates. This information from the U.S. Department of Education provides one measure of school quality.

The places that jumped most in our rankings (northwest New Jersey, up from 199 to 45; central New Jersey, from 192 to 57; and 1987 winner Nashua, N.H., from 233 to 100) did so largely because of pickups in their depressed economies. This year's bottom five places are ones with shrinking economies in the Northeast and the rust belt: Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Lima, Ohio; Muskegon, Mich.; Rockford, Ill.; and, at No. 300 for the second year running, Waterbury, Conn. Unemployment rates in Lima, Muskegon, Rockford and Waterbury peaked at around 12% in February. Poughkeepsie and Waterbury lost 4% of their job base over the past year, according to the Economic Outlook Center at Arizona State.

Still, in visits to these cities, stirrings of rebirth are evident. In Lima, Citizens National Bank, the sole locally owned financial institution, opened in June. Muskegon's SPX Corp. recently razed decaying waterfront buildings to erect a handsome office complex complete with marina. (The city's promotional

material now compares Muskegon to San Diego.) Rockford is enjoying an influx of newcomers fleeing high housing prices in the Chicago suburbs. And in Waterbury, where in June the former mayor was sentenced to prison for embezzlement, the city has scored a few modest economic victories. Says Brian Herrman, who is building a new flooring-manufacturing plant in Waterbury: "It's a city on the way back. The business climate is 100% better than three years ago."

1. SIOUX FALLS, S.D.

Area population: 123,000

Unemployment rate: 2.6%

Three-bedroom house: \$ 86,000

Property tax: \$ 1,800

Top state and local income tax: None

Sales tax: 7%

Annual robberies per 100,000 people: 27

Annual sunny days: 210

For more information: 605-336-1620

Sioux Falls is practically a mirror image of the rest of America. Every business day, while the nation as a whole loses an average of 1,500 corporate jobs, Sioux Falls creates six new ones. "We could become a big city," muses Rob Oliver, president of the Sioux Falls branches of Norwest Banks. "There's a legitimate fear of that."

Not to worry yet. In Sioux Falls, residents still know one another by their first names. And major-league sports haven't arrived here, though folks often make the four-hour drive to Minneapolis to catch some action.

Sioux Falls is actually a magnet in its own right. The local 180-store Empire Mall draws 11 million shoppers a year, many from northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota. The city has also become a regional health-care center. Sioux Valley Hospital, in particular, has been cited for its admirably low mortality rates.

Traditionally, meatpacker John Morrell has been the city's largest employer. Now Morrell and Citibank share the honors, each with about 2,800 workers. In the early '80s, Citibank moved its credit-card operations here partly because the state has no usury limits. Credit divisions of Sears and other banks soon followed.

A dollar really stretches; living costs are 7% below the national average, according to the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association. At Minerva's, a popular restaurant, chicken breast with pasta costs only \$ 5.95. You would have trouble finding an authentic sushi bar though: Whites make up 96.8% of the population.

2. COLUMBIA, MO.

Area population: 112,400

Unemployment rate: 3.1%

Three-bedroom house: \$ 98,000

Property tax: \$ 1,060

Top state and local income tax: 6%

Sales tax: 6.475%

Robberies per 100,000 people: 69

Annual sunny days: 191

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For more information: 314-874-1132

Columbians like to joke that their city has a higher recidivism rate than the state prison in Jefferson City. And it's true that people who lived here once, often as students at the University of Missouri ("Mizzou"), hanker to come back to the Ozark foothills, midway between Kansas City to the west and St. Louis to the east. Says Tom Smith, 33, who returned in 1985 from San Francisco to start a communications-software company, Datastorm Technologies (1991 sales: \$ 17.5 million), with fellow Mizzou alum Bruce Barkelew: "With our success, we could be anywhere. But life in Columbia is so pleasant."

The resilient economy rests on three firm pillars: colleges (Mizzou, Stephens and Columbia), health-care facilities (more than a dozen hospitals and medical centers) and insurance company regional offices. Since 1985, Columbia has added more than 15,000 jobs. Although income taxes and sales levies are a mite high, the cost of living is about 10% below the U.S. metro median and house prices now run roughly 13% less than the national average. But life here is not just inexpensive. It's also clean and green. Columbians brag that their city was the first in the U.S. to pass a recycling deposit law, back in 1977. Like many university towns, the city tolerates a low-level drug trade. "But we've kept the gangs out," says chief of police Ernest Barbee.

For a city its size, the population of Columbia is surprisingly diverse. The 92 houses of worship range from the Beth Shalom synagogue to the Islamic Center mosque. Hickman, the city's largest public high school, currently has a 25% minority-student enrollment, of which 15% are black and 5% are Asian.

3. AUSTIN

Area population: 781,600

Unemployment rate: 5.3%

Three-bedroom house: \$ 107,000

Property tax: \$ 2,340

Top state and local income tax: None

Sales tax: 8%

Robberies per 100,000 people: 204

Annual sunny days: 231

For more information: 512-478-9383

The hilly state capital deep in the heart of Texas has made the MONEY top 10 for two years running (it was ranked No. 9 in 1991). That probably doesn't surprise the crowd flocking to easygoing Austin, which has added about 2% annually to the city's population since 1990. According to recently released U.S. Census Bureau figures, Austin was also the eighth fastest-growing metro area in the U.S. over the past decade. A full third of the 11,000 students who graduate from the University of Texas here each year stay put too, often happy to settle for jobs that are beneath their qualifications. The local joke is that your plumber probably has a Ph.D.

A well-diversified economy, anchored by UT, routinely keeps Austin's unemployment rate low. The state employs 55,000 people here, or roughly 12% of Austin's work force, and Texas hasn't suffered the massive layoffs that so many other state governments have lately. High-tech rules too, especially with the headquarters of mail-order PC manufacturer Dell Computer (sales: \$ 890 million for the year that ended in February 1992, up 62%), founded by the 27-year-old phenomenon Michael Dell. This summer, the company was adding 50 staffers a

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week to its 3,500-person work force. And Dell, IBM and Motorola, among local employers, are expected to hire some of the 1,000 civilians who will lose their jobs when the Bergstrom Air Force Base closes next September.

Three big Austin draws: low house prices, low taxes and high stepping. You can buy a luxurious new 3,000-square-foot, four-bedroom home in western Travis County for less than \$ 150,000; an equivalent home on either coast would go for \$ 300,000. And so far, there is no state or local income tax. Meanwhile, Austin's music scene, with more than 100 live music clubs (from country to R&B), rivals offerings in much larger cities.

The commute to work? Not a problem. Says Brenda Band, 35, a Dell human-resources manager who moved here from Chicago last year: "I first thought it was a joke when I heard the radio announcer talking about a three-minute traffic jam."

4. MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL

Area population: 2,464,100

Unemployment rate: 4.5%

Three-bedroom house: \$ 130,000

Property tax: \$ 1,300

Top state and local income tax: 8.5%

Sales tax: 6.5%

Robberies per 100,000 people: 166

Annual sunny days: 200

For more information: 612-370-9132 (Minneapolis); 612-223-5000 (St. Paul)

It's hard to imagine a more livable big city than this. Make that cities: Minneapolis (pop. 368,400) and St. Paul (pop. 272,200). Separated by the Mississippi, the twins are hardly identical. St. Paul, the state capital and older of the two, features Victorian homes on Summit Avenue and gallery hopping on nearby Grand Avenue. Big brother Minneapolis has the glass office towers and Nicollet Mall, an eight-block downtown pedestrian strip featuring four department stores and, in mild weather, a Thursday farmers' market.

While so many other large cities struggle with fiscal woes, stable Minneapolis has a triple-A bond rating. The metropolitan area maintains a solid employment base, anchored by 15 Fortune 500 industrial companies with local headquarters, including General Mills, Honeywell and 3M. Parents and children take education seriously here, as well as in the rest of the state. According to the Department of Education, Minnesota has the third highest public high school graduation rate in the U.S.: 89.75%.

Few places in the nation offer a comparable array of arts and leisure activities. Minneapolis' major contemporary-art museum -- the Walker Art Center -- and the Guthrie Theater are national institutions. Four pro sports teams play here, and the University of Minnesota, one of 12 four-year colleges in the area, sometimes draws sellout crowds when its Gophers hockey team takes to the ice.

Residents rarely complain about life here. They pooh-pooh the arctic winters (the temperature can hit -20 deg. F) and are even learning to live with last year's double-whammy state tax increases: The top income tax rate rose to 8.5% from 8%, and sales taxes crept up to 6.5% from 6%.



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5. FARGO, N.D.

Area population: 153,300

Unemployment rate: 3.9%

Three-bedroom house: \$ 84,500

Property tax: \$ 1,400

Top state and local income tax: 12%

Sales tax: 5%

Robberies per 100,000 people: 12

Annual sunny days: 199

For more information: 701-237-5678

Even its most ardent boosters agree that North Dakota has an image problem. "Newcomers expect to see nothing but frozen tundra," says Kris Hovland-Sheridan, a local real estate agent. What they find instead in Fargo, on the state's eastern fringe, are a busy downtown, even busier malls and an awesome arch of sky overhead.

Fargo (pop. 74,000) and neighboring Moorhead, Minn. (pop. 32,000), which is part of the same metro area, form a booming regional center for health care and financial services. Thanks to some of the world's richest soil, however, companies like Roman Meal Milling and Federal Beef Processing make agribusiness the area's mainstay. A nascent economic upsurge -- in 1991, housing permits shot up 39% -- lifted Fargo into our top 10 this year. College students are as ubiquitous as the wheatfields: 23,000 undergrads attend five local schools, including North Dakota State University. One special attraction for urban transplants: personal safety. Fargo has the fourth lowest violent-crime rate of the areas we analyzed.

Most artistic and cultural activities are home-grown or do-it-yourself, though the new \$ 48 million Fargodome will host touring concerts when it opens in January. Oh, yes, that Fargo winter, when about 35 inches of snow stack up and the mercury can dip to -30 deg. F. "The north wind can make things chilly, so people like to take their vacations then," says Hovland-Sheridan. "But the rest of the year, there's no reason to leave."

THE TOP 300 PLACES

Last year's ranking appears in parentheses.

1. .Sioux Falls, S.D. (12)
2. .Columbia, Mo. (20)
3. .Austin (9)
4. .Minneapolis/St. Paul (63)
5. .Fargo, N.D. (11)
6. .San Francisco (38)
7. .Honolulu (27)
8. .Provo/Orem, Utah (1)
9. .Gainesville, Fla. (41)
10. .Madison, Wis. (8)
11. .Bremerton, Wash. (2)
12. .Bryan, Texas (3)
13. .Galveston/Texas City (13)
14. .Duluth, Minn. (21)
15. .Oakland (103)
16. .Houston (46)
17. .Raleigh/Durham, N.C. (43)



18. .Boston	(96)
19. .Phoenix	(39)
20. .Brownsville, Texas	(24)
21. .San Diego	(52)
22. .Seattle	(49)
23. .Waco, Texas	(17)
24. .Tacoma, Wash.	(18)
25. .Tucson	(53)
26. .New Orleans	(23)
27. .Lubbock, Texas	(5)
28. .Kenosha, Wis.	(73)
29. .Monmouth/Ocean counties, N.J.	(158)
30. .Fayetteville, Ark.	(7)
31. .Yakima, Wash.	(25)
32. .Lincoln, Neb.	(10)
33. .Springfield, Mo.	(111)
34. .Los Angeles/Long Beach	(95)
35. .Green Bay	(54)
36. .Laredo, Texas	(29)
37. .Lawton, Okla.	(28)
38. .McAllen, Texas	(26)
39. .San Antonio	(69)
40. .Killeen/Temple, Texas	(65)
41. .Tampa/St. Petersburg	(113)
42. .Lafayette, Ind.	(14)
43. .St. Cloud, Minn.	(77)
44. .Tallahassee	(80)
45. .Northwest New Jersey	(199)
46. .Salt Lake City/Ogden	(50)
47. .Spokane	(32)
48. .Cumberland County, N.J.	(100)
49. .Bradenton, Fla.	(90)
50. .Amarillo, Texas	(22)
51. .Norfolk/Virginia Beach	(159)
52. .Milwaukee	(57)
53. .Brazoria, Texas	(55)
54. .Topeka	(79)
55. .Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	(135)
56. .Mobile	(155)
57. .Central New Jersey	(192)
58. .Omaha	(78)
59. .Boise, Idaho	(4)
60. .Las Cruces, N.M.	(35)
61. .Dallas	(42)
62. .San Jose	(154)
63. .Baton Rouge	(40)
64. .Charlottesville, Va.	(124)
65. .Rochester, N.Y.	(122)
66. .Riverside/San Bernardino, Calif.	(99)
67. .Las Vegas	(37)
68. .Wilmington	(172)
69. .Eau Claire, Wis.	(51)
70. .Fort Worth/Arlington	(87)
71. .Miami/Hialeah	(133)
72. .Panama City, Fla.	(171)

Money, September, 1992

73. .Billings, Mont.	(6)
74. .Pittsburgh	(137)
75. .Pensacola, Fla.	(151)
76. .Sacramento	(107)
77. .Dothan, Ala.	(104)
78. .Bellingham, Wash.	(68)
79. .Denver	(72)
80. .Monroe, La.	(33)
81. .Northwest Indiana	(64)
82. .New York City	(58)
83. .Ocala, Fla.	(168)
84. .Jacksonville	(183)
85. .Knoxville	(157)
86. .Daytona Beach, Fla.	(128)
87. .St. Louis	(190)
88. .Jacksonville, N.C.	(136)
89. .Orange County, Calif.	(150)
90. .Reno	(34)
91. .Lexington, Ky.	(127)
92. .Tuscaloosa, Ala.	(75)
93. .Montgomery	(146)
94. .Oxnard/Ventura, Calif.	(152)
95. .Syracuse	(116)
96. .Boulder	(74)
97. .Baltimore	(114)
98. .Wichita	(205)
99. . Clarksville, Tenn.	(175)
100. .Nashua, N.H.	(233)
101. .Washington, D.C.	(126)
102. .Memphis	(202)
103. .Santa Fe	(36)
104. .Fort Lauderdale	(167)
105. .Beaumont, Texas	(101)
106. .Bloomington/Normal, Ill.	(48)
107. .Texarkana, Texas	(61)
108. .Biloxi/Gulfport, Miss.	(134)
109. .Appleton/Oshkosh, Wis.	(132)
110. .Charleston, W. Va.	(59)
111. .Orlando	(142)
112. .Jackson, Miss.	(178)
113. .Albuquerque	(76)
114. .Greensboro, N.C.	(234)
115. .Pueblo, Colo.	(30)
116. .Johnson City, Tenn.	(201)
117. .Abilene, Texas	(89)
118. .Louisville	(184)
119. .Athens, Ga.	(112)
120. .Fort Collins, Colo.	(19)
121. .Indianapolis	(117)
122. .Long Island, N.Y.	(97)
123. .Johnstown, Pa.	(106)
124. .Joplin, Mo.	(223)
125. .Midland, Texas	(94)
126. .Lynchburg, Va.	(231)
127. .Olympia, Wash.	(15)

128. .Mercer County, N.J.	(121)
129. .Sarasota	(164)
130. .Cleveland	(131)
131. .Fayetteville, N.C.	(259)
132. .Portland, Ore.	(60)
133. .Kansas City	(256)
134. .Tyler, Texas	(139)
135. .Orange County, N.Y.	(123)
136. .Akron	(85)
137. .Nashville	(193)
138. .Wilmington, N.C.	(253)
139. .Chicago	(110)
140. .Longview, Texas	(174)
141. .Oklahoma City	(81)
142. .Corpus Christi	(162)
143. .Fort Pierce, Fla.	(188)
144. .Santa Cruz, Calif.	(177)
145. .El Paso	(86)
146. .Boston's North Shore	(237)
147. .Fort Myers/Cape Coral, Fla.	(206)
148. .Buffalo	(144)
149. .Sioux City, Iowa	(118)
150. .Racine, Wis.	(98)
151. .Philadelphia	(173)
152. .Cincinnati	(119)
153. .Chattanooga	(218)
154. .Richmond	(282)
155. .Wausau, Wis.	(109)
156. .Lakeland, Fla.	(214)
157. .Santa Rosa, Calif.	(145)
158. .Napa Valley, Calif.	(179)
159. .Vancouver, Wash.	(45)
160. .Lawrence, Mass.	(285)
161. .Asheville, N.C.	(232)
162. .Fresno	(156)
163. .Muncie, Ind.	(153)
164. .Albany/Schenectady/Troy, N.Y.	(130)
165. .Salem, Ore.	(44)
166. .Colorado Springs	(66)
167. .Lafayette, La.	(62)
168. .Atlantic City	(244)
169. .Wichita Falls, Texas	(148)
170. .Columbia, S.C.	(129)
171. .State College, Pa.	(105)
172. .Birmingham	(170)
173. .Charleston, S.C.	(93)
174. .Atlanta	(141)
175. .Columbus, Ohio	(120)
176. .Hudson County, N.J.	(278)
177. .Odessa, Texas	(160)
178. .Brockton, Mass.	(235)
179. .Alexandria, La.	(47)
180. .Eugene/Springfield, Ore.	(16)
181. .Greeley, Colo.	(67)
182. .Bergen/Passaic counties, N.J.	(242)

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183.	.Bridgeport/Milford, Conn.	(265)
184.	.Danville, Va.	(263)
185.	.Roanoke	(294)
186.	.Harrisburg, Pa.	(149)
187.	.Detroit	(224)
188.	.Florence, Ala.	(185)
189.	.Huntington, W.Va.	(115)
190.	.Little Rock	(161)
191.	.Brevard County, Fla.	(165)
192.	.Stamford, Conn.	(83)
193.	.Norwalk, Conn.	(216)
194.	.Terre Haute, Ind.	(70)
195.	.Santa Barbara	(220)
196.	.Shreveport, La.	(197)
197.	.Pascagoula, Miss.	(277)
198.	.Cedar Rapids, Iowa	(241)
199.	.Richland, Wash.	(56)
200.	.Danbury, Conn.	(204)
201.	.Columbus, Ga.	(195)
202.	.Lake County, Ill.	(138)
203.	.Champaign, Ill.	(71)
204.	.Huntsville, Ala.	(225)
205.	.Monterey, Calif.	(222)
206.	.Lake Charles, La.	(91)
207.	.Naples, Fla.	(140)
208.	.Anniston, Ala.	(181)
209.	.Charlotte, N.C.	(292)
210.	.Providence	(240)
211.	.Portland, Maine	(271)
212.	.Utica/Rome, N.Y.	(102)
213.	.Fort Smith, Ark.	(126)
214.	.Des Moines	(166)
215.	.Scranton/Wilkes-Barre	(212)
216.	.Medford, Ore.	(84)
217.	.Kalamazoo	(226)
218.	.Janesville/Beloit, Wis.	(211)
219.	.West Palm Beach, Fla.	(251)
220.	.Houma/Thibodaux, La.	(31)
221.	.Merced, Calif.	(230)
222.	.Beaver County, Pa.	(248)
223.	.Anchorage	(82)
224.	.New Haven	(272)
225.	.Ann Arbor	(92)
226.	.Lorain/Elyria, Ohio	(163)
227.	.Waterloo, Iowa	(147)
228.	.Macon	(169)
229.	.Hamilton/Middletown, Ohio	(213)
230.	.Altoona, Pa.	(207)
231.	.Joliet, Ill.	(191)
232.	.Binghamton, N.Y.	(196)
233.	.Niagara Falls	(210)
234.	.Redding, Calif.	(180)
235.	.Chico, Calif.	(194)
236.	.Decatur, Ala.	(254)
237.	.Albany, Ga.	(221)



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238.	.Southeast New Hampshire	(288)
239.	.Wheeling, W.Va.	(88)
240.	.Tulsa	(186)
241.	.Fort Wayne	(203)
242.	.Aurora/Elgin, Ill.	(187)
243.	.Burlington, Vt.	(268)
244.	.Tulare County, Calif.	(217)
245.	.Augusta, Ga.	(239)
246.	.Greenville, S.C.	(249)
247.	.Springfield, Ill.	(108)
248.	.Hartford	(291)
249.	.Lowell, Mass.	(280)
250.	.Saginaw, Mich.	(284)
251.	.Sharon, Pa.	(182)
252.	.Savannah	(246)
253.	.Erie, Pa.	(260)
254.	.Hickory, N.C.	(274)
255.	.Springfield, Mass.	(261)
256.	.Stockton, Calif.	(245)
257.	.Lansing	(269)
258.	.New London, Conn.	(270)
259.	.Parkersburg, W.Va.	(143)
260.	.Dayton/Springfield	(266)
261.	.Williamsport, Pa.	(229)
262.	.Toledo	(243)
263.	.Worcester, Mass.	(273)
264.	.Allentown/Bethlehem, Pa.	(281)
265.	.Modesto, Calif.	(247)
266.	.Elkhart/Goshen, Ind.	(208)
267.	.Evansville, Ind.	(176)
268.	.Steubenville, Ohio	(228)
269.	.Grand Rapids	(255)
270.	.Bakersfield, Calif.	(276)
271.	.South Bend, Ind.	(189)
272.	.Florence, S.C.	(250)
273.	.Flint, Mich.	(262)
274.	.Lancaster, Pa.	(215)
275.	.Youngstown, Ohio	(198)
276.	.Canton, Ohio	(209)
277.	.Reading, Pa.	(283)
278.	.York, Pa.	(258)
279.	.Pawtucket, R.I.	(298)
280.	.Anderson, S.C.	(238)
281.	.Benton Harbor, Mich.	(252)
282.	.Jackson, Mich.	(290)
283.	.Peoria	(200)
284.	.Anderson, Ind.	(219)
285.	.Yuba City, Calif.	(227)
286.	.New Bedford, Mass.	(293)
287.	.Hagerstown, Md.	(295)
288.	.Davenport, Iowa	(236)
289.	.Battle Creek	(287)
290.	.Fall River, Mass.	(297)
291.	.Mansfield, Ohio	(275)
292.	.Manchester, N.H.	(296)



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293. .New Britain, Conn.	(299)
294. .Decatur, Ill.	(257)
295. .Glens Falls, N.Y.	(279)
296. .Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	(286)
297. .Lima, Ohio	(264)
298. .Muskegon, Mich.	(289)
299. .Rockford, Ill.	(267)
300. .Waterbury, Conn.	(300)

GRAPHIC: Cover Photo, no caption; Photographs 1 through 4, Families love living in this year's winner, Sioux Falls, S.D., because the city has kept its down-home feel even though Citibank and Sears have transformed it into a booming financial services center.; Photographs 5 and 6, Community spirit runs strong: Dozens of Sioux Falls volunteers for Habitat for Humanity recently built the frame house in a day.; Photographs 1 through 6 by David Graham; Pictures 1 and 2, Surprise! Columbia, Mo. has a winery. Locals unwind there after work. Columbia's landmark, the University of Missouri. MARK KATZMAN; Picture 3, No. 300, MELANIE EVE BAROCAS

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Defense News

September 14, 1992 / September 20, 1992

SECTION: COMMENTARY; Word for Word; Pg. 301

LENGTH: 120 words

BYLINE: Richard Cheney, U.S. Secretary of Defense

BODY:

From Sept. 3 remarks in speech to Clarksville, Tenn. Rotary Club:

"We've said we will get smaller, we will reduce the force down to whatever level ultimately the Congress is prepared to support. But when we get to that level we want to make it absolutely the best force we can make it. We want a fully trained, fully manned, properly equipped force . . . If Congress comes along and insists that we take it down faster, or that we take it down farther than we currently anticipate, there's only one place I can really do that, and that's people. . . . If I were to be informed that I had to take another \$ 59 billion out, especially in a relatively short period of time, all I can do is fire more people."

The Associated Press, September 5, 1992

14, Jeff Purvis, Clarksville, Tenn., Ford, 156.661.

15, Michael Waltrip, Davidson, N.C., Pontiac, 156.557.

16, Bill Elliott, Dawsonville, Ga., Ford, ...

CLARKSVILLE
HEROES

The Houston Chronicle, July 26, 1992

Southern hemisphere, winning gold in the 100, 200 and 4x100 relay.

Highlight: U.S. hammer thrower Harold Connolly and Czech discus heaver Olga Fokotova met and fell in love -- and both won gold medals. The two were married and competed in three more Games together.

Lowlight: Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon boycotted the Games to protest the Israeli-led takeover of the Suez Canal. The Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland boycotted to protest the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

That's a fact: The equestrian events were held in Sweden because of the quarantine laws of Australia -- the only time an event was held completely out of the host country.

1960, ROME

Who stole the show: Wilma Rudolph, the 20th of 22 children from Clarksville, Tenn. and a former polio victim, won three golds

in track and field She was so relaxed and confident that she fell asleep waiting for the 100-meter semifinal heats.

Highlight: Abebe Bilika, a member of the Emperor's Household Guard in Ethiopia, won the marathon in a world-record 2:15:16.2 -- running barefoot.

Lowlight: Denmark cyclist Knut Jensen collapses and dies in midrace from a drug overdose.

That's a fact: The pope watched the canoeing semifinals from a window of his summer residence.

1964, TOKYO

Who stole the show: Bob Hayes, the latest and perhaps greatest "world's fastest human," tied the 100-meter world record (10.0 seconds) and took the 4x100 relay from fifth to first with an astounding 8.9-second final leg.

part^l cap. ~~2,247,000~~

≈ 9,247 (,000.)

Jeff Pumis #51 NASCAR
#12 drive for
Bobby Allison

— Ray Bestos - brake Co.

— Pat Head Summit - Lady Vols Olympic Coach

— Mason Rudolph - pro golfer

Wla Wilma Rudolph - 3 gold 1960 - Rome
first to do that

Gov. Peay - was a dem (1923-27)

grandson - Chrm. Dem Party (Aust. Tenn)

(Dee
Boze)
EDITOR

(daughter)
Rebecca Dowdy
2nd grader -
George Bush
will make sure
me

Sundquist: Schools' Supplemental

By LEE ELDER
Of The Leaf-Chronicle Staff

Montgomery County schools should benefit to the tune of \$1 million, if not more, from a supplemental appropriation that President Bush is expected to sign soon, according to U.S. Rep. Don Sundquist.

The Memphis Republican said Tuesday he based his prediction on discussions he had with Department of Defense officials familiar with the program funding formulas. Some \$50 million was tacked

on to the bill funding relief for hurricane-stricken areas last week by a joint Senate-House conference committee and was passed by both houses of Congress this week.

"The bill provides \$50 million over and above what will be allocated through impact aid,"



Sundquist

Sundquist said. "And that \$50 million will go only to areas that have a significant increase in the number of military dependents enrolled in their schools."

There are 287 school districts nationwide that receive assistance through impact aid, but only 52, including Montgomery County, showed an increase. Some of the increases were as small as seven students, Sundquist said.

"Montgomery County, on the other hand, has added 750 students this year," Sundquist said. "By any

standard, that's significant."

Last week, a spokesman for U.S. Sen. Jim Sasser, a Tennessee Democrat who was on the conference committee that recommended the aid, said Montgomery County was among the top five or six school districts showing growth.

Because of the growth, Sundquist said the \$1 million is a conservative estimate and it could be more.

"There's a strong case to be made that Montgomery County is entitled to far more than just 1/50th

of the total funding," Sasser said. "I intend to make that forcefully as I can."

Sundquist stressed the million would be in addition to \$850,000 the county receives in impact aid. The county's aid — funds from the federal government to areas hit when taken off the tax rolls — is close to the same amount. Using the "best case" scenario, Sundquist said Montgomery

See Funding page A7, col

County would have the most money next month, but it could take four months if Department of Defense officials do not have enrollment data needed to determine which areas qualify — and how much.

The check will not be issued soon for county officials.

"I'm anxious to get it, certainly be helpful to the Executive Joel Plummer. Plummer praised the Sundquist and Sasser.

"They were all very helpful to us," Plummer said. "Being in the position he is, very helpful and Col. Sundquist, being on the administration, was full.

Schools Director B. Lindsey said he was pleased with the bipartisan effort by the county and federal officials.

"It's been a strength of Montgomery County that our representatives are an excellent working relationship on accomplishing this district," Lindsey said.

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Both Plummer and Lindsey said they believed the new funding would go toward building new schools, necessary because of the rapid growth of North Clarksville around Fort Campbell's borders.

The efforts are the culmination of a year of lobbying by local officials. Sundquist said those efforts paid off because the community put forth a united effort.

"I thought the school board and the leaders in Montgomery County handled this thing very well," Sundquist said. "They made us aware of how important this thing was and they did it in a very positive way."

The \$50 million will be administered by the Department of Defense.

During his tour of Clarksville and Fort Campbell earlier this month, Sundquist said he briefed Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney on the problem with overcrowding.

"(Cheney's) visit down there was helpful in this process," Sundquist said. "It helped him to understand the problems at Fort Campbell."

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DON SUNDQUIST
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TO:

JEANNE BUNTON

FROM:

Ralph Perry

DATE:

TIME:

PAGES FOLLOW THIS COVER SHEET

COMMENTS:

Table 32. Occupation of Longest Job in 1991—Persons 15 Years Old and Over, by Total Money Earnings in 1991, Work Experience in 1991, and Sex—Con.

Numbers in thousands. Persons 15 years old and over as of March 1992. For meaning of symbols, see text

Occupation of longest job (dot)	Total earnings	Median earnings						Mean earnings			
		Value (dot)	Standard error (dot)	Value (dot)	Standard error (dot)	Value (dot)	Standard error (dot)	Value (dot)	Standard error (dot)	Value (dot)	Standard error (dot)
MALE—Con.											
Total—Con.											
Production occupations.....	3 118	85	51	177	692	1 146	696	246	25	26 226	500
Supervisors, production occupations.....	1 057	5	5	18	131	432	320	123	22	32 173	715
Production metal working occupations.....	863	8	18	42	209	338	207	39	2	25 889	1 090
Paint and system operators.....	246	8	5	5	26	88	87	51	2	34 385	1 600
Other production production occupations.....	952	64	28	112	326	287	101	33	2	18 079	821
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	14 771	1 471	1 018	1 978	4 220	4 141	1 586	308	45	16 599	195
Machine operators and tenders, except precision.....	3 321	155	142	374	1 103	1 075	408	62	2	18 764	47
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand-working inspectors, testers, samplers, and finishers.....	1 381	110	57	147	412	447	180	24	4	19 095	715
Production inspectors, testers, samplers, and finishers.....	442	12	19	36	101	161	93	13	7	25 213	1 334
Motor vehicle operators.....	3 625	235	175	449	831	1 241	488	90	15	20 167	398
Transportation occupations, except motor vehicle.....	172	3	3	2	8	29	76	41	8	41 052	870
Material moving equipment operators.....	1 013	30	20	89	303	381	156	31	3	21 306	484
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	4 818	926	602	881	1 361	806	186	49	7	9 894	301
Construction laborers.....	887	137	108	129	314	192	34	19	2	11 676	407
Freight, stock, and material handlers, packers, and packagers.....	1 734	406	266	332	385	242	81	17	5	7 739	483
Hand packers and packagers.....	160	21	9	45	63	21	1	1	5	10 357	855
Helpers and miscellaneous manual occupations.....	1 828	362	219	376	599	349	70	43	5	10 436	395
Armed Forces.....	12	12	16	61	368	325	57	13	5	20 191	580
Year-Round, Full-Time Workers											
Total	47 888	500	292	2 084	10 140	16 400	9 991	5 635	2 846	29 421	221
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	13 703	67	65	232	1 033	3 385	3 614	3 158	2 149	41 944	223
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	7 635	29	43	152	652	1 893	1 883	1 788	1 196	41 635	290
Administrative and clerical occupations.....	360	134	2	6	12	101	110	109	27	39 784	1 573
Federal.....	227	134	2	6	6	25	41	45	16	43 168	1 159
State or local.....	5 072	1	23	77	415	1 075	1 223	1 328	831	45 538	597
Other administrative and officials, salaried.....	2 546	1	4	38	186	254	304	460	341	44 536	1 141
Manufacturing.....	1 411	1	5	8	38	254	304	460	341	51 897	558
Retail trade.....	577	1	11	21	142	207	101	127	52	27 394	1 885
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	538	1	4	9	48	101	101	64	52	50 827	4 692
Other industries.....	538	1	4	9	48	101	101	64	52	27 394	1 885
Other administrative and officials, self-employed.....	598	17	11	64	129	163	104	58	15	25 481	2 160
Management related occupations.....	1 605	12	8	11	86	554	283	187	52	38 488	1 274
Accountants and auditors.....	550	39	22	80	29	480	156	102	73	40 469	1 550
Professional specialty occupations.....	6 068	39	22	80	380	1 483	1 732	1 371	953	42 358	1 487
Engineers, architects, and surveyors.....	1 648	4	4	3	20	248	676	555	136	46 588	633
Natural scientists and mathematicians.....	1 533	4	4	3	13	213	664	512	119	46 512	515
Health diagnosing occupations.....	849	1	2	2	27	203	321	221	72	42 308	989
Health assessment and treating occupations.....	587	1	1	2	17	73	30	107	360	82 178	3 714
Teachers, post secondary.....	239	9	6	3	17	54	94	58	15	42 315	1 983
Teachers, except post secondary.....	309	9	6	11	63	319	201	77	42	45 848	1 790
Lawyers and judges.....	678	25	10	51	21	35	73	123	242	71 530	3 168
Other professional specialty occupations.....	502	25	10	51	188	512	230	145	84	29 528	968
Technical sales, and administrative support occupations.....	1 255	25	10	51	188	512	230	145	84	29 528	968
Health technicians and technicians, except licensed practical nurses.....	10 242	99	50	339	1 854	4 005	2 180	1 209	505	30 109	258
Licensed practical nurses.....	190	21	1	2	46	95	43	6	1	27 282	1 308
Technologists and technicians, except health.....	239	21	1	2	46	95	43	6	1	27 282	1 308
Sales occupations.....	1 481	90	44	9	170	639	473	167	23	32 767	705
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations.....	5 645	6	4	28	221	1 007	1 056	855	148	30 597	324
Supervisors, salaried occupations, self-employed.....	1 951	6	4	28	286	777	389	300	148	31 169	480
Sales representatives, finance and business services.....	416	48	21	23	88	108	54	49	27	22 383	1 531
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail.....	1 051	16	4	39	122	265	240	233	143	39 870	1 245
Sales workers, retail and personal services.....	1 145	20	9	122	415	402	100	52	25	37 969	1 370
Cashiers.....	189	18	1	5	86	53	1	1	3	20 176	660
Sales related support occupations, including clerical.....	2 905	9	6	109	629	1 342	608	161	20	27 037	333
Supervisors, administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	323	2	2	6	30	103	117	61	6	37 026	1 106
Computer equipment operators.....	168	2	2	6	30	103	117	61	6	37 026	1 106
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists.....	52	4	1	5	8	29	6	2	2	29 131	265
Financial records processing occupations.....	201	4	1	2	38	111	29	14	2	25 969	958
Mail and message distributing occupations.....	459	1	1	10	61	203	174	10	2	32 665	551

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Table 32. Occupation of Longest Job in 1991—Persons 15 Years Old and Over, by Total Money Earnings in 1991, Work Experience in 1991, and Sex—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Persons 15 years old and over as of March 1992. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Occupation of longest job	Total with earnings	\$1 to \$2,499 or less	\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 and over	Median earnings		Mean earnings	
										Value (dol.)	Standard error (dol.)	Value (dol.)	Standard error (dol.)
MALE—Con.													
Year-Round, Full-Time Workers—Con.													
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks.....	822	2	4	43	247	407	91	25	2	22 375	635	23 843	559
Other administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	880	—	—	42	214	397	165	53	8	26 142	459	27 976	681
Service occupations.....	4 081	33	38	434	1 545	1 283	525	181	32	19 933	350	22 916	338
Private household occupations.....	24	3	—	17	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	1 418	16	4	41	301	529	362	148	17	29 378	974	30 539	601
Police and firefighters.....	528	1	—	1	33	187	207	93	5	38 838	925	37 414	869
Service, except protective and household.....	2 639	14	34	375	1 243	760	163	34	15	16 675	293	18 927	352
Food preparation and service occupations.....	1 037	3	24	213	526	224	28	9	9	13 876	500	16 381	502
Health service occupations.....	127	—	—	17	48	52	8	2	—	19 718	1 215	20 638	1 339
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household.....	1 206	7	8	125	578	382	92	10	6	17 606	480	19 940	551
Personal service occupations.....	270	4	3	20	93	102	35	12	1	21 636	1 712	23 460	1 119
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 621	192	47	248	603	330	113	58	30	14 978	527	17 745	624
Farm operators and managers.....	804	161	36	92	212	172	68	32	30	15 723	938	18 834	1 100
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	389	19	10	89	195	47	10	9	—	12 739	604	13 976	753
Related agricultural occupations.....	388	12	1	54	178	89	31	12	—	16 361	641	18 804	859
Forestry and fishing occupations.....	42	—	—	3	20	12	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	8 827	52	32	285	1 904	3 676	2 081	710	89	27 508	315	29 484	240
Auto mechanics and repairers.....	881	15	6	50	321	328	108	31	—	20 812	519	23 239	722
Mechanics and repairers, except auto.....	2 631	14	6	52	441	1 181	694	209	35	29 886	517	31 109	445
Carpenters.....	623	9	5	26	192	306	68	12	2	22 917	932	23 157	699
Construction trades, except carpenters.....	2 102	11	8	100	432	832	485	211	23	27 741	703	29 838	508
Extrusive occupations.....	116	—	4	8	8	25	54	18	8	38 347	2 101	39 435	2 517
Precision production occupations.....	2 484	3	4	53	510	1 004	672	227	20	30 087	583	30 740	425
Supervisors, production occupations.....	928	2	—	3	82	381	314	119	19	34 348	1 070	35 598	728
Precision metal working occupations.....	665	—	—	8	159	275	192	32	—	29 195	1 041	28 855	664
Plant and system operators.....	219	—	—	—	18	63	67	51	—	38 585	2 052	37 814	1 305
Other precision production occupations.....	681	2	4	42	242	285	99	26	2	21 203	461	23 685	713
Machine operators and laborers, except precision.....	8 614	57	53	516	2 880	3 408	1 387	277	38	22 338	222	24 428	210
Operators, fabricators, and laborers, except precision.....	2 338	5	4	104	832	970	361	60	2	22 558	527	24 303	344
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand-working occupations.....	842	9	4	32	276	342	156	20	4	23 524	1 088	24 868	610
Production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.....	323	—	2	6	63	144	88	13	7	28 632	1 161	30 431	1 325
Motor vehicle operators.....	2 282	23	9	116	630	995	438	79	15	24 701	703	25 898	452
Transportation occupations, except motor vehicle.....	137	—	1	—	5	21	68	38	7	41 607	928	43 800	2 042
Material moving equipment operators.....	674	1	4	17	198	296	128	30	—	23 894	1 075	25 829	665
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	2 007	19	31	240	875	850	151	38	3	17 508	427	19 769	380
Construction laborers.....	282	—	3	32	117	106	18	15	2	18 895	1 742	21 658	1 414
Freight, stock, and material handlers.....	685	3	4	102	277	208	78	11	1	17 794	825	20 512	635
Hand packers and packagers.....	85	5	2	4	52	21	7	—	—	14 117	1 813	15 686	1 375
Helpers and miscellaneous manual occupations.....	945	11	22	102	429	315	53	13	—	17 573	569	18 943	475
Armed Forces.....	801	—	6	31	322	303	89	42	5	21 038	584	24 245	703
FEMALE													
Total	61 796	8 897	5 446	9 882	17 579	14 170	4 110	1 204	397	12 884	125	15 946	69
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	15 795	1 034	570	1 323	3 182	5 793	2 750	869	294	24 322	271	25 552	224
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	8 656	252	164	525	1 630	2 541	979	432	133	23 511	412	26 029	337
Administrators and officials, public administration.....	260	12	8	14	41	83	67	18	6	27 101	2 422	28 806	1 597
Federal.....	100	2	3	8	7	34	33	12	3	33 938	2 457	32 860	2 418
State or local.....	160	10	5	6	34	60	34	6	3	23 781	1 854	26 263	1 981
Other administrators and officials, salaried.....	3 846	90	90	334	961	1 381	581	311	88	23 843	632	27 096	459
Manufacturing.....	2 262	57	52	191	520	793	407	215	27	25 381	655	27 457	552
Retail trade.....	488	4	14	17	72	215	86	51	25	27 325	1 711	32 448	1 456
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	568	10	16	102	229	153	27	14	17	16 510	758	20 146	1 120
Other industries.....	529	19	8	23	90	220	70	30	19	24 589	1 298	26 081	1 414
Other administrators and officials, self-employed.....	338	79	28	61	90	38	23	10	7	10 195	1 768	14 058	1 427
Management related occupations.....	2 215	71	40	116	537	1 029	297	93	31	24 412	551	25 668	459
Accountants and auditors.....	648	17	14	40	142	203	97	29	8	25 501	694	25 522	844
Professional specialty occupations.....	9 138	781	406	788	1 532	3 252	1 771	437	162	24 925	324	25 205	289
Engineers, architects, and surveyors.....	190	7	1	5	17	31	82	37	1	37 356	1 266	37 458	1 720
Engineers.....	170	4	—	4	11	27	89	35	—	38 650	1 645	39 024	1 615
Natural scientists and mathematicians.....	439	3	6	13	49	171	152	39	5	32 276	1 463	32 723	1 073
Health diagnosing occupations.....	164	3	3	12	15	30	28	8	66	42 228	11 404	66 329	6 423
Health assessment and treating occupations.....	2 040	39	25	102	298	815	643	101	18	30 765	328	29 603	482
Teachers, post secondary.....	352	42	33	53	78	73	47	25	2	15 644	2 508	19 388	1 304
Teachers, except post secondary.....	3 446	334	199	330	557	1 423	504	97	2	23 136	2 427	21 810	357

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Year-Round, Full-Time Workers

Year-Round, Full-Time Workers															
Total	32 438	463	314	2 489	12 185	12 055	3 547	1 040	341	20 553	98	22 949	125		
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	10 166	86	34	251	1 811	4 663	2 313	746	282	28 945	286	31 244	270		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 968	37	14	140	1 079	2 286	895	403	114	26 928	282	30 003	382		
Administrators and officials, public administration	220	-	-	2	98	89	66	18	6	30 765	2 019	32 377	1 535		
State or local	84	-	-	2	5	31	33	11	3	36 135	1 461	32 377	1 535		
Other administrators and officials, self-employed	137	-	-	2	33	59	33	6	3	26 060	2 071	26 624	2 229		
Manufacturing	2 933	8	11	98	679	1 225	539	285	79	27 174	449	30 937	521		
Retail trade	1 666	1	5	49	334	689	361	200	27	29 578	792	31 770	1 552		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	414	1	1	53	53	198	86	51	23	30 831	1 071	35 590	1 512		
Other industries	420	-	3	42	181	139	27	14	15	28 666	1 172	32 075	1 385		
Other administrators and officials, self-employed	434	8	2	6	111	200	65	29	14	26 666	1 172	32 075	1 385		
Management related occupations	170	28	3	27	55	37	10	10	1	15 165	1 502	18 825	1 705		
Accountants and auditors	1 845	1	3	12	308	935	280	81	28	27 044	378	29 555	1 705		
Professional specialty occupations	485	1	4	11	71	284	83	26	8	27 750	857	28 594	875		
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	5 198	49	20	111	732	2 377	1 418	342	148	30 487	244	32 431	381		
Engineers	154	-	-	-	8	26	86	35	1	38 866	1 772	41 983	1 496		
Natural scientists and mathematicians	144	-	-	-	5	22	83	34	40	34 341	1 646	42 104	1 431		
Health diagnosing occupations	353	3	2	2	24	152	132	34	5	34 208	1 635	34 949	1 735		
Health assessment and treating occupations	119	-	-	7	4	21	23	6	58	70 818	21 155	75 711	1 216		
Teachers, post secondary	1 288	2	-	3	81	498	564	83	18	35 471	311	35 337	506		
Teachers, except post secondary	118	2	4	3	16	36	35	23	2	33 051	2 482	33 302	2 207		
Lawyers and judges	1 778	10	2	39	282	1 037	330	67	34	27 365	384	27 987	3 604		
Other professional specialty occupations	127	-	-	-	2	21	38	30	34	50 286	4 841	58 154	3 604		
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 279	35	12	57	297	585	209	63	30	25 261	580	27 203	745		
Health technicians and technicians, except licensed practical nurses	14 889	153	115	841	6 598	5 852	1 016	261	63	19 586	148	20 995	145		
Licensed practical nurses	545	2	3	22	205	243	60	7	2	21 393	608	22 926	669		
Technologists and technicians, except health	329	-	-	10	116	161	20	2	-	21 121	400	22 212	608		
Sales occupations	634	104	2	12	156	327	98	36	4	25 678	652	27 163	711		
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations, salaried	3 237	64	64	426	1 246	808	316	137	44	17 254	390	21 245	475		
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations, self-employed	943	-	4	60	376	354	105	30	11	20 629	496	23 022	641		
Sales representatives, finance and business services	176	50	9	35	42	13	5	17	6	8 589	1 783	15 457	2 702		
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	652	8	7	34	172	249	110	53	18	24 328	1 083	29 404	1 603		
Sales workers, retail and personal services	259	-	-	17	50	102	66	24	-	28 433	1 935	29 079	1 265		
Cashiers	1 201	45	34	279	605	190	27	13	8	12 242	241	14 562	457		
Sales related occupations	528	16	14	150	274	71	2	-	-	11 603	332	12 488	383		
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	-	-	2	-	71	3	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)		
Supervisors, administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 154	47	56	371	4 872	4 181	524	79	13	19 444	156	20 387	135		
Computer equipment operators	422	4	-	2	107	212	77	20	2	25 362	949	28 369	786		
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	332	-	-	3	126	166	26	4	5	21 585	627	23 718	1 174		
Financial records processing occupations	3 151	13	14	81	1 562	1 367	100	14	-	19 471	237	19 871	192		
Mail and message distributing occupations	1 452	14	17	60	865	611	73	11	-	19 540	430	20 026	335		
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks	201	1	1	6	56	100	35	-	-	29 565	1 462	25 791	1 038		
Other administrative support occupations, including clerical	547	-	8	44	263	206	19	6	-	18 471	643	18 465	573		
Service occupations	4 050	15	15	175	2 091	1 528	183	24	8	18 566	232	19 878	223		
Private household occupations	3 875	129	8	837	1 865	615	82	5	15	12 145	135	14 060	239		
Protective service occupations	144	8	22	62	48	5	49	-	-	8 432	679	8 943	628		
Police and firefighters	259	4	3	4	85	112	13	2	-	22 524	1 038	24 284	1 000		
Service, except protective and household	58	-	-	-	8	33	13	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)		
Food preparation and service occupations	3 474	117	101	872	1 834	489	33	2	15	11 942	133	13 512	243		
Health service occupations	884	20	22	313	530	103	6	-	-	11 326	221	12 204	277		
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household	1 036	8	13	180	591	228	11	2	2	13 757	400	15 372	444		
Personal service occupations	565	8	18	118	354	65	16	-	-	12 132	273	13 184	483		
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	878	80	50	280	359	103	16	-	2	10 763	345	13 007	693		
Farm operators and managers	183	50	11	29	64	30	-	-	-	10 205	1 310	8 871	1 048		
Related agricultural occupations	90	35	5	12	17	20	-	-	-	6 302	3 025	7 005	1 719		
Related agricultural occupations, forestry and fishing occupations	54	12	4	10	19	8	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)		
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39	3	1	6	27	2	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)		
Auto mechanics and repairers	734	16	5	-	328	252	65	18	-	18 554	919	20 776	629		
Mechanics and repairers, except auto	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)		
Carpenters	114	-	-	-	23	42	36	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)		
Construction trades, except carpenters	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	-	31 643	2 705	32 628	1 908		
Extractive occupations	23	-	-	2	6	12	2	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)		

Table 32. Occupation of Longest Job in 1991—Persons 15 Years Old and Over, by Total Money Earnings in 1991, Work Experience in 1991, and Sex—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons 15 years old and over as of March 1992. For meaning of symbols, see text)

(Numbers in thousands. Persons 15 years old and over as of March 1992. For meaning of symbols, see text.)

Occupation of longest job	Total with earnings	\$1 to \$2,499 or less	\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 and over	Median earnings		Mean earnings	
										Value (doll.)	Standard error (doll.)	Value (doll.)	Standard error (doll.)
FEMALE—Con.													
Year-Round, Full-Time Workers—Con.													
Precision production occupations.....	592	16	5	47	295	188	27	5	-	16 784	605	18 585	583
Supervisors, production occupations.....	140	2	-	-	40	82	14	2	-	25 379	1 022	24 450	1 081
Precision metal working occupations.....	41	-	-	-	23	11	6	3	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Plant and system operators.....	9	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Other precision production occupations.....	402	14	5	47	230	103	3	-	-	14 703	615	15 798	566
Machines, fabricators, and tenders.....	2 534	30	22	381	1 392	630	66	11	1	15 320	239	16 451	243
Machine operators and tenders, except precision.....	1 245	4	5	230	751	234	15	6	-	13 851	403	15 074	290
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand-working occupations.....	375	10	2	40	195	113	13	2	-	16 140	624	17 365	699
Production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.....	301	4	2	27	149	109	10	-	-	17 621	832	18 586	881
Motor vehicle operators.....	111	-	1	15	45	34	13	2	-	18 747	1 636	20 737	1 714
Transportation occupations, except motor vehicle.....	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Material moving equipment operators.....	45	-	-	-	23	18	3	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Helpers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	455	13	11	68	229	120	11	-	1	15 528	607	16 308	601
Construction laborers.....	10	1	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Freight, stock, and material handlers.....	156	1	6	23	86	33	7	-	1	15 305	1 236	16 814	1 246
Hand packers and packagers.....	112	5	2	21	56	25	2	-	-	15 074	1 138	15 283	1 038
Helpers and miscellaneous manual occupations.....	177	6	3	23	84	59	3	-	-	16 054	857	16 560	820
Armed Forces.....	45	-	-	-	28	12	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)



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Beyond Your Paycheck: An Employee Benefits Primer



Ranking Occupational Earnings

by Steven Hitchcock

Which occupations pay the most? How do earnings in my occupation compare with those in occupations having similar education or training requirements? Do I presently earn more or less than the average for all workers employed in my occupation? How do the top wages in my occupation compare with those paid in other occupations? These questions are often asked by people planning careers or career changes and others.

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The only source of information that provides current earnings data for a broad spectrum of occupations is the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a survey of 60,000 households conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It provides data on the median weekly earnings of wage and salary workers who usually work full time, including overtime pay, commissions, or tips received. Note that only wage and salary workers are included in this discussion. Average earnings in occupations with large numbers of self-employed workers may be higher than indicated here (as is the case with physicians) or lower (as is the case with writers).



Median Weekly Earnings in 1989

The table lists the 1989 median weekly earnings in 244 occupations, ranked highest to lowest. Half of the workers in each occupation earned less than the median and half earned more. The occupations are divided into quintiles, or fifths. Occupations listed first had the highest earnings.

Not surprisingly, occupations ranked in the *top fifth* usually require a college degree; these include engineer, computer systems analyst, and public relations specialist. Several other occupations require a professional or graduate degree, including physician, lawyer, and education administrator. However, many of these occupations require less schooling—for example, airline pilot and navigator, the second

highest ranked occupation, does not require a college degree although many pilots are college graduates. High-paying occupations that do not require 4 years of college usually require some other kind of training. For example, most tool and die makers complete a 4- or 5-year formal apprenticeship, and stationary engineers are often trained through a 4-year formal apprenticeship or are trained on the job and take courses at a trade school.

Lawyers have by far the highest median earnings; their earnings were more than 20 percent greater than the second ranked occupation, airline pilot and navigator.

Workers in occupations ranked in the *second fifth* have widely varying educational backgrounds and training. Psychologists, for example, generally need a graduate degree—usually a doctorate—for entry, while elementary school teachers need at least a bachelor's degree. On the other hand, some legal assistants complete formal postsecondary programs ranging in length from a few months to 4 years, and mail carriers do not even need a high school diploma if they are at least 18 years of age.

The median earnings of occupations in the second fifth are clustered more than those in the top fifth. Financial records processing supervisors, the highest ranked occupation in this group, typically earn 25 percent more than production coordinators, the lowest ranked occupation.

Occupations with earnings ranked in the *middle fifth* require primarily apprenticeships or on-the-job training. For example, carpenters complete 3- or 4-year apprenticeships while automobile mechanics generally learn on the job, although formal training programs are increasing in importance. Exceptions include radiologic technicians, who normally complete 2 years of postsecondary training, and statistical clerks and transportation and ticket reservation agents, who usually need a high school diploma for entry. A few occupations in this fifth require a bachelor's degree for entry—social worker and kindergarten teacher, for example.

Social workers, the highest ranked occupation in this fifth, typically earn more than 20 percent more than dispatchers, the lowest ranked occupation—a slightly smaller gap than appeared in the second fifth.

Occupations with earnings ranked in the *next to lowest fifth* require, for the most part, only a high school education—for instance, record clerk; telephone operator; data-entry keyer; and bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerk. Licensed practical nurses normally have 1 year of



Photo © Melanie Carr

postsecondary training. Some occupations—such as photographer, painting and paint spraying machine operator, and construction laborer—require no formal training.

Licensed practical nurses, the highest ranked occupation in this fifth, typically earn 20 percent more than nonconstruction laborers, the lowest ranked occupation.

Occupations with earnings ranked in the *bottom fifth* have no education prerequisites or require only a high school diploma or some specialized formal training. Examples of occupations not usually requiring a high school education include maid and houseman, janitor and cleaner, and farm worker. Those usually requiring a high school diploma include file clerk and bank teller. Those requiring specialized formal training include dental assistants, who train for 1 year or less, and hairdressers and cosmetologists, who train for 6 months to 1 year.

Hardware and building supplies sales workers, the highest ranked occupation in this fifth, typically earn more than twice as much as private household child care workers, the lowest ranked occupation, the largest relative difference of any fifth in the table.

Consistency of Rankings, 1983-89

How consistent are the occupational earnings rankings year to year? To find out, CPS data for each year from 1983 to 1989 were examined. The results of the analysis show a great deal of stability in regard to which fifth an occupation was in. Overall, 141 of the 244 occupations remained in the same fifth, 43 occupations were in a different fifth only once, and 60 occupations changed fifths more than once. Most of the movement took place in the middle three fifths.

Comparing Top Earnings

Column 2 of the table shows the lowest earnings among the top 10 percent of workers in each occupation. The top 10 percent of workers in 25 out of the top 27 occupations after lawyers—which, as mentioned earlier, had the highest median earnings—earned more than the median for lawyers, indicating the importance of advancement gained through performance and seniority. The same point is brought out by a look at the high earnings of the occupations in the second quintile. The top 10 percent of workers in every occupation in the second

quintile had higher earnings than the median for 21 occupations in the first quintile.

When occupations are ranked by the earnings of the highest paid 10 percent of workers, the result is not the same as for median earnings. For example, securities and financial services sales workers ranked 3rd among the highest paid 10 percent of workers but 26th based on median earnings. Real estate sales workers ranked 9th among the highest paid 10 percent of workers but only 68th in median earnings. And

actors and directors, ranking 12th among the top paid workers, were 77th in median earnings.

To learn more about earnings in a large variety of occupations, consult the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. The *Handbook* also contains information for each occupation on the nature of the work, the education and training required, and the job outlook. Copies are available in public libraries and the offices of school counselors and employment counselors.



Structural metal workers are among several trades represented in the highest earnings category.

Weekly earnings in occupations with employment of 50,000 or more for at least 6 years, 1983-89

Occupation ¹	1989 median	Lower boundary of top 10 percent
Highest quintile:		
Lawyers	\$990	\$1,830
Airline pilots and navigators	807	1,855
Chemical engineers	807	1,366
Electrical and electronics engineers	803	1,201
Aerospace engineers	801	1,305
Physicians	792	1,849
Engineers	775	1,201
Mechanical engineers	766	1,142
Engineers, n.e.c.	761	1,180
Managers; marketing, advertising, and public relations	753	1,443
Pharmacists	748	935
Civil engineers	735	1,079
Administrators, education and related fields	712	1,162
Computer systems analysts and scientists	711	1,080
Teachers, college and university	711	1,177
Industrial engineers	710	1,198
Economists	704	1,309
Locomotive operating occupations	696	(²)
Management analysts	693	1,426
Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified	676	1,099
Supervisors, police and detectives	674	1,003
Personnel and labor relations managers	668	1,192
Financial managers	667	1,220
Architects	667	1,018
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	662	1,030
Securities and financial services sales workers	651	1,845
Purchasing managers	651	1,436
Chemists, except biochemists	633	1,178
Structural metalworkers	625	877
Computer programmers	606	950
Managers, medicine and health	604	1,023
Telephone line installers and repairers	602	769
Counselors, educational and vocational	598	870
Tool and die makers	593	826
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	589	1,240
Administrators and officials, public administration	585	1,017
Telephone installers and repairers	583	780
Public relations specialists	576	1,185
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	576	964
Biological and life scientists	572	1,118
Supervisors, construction occupations, n.e.c.	569	891
Registered nurses	569	823
Data processing equipment repairers	565	889
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail, including sales engineers	561	1,058
Electrical power installers and repairers	556	790
Extractive occupations	555	968
Police and detectives, public service	554	843
Stationary engineers	554	837
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	553	997

See notes at end of table.

Weekly earnings in occupations with employment of 50,000 or more for at least 6 years, 1983-89--Continued

Occupation ¹	1989 median	Lower boundary of top 10 percent
Second quintile:		
Supervisors, financial records processing	\$546	\$963
Teachers, secondary school	545	845
Underwriters and other financial officers	543	1,077
Millwrights	538	816
Firefighting occupations	537	770
Aircraft engine mechanics	532	807
Chemical technicians	530	982
Mail carriers, postal service	528	662
Psychologists	523	1,009
Accountants and auditors	522	921
Supervisors, production occupations	520	919
Supervisors; distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks	516	807
Insurance sales	513	1,061
Electrical and electronic technicians	512	767
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	512	879
Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction	511	812
Therapists	511	772
Postal clerks, except mail carriers	509	626
Real estate sales workers	505	1,351
Heavy equipment mechanics	504	705
Inhalation therapists	502	(2)
Teachers, special education	500	790
Teachers, elementary school	498	805
Technicians, n.e.c.	498	922
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	498	771
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	495	835
Editors and reporters	494	996
Actors and directors	494	1,296
Electricians	493	809
Designers	489	917
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers	489	798
Science technicians, n.e.c.	486	790
Drafting occupations	486	766
Operating engineers	484	793
Librarians	483	810
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	480	723
Crane and tower operators	478	722
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade, except farm products	475	868
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	471	730
Legal assistants	469	789
Supervisors, general office	465	812
Machinists	465	731
Teachers, n.e.c.	464	830
Sheet-metal workers	464	701
Inspectors, testers, and graders	459	809
Industrial machinery repairers	455	727
Sales occupations, other business services	455	946
Driver-sales workers	442	695
Production coordinators	439	748

See notes at end of table.

Weekly earnings in occupations with employment of 50,000 or more for at least 6 years, 1983-89--Continued

Occupation ¹	1989 median	Lower boundary of top 10 percent
Third quintile:		
Social workers	\$438	\$731
Management-related occupations, n.e.c.	436	680
Surveying and mapping technicians	436	710
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food	436	690
Radiologic technicians	435	651
Correctional institution officers	431	672
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	430	690
Heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	430	703
Excavating and loading machine operators	429	692
Advertising and related sales workers	428	1,022
Painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers	427	712
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	424	704
Supervisors and proprietors	424	903
Managers, properties and real estate	424	1,004
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	423	683
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	422	737
Truck drivers, heavy	416	717
Office machine repairers	416	671
Clergy	410	775
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	408	912
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators	406	807
Not specified mechanics and repairers	404	707
Welders and cutters	403	675
Drywall installers	403	765
Concrete and terrazzo finishers	399	728
Mixing and blending machine operators	399	655
Carpenters	396	714
Lathe and turning machine operators	395	607
Statistical clerks	394	599
Printing machine operators	393	663
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	392	710
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	392	701
Automobile body and related repairers	391	684
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	388	516
Construction trades, n.e.c.	386	648
Production testers	386	714
Weighers, measurers, and checkers	383	607
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	381	636
Order clerks	380	604
Automobile mechanics	379	648
Supervisors, related agricultural occupations	379	550
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	374	665
Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten	373	704
Bus drivers	368	611
Typesetters and compositors	364	(2)
Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings	360	700
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	358	630
Computer operators	357	619
Dispatchers	356	597

See notes at end of table.

Weekly earnings in occupations with employment of 50,000 or more for at least 6 years, 1983-89--Continued

Occupation ¹	1989 median	Lower boundary of top 10 percent
Fourth quintile:		
Licensed practical nurses	\$354	\$509
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	353	563
Painters, construction and maintenance	353	645
Roofers	353	673
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	351	698
Photographers	349	747
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	348	610
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	346	614
Machine operators, not specified	340	599
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c.	339	584
Interviewers	336	544
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	336	582
Bill and account collectors	334	512
Punching and stamping press machine operators	332	573
Stock and inventory clerks	331	571
Records clerks	331	596
Precision woodworking occupations	331	605
Secretaries	328	513
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	327	588
Construction laborers	326	630
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	326	514
Precision workers, assorted materials	325	571
Cost and rate clerks	324	631
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	322	617
Sales workers, radio, television, hi-fi, and appliances	321	810
Street and door-to-door sales workers	320	618
Truck drivers, light	319	707
Expeditors	318	553
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	318	502
Assemblers	317	593
Farm operators and managers	316	582
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	312	494
General office clerks	311	516
Photographic process machine operators	311	636
Slicing and cutting machine operators	311	517
Typists	311	474
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	310	544
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	308	502
Telephone operators	308	503
Messengers	308	591
Forestry and logging occupations	307	557
Molding and casting machine operators	306	565
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	306	641
Production helpers	306	544
Machine feeders and offbearers	304	472
Data-entry keyers	303	456
Butchers and meat cutters	303	578
Billing clerks	296	472
Laborers, except construction	296	531

See notes at end of table.

Weekly earnings in occupations with employment of 50,000 or more for at least 6 years, 1983-89--Continued

Occupation ¹	1989 median	Lower boundary of top 10 percent
Fifth quintile:		
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	\$289	\$530
Guards and police, except public services	288	572
Sales workers, parts	287	524
Mail clerks, except postal service	283	523
Miscellaneous textile machine operators	281	440
Winding and twisting machine operators	281	401
Dental assistants	280	440
Health aides, except nursing	277	455
Bakers	276	592
File clerks	275	490
Information clerks, n.e.c.	274	479
Sawing machine operators	273	464
Janitors and cleaners	269	478
Supervisors, food preparation and service	268	506
Helpers, construction trades	266	455
Packaging and filling machine operators	264	448
Bank tellers	264	419
Receptionists	261	379
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	254	420
Hand packers and packagers	252	437
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	250	468
Graders and sorters, except agricultural	244	401
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	244	441
Bartenders	239	422
Teachers' aides	234	399
Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	233	503
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	232	495
Stock handlers and baggers	232	485
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	230	410
Sales workers, other commodities	229	474
Garage and service station-related occupations	225	357
Sales workers, apparel	220	441
Cooks, except short order	216	364
Farm workers	215	359
Sales counter clerks	214	466
Maids and housemen	213	332
Pressing machine operators	213	367
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	211	349
Textile sewing machine operators	205	322
Waiters and waitresses	203	352
Cashiers	202	379
Waiters'/waitresses' assistants	199	349
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	195	334
Kitchen workers, food preparation	191	347
Private household cleaners and servants	185	314
Child care workers, except private household	183	305
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	167	249
Child care workers, private households	127	249

¹ Occupational titles are those used for the 1980 Census of the Population. A complete list of titles appears in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of the Population: Classified Index of Industries and*

Occupations, PH C 80-R4 (Washington, D.C., 1982).

² Data not available.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.