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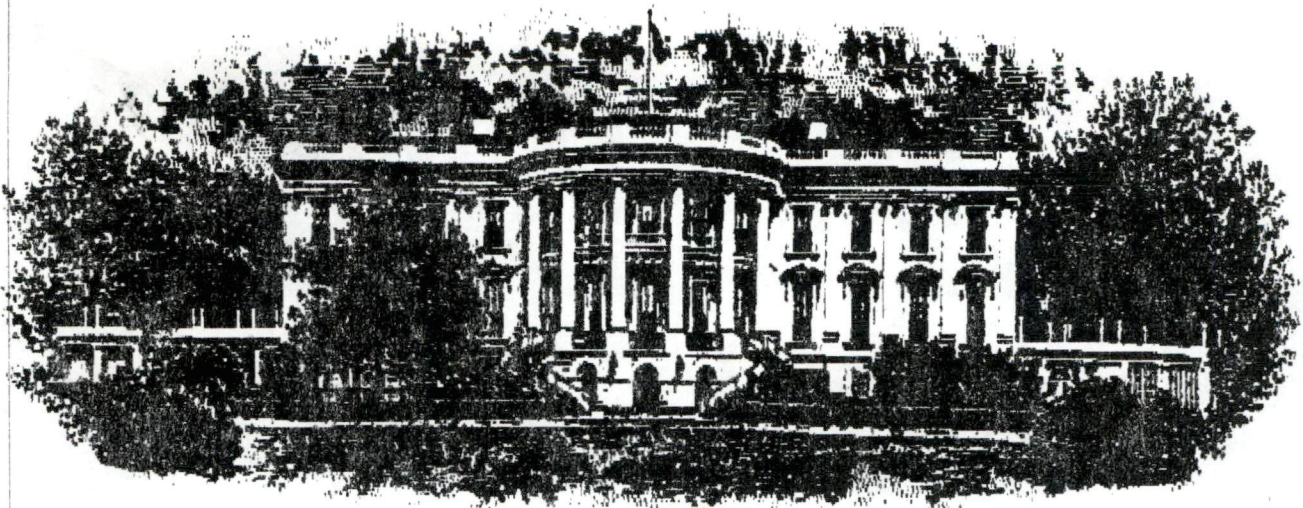
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TO Dan McGroarty

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COMMENTS If you can fit a local ~~article~~ fact or figure, it's much more likely to be picked up by the local press.

FROM Gary Foster

OFFICE NUMBER _____

Michele -
Andy
FYI.
Something
we can
fax to
Steve +
Christina?

STATE & REGIONAL EXPORTS TO MEXICO: 1987-91

	(Thousand \$)					(Percent Change)	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1990-91	1987-91
NEW ENGLAND	\$245,203	\$342,134	\$411,613	\$456,381	\$583,520	27.9%	138.0%
CONNECTICUT	115,378	160,174	182,953	175,896	259,395	47.5	124.8
MAINE	2,685	10,858	11,257	14,846	14,398	-3.0	436.3
MASSACHUSETTS	108,117	116,530	155,449	184,667	239,829	24.5	129.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,790	14,280	18,316	23,379	37,834	61.8	286.4
RHODE ISLAND	14,664	23,941	32,108	41,011	24,096	-41.2	64.3
VERMONT	2,570	16,351	11,550	16,581	17,968	8.4	599.2
MID ATLANTIC	882,703	1,432,073	1,699,788	1,800,912	2,032,928	12.9	130.3
NEW JERSEY	189,208	266,749	390,817	417,009	452,365	8.5	139.1
NEW YORK	512,368	827,931	834,284	801,299	886,835	10.7	73.1
PENNSYLVANIA	181,126	337,393	474,687	582,604	693,727	19.1	283.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC	589,170	836,762	1,101,470	1,528,150	1,740,949	13.9	195.5
DELAWARE	28,033	38,900	51,414	117,121	127,383	8.8	354.4
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	4,932	7,063	6,627	8,464	4,103	-51.5	-16.8
FLORIDA	218,998	326,336	424,199	494,089	578,730	17.1	164.3
GEORGIA	108,097	157,208	232,017	435,118	376,741	-13.4	248.5
MARYLAND	17,044	33,212	25,262	53,377	50,728	-5.0	197.6
NORTH CAROLINA	94,670	137,110	190,184	228,485	330,540	44.7	249.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	32,350	54,853	59,751	52,536	94,191	79.3	191.2
VIRGINIA	41,056	63,513	85,743	108,444	146,028	34.7	255.7
WEST VIRGINIA	43,988	18,367	26,273	30,516	32,504	6.5	-26.1
NORTH CENTRAL	2,519,267	3,301,837	4,023,276	3,910,774	4,752,390	21.5	88.6
ILLINOIS	278,373	448,166	569,203	880,814	1,087,100	23.4	290.5
INDIANA	270,929	154,910	203,961	219,211	259,377	18.3	-4.3
IOWA	66,084	93,773	116,720	87,983	108,261	23.0	63.8
KANSAS	124,979	279,445	221,210	186,791	258,266	38.3	106.6
MICHIGAN	1,077,870	1,317,396	1,720,358	1,432,058	1,628,409	13.7	51.1
MINNESOTA	89,975	133,383	162,847	162,680	216,964	33.4	141.1
MISSOURI	198,713	312,727	322,043	273,534	288,245	5.4	45.1
NEBRASKA	44,546	52,275	50,581	33,514	64,401	92.2	44.6
NORTH DAKOTA	39,886	37,483	51,651	46,897	3,570	-92.4	-91.0
OHIO	245,232	381,331	464,034	444,690	581,783	30.8	137.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,358	4,760	5,251	5,722	6,105	6.7	13.9
WISCONSIN	77,322	83,188	133,217	136,880	249,911	82.6	223.2
SOUTH CENTRAL	7,201,771	10,415,688	12,421,696	14,762,929	16,987,408	15.1	135.9
ALABAMA	80,551	114,216	156,037	160,333	152,628	-4.8	89.5
ARKANSAS	37,710	42,664	80,519	46,752	95,929	105.2	154.4
KENTUCKY	43,266	86,127	99,428	113,165	163,489	44.5	277.9
LOUISIANA	377,426	530,149	671,019	735,554	618,114	-16.0	63.8
MISSISSIPPI	52,510	69,557	97,460	80,390	100,639	25.2	91.7
OKLAHOMA	44,248	97,769	62,369	55,839	80,354	43.9	81.6
TENNESSEE	100,938	141,177	244,237	283,176	290,875	2.7	188.2
TEXAS	6,465,123	9,334,029	11,010,627	13,287,718	15,485,379	16.5	139.5
MOUNTAIN	778,650	955,811	970,760	1,106,416	1,198,664	8.3	53.9
ARIZONA	644,677	761,786	759,494	850,613	990,787	16.5	53.7
COLORADO	69,290	79,955	96,398	113,553	90,148	-20.6	30.1
IDAHO	11,238	36,331	22,652	31,075	32,925	6.0	193.0
MONTANA	1,219	2,255	19,948	9,661	9,716	0.6	697.1
NEVADA	2,706	5,476	27,207	32,348	11,304	-65.1	317.8
NEW MEXICO	9,058	15,968	14,479	17,217	18,219	5.8	101.1
UTAH	37,088	50,985	31,758	40,082	39,340	-1.9	6.1
WYOMING	3,374	3,055	3,824	11,868	6,224	-47.6	84.4
PACIFIC	2,365,475	3,359,102	4,340,219	4,809,906	5,885,431	22.4	148.8
ALASKA	5,293	2,678	9,942	4,724	6,045	28.0	14.2
CALIFORNIA	2,257,263	3,241,765	4,172,918	4,670,518	5,526,877	18.3	144.8
HAWAII	61	216	22	37	6,535	17593.4	10699.1
OREGON	19,477	23,453	36,067	42,986	55,401	28.9	184.4
WASHINGTON	83,382	90,990	119,270	91,641	290,573	217.1	248.5
OTHER	--	--	--	--	94,491	--	--
PUERTO RICO	--	--	--	--	78,943	--	--
VIRGIN ISLANDS	--	--	--	--	15,548	--	--
U.S. TOTAL	\$14,582,239	\$20,643,408	\$24,968,823	\$28,375,428	\$33,275,780	17.3%	128.2%

PERCENT CHANGES IN STATE EXPORTS TO MEXICO: 1987-91

(Ranked by Percent Change)

	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Rank</u>
HAWAII	10,699.1%	1
MONTANA	697.1	2
VERMONT	599.2	3
MAINE	436.3	4
DELAWARE	354.4	5
NEVADA	317.8	6
ILLINOIS	290.5	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	286.4	8
PENNSYLVANIA	283.0	9
KENTUCKY	277.9	10
VIRGINIA	255.7	11
NORTH CAROLINA	249.1	12
GEORGIA	246.5	13
WASHINGTON	246.5	14
WISCONSIN	223.2	15
MARYLAND	197.6	16
IDAHO	193.0	17
SOUTH CAROLINA	191.2	18
TENNESSEE	188.2	19
OREGON	184.4	20
FLORIDA	164.5	21
ARKANSAS	154.4	22
CALIFORNIA	144.8	23
MINNESOTA	142.1	24
TEXAS	139.5	25
NEW JERSEY	139.1	26
OHIO	137.2	27
MASSACHUSETTS	129.6	28
CONNECTICUT	124.8	29
KANSAS	106.6	30
NEW MEXICO	101.1	31
MISSISSIPPI	91.7	32
ALABAMA	89.5	33
WYOMING	84.4	34
OKLAHOMA	81.6	35
NEW YORK	73.1	36
RHODE ISLAND	64.3	37
IOWA	63.8	38
* LOUISIANA	63.8	39
ARIZONA	53.7	40
MICHIGAN	51.1	41
MISSOURI	45.1	42
NEBRASKA	44.6	43
COLORADO	30.1	44
ALASKA	14.2	45
SOUTH DAKOTA	13.9	46
UTAH	6.1	47
INDIANA	-4.3	48
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-16.8	49
WEST VIRGINIA	-26.1	50
NORTH DAKOTA	-91.0	51
PUERTO RICO	---	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	---	
U.S. TOTAL	128.2%	

DOLLAR CHANGES IN STATE EXPORTS TO MEXICO: 1987-91

(Thousand \$)

	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>Rank</u>
ALABAMA	\$72,077	25
ALASKA	752	46
ARIZONA	346,109	8
ARKANSAS	58,219	27
CALIFORNIA	3,269,615	2
COLORADO	20,858	35
CONNECTICUT	144,017	17
DELAWARE	99,350	23
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-829	48
FLORIDA	359,732	7
GEORGIA	268,644	10
HAWAII	6,475	43
IDAHO	21,687	34
ILLINOIS	808,727	3
INDIANA	-11,552	50
IOWA	42,177	29
KANSAS	133,287	18
KENTUCKY	120,324	21
*LOUISIANA	240,688	12
MAINE	11,713	38
MARYLAND	33,684	32
MASSACHUSETTS	129,712	19
MICHIGAN	556,539	4
MINNESOTA	126,989	20
MISSISSIPPI	48,229	28
MISSOURI	89,533	24
MONTANA	8,497	42
NEBRASKA	19,254	36
NEVADA	8,598	41
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28,044	33
NEW JERSEY	363,137	11
NEW MEXICO	9,162	40
NEW YORK	374,467	6
NORTH CAROLINA	235,870	13
NORTH DAKOTA	-36,316	51
OHIO	334,550	9
OKLAHOMA	36,107	30
OREGON	35,923	31
PENNSYLVANIA	512,601	5
RHODE ISLAND	9,432	39
SOUTH CAROLINA	61,841	26
SOUTH DAKOTA	746	47
TENNESSEE	189,939	15
TEXAS	9,020,256	1
UTAH	2,252	45
VERMONT	15,393	37
VIRGINIA	104,971	22
WASHINGTON	207,191	14
WEST VIRGINIA	-11,485	49
WISCONSIN	172,388	16
WYOMING	2,850	44
PUERTO RICO	--	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	--	
U.S. TOTAL	\$18,693,541	

DOLLAR CHANGES IN STATE EXPORTS TO MEXICO: 1987-91

(Ranked by Dollar Change - Thousand \$)

	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TEXAS	39,020,256	1
CALIFORNIA	3,269,615	2
ILLINOIS	808,727	3
MICHIGAN	556,539	4
PENNSYLVANIA	512,601	5
NEW YORK	374,467	6
FLORIDA	359,732	7
ARIZONA	346,109	8
OHIO	306,350	9
GEORGIA	268,644	10
NEW JERSEY	263,137	11
*LOUISIANA	240,688	12
NORTH CAROLINA	235,870	13
WASHINGTON	207,191	14
TENNESSEE	189,938	15
WISCONSIN	172,588	16
CONNECTICUT	144,017	17
KANSAS	133,287	18
MASSACHUSETTS	129,712	19
MINNESOTA	126,989	20
KENTUCKY	120,224	21
VIRGINIA	104,971	22
DELAWARE	99,350	23
MISSOURI	89,533	24
ALABAMA	72,077	25
SOUTH CAROLINA	61,841	26
ARKANSAS	58,219	27
MISSISSIPPI	48,129	28
IOWA	42,177	29
OKLAHOMA	36,107	30
OREGON	35,923	31
MARYLAND	33,684	32
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28,044	33
IDAHO	21,687	34
COLORADO	20,858	35
NEBRASKA	19,854	36
VERMONT	15,393	37
MAINE	11,713	38
RHODE ISLAND	9,433	39
NEW MEXICO	9,162	40
NEVADA	8,598	41
MONTANA	8,497	42
HAWAII	6,475	43
WYOMING	2,850	44
UTAH	2,252	45
ALASKA	732	46
SOUTH DAKOTA	746	47
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-829	48
WEST VIRGINIA	-11,485	49
INDIANA	-11,552	50
NORTH DAKOTA	-36,316	51
FUERTO RICO	--	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	--	
U.S. TOTAL	\$18,693,541	

STATE EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1991*

(Ranked by Dollar Value - Thousand \$)

	<u>1991</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TEXAS		
CALIFORNIA	515,485,379	1
MICHIGAN	5,326,877	2
ILLINOIS	1,628,409	3
ARIZONA	1,087,100	4
NEW YORK	990,787	5
PENNSYLVANIA	886,833	6
*LOUISIANA	693,727	7
OHIO	618,114	8
FLORIDA	581,783	9
NEW JERSEY	578,730	10
GEORGIA	452,365	11
NORTH CAROLINA	376,741	12
TENNESSEE	330,540	13
WASHINGTON	290,875	14
MISSOURI	290,573	15
CONNECTICUT	288,245	16
INDIANA	259,395	17
KANSAS	259,377	18
WISCONSIN	258,266	19
MASSACHUSETTS	249,911	20
MINNESOTA	229,829	21
KENTUCKY	216,964	22
ALABAMA	163,489	23
VIRGINIA	152,628	24
DELAWARE	146,028	25
IOWA	127,383	26
MISSISSIPPI	108,261	27
ARKANSAS	100,639	28
SOUTH CAROLINA	95,929	29
COLORADO	94,191	30
OKLAHOMA	90,148	31
NEBRASKA	80,354	32
OREGON	64,401	33
MARYLAND	55,401	34
UTAH	50,728	35
NEW HAMPSHIRE	39,340	36
IDAHO	37,834	37
WEST VIRGINIA	32,925	38
RHODE ISLAND	32,504	39
NEW MEXICO	24,096	40
VERMONT	18,219	41
MAINE	17,968	42
NEVADA	14,998	43
MONTANA	11,304	44
HAWAII	9,716	45
WYOMING	6,535	46
SOUTH DAKOTA	6,224	47
ALASKA	6,103	48
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6,045	49
NORTH DAKOTA	4,103	50
PUERTO RICO	3,570	51
VIRGIN ISLANDS	78,943	
	15,548	
U.S. TOTAL	\$33,275,780	

*The 1991 exports to Mexico include the value of merchandise shipped from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

PERCENT CHANGES IN STATE EXPORTS TO MEXICO: 1990-91

(Ranked by Percent Change)

	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Rank</u>
HAWAII	17,593.4%	1
WASHINGTON	217.1	2
ARKANSAS	105.2	3
NEBRASKA	92.2	4
WISCONSIN	82.6	5
SOUTH CAROLINA	79.3	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	61.8	7
CONNECTICUT	47.5	8
NORTH CAROLINA	44.7	9
KENTUCKY	44.5	10
OKLAHOMA	43.9	11
KANSAS	38.3	12
VIRGINIA	34.7	13
MINNESOTA	33.4	14
OHIO	30.8	15
OREGON	28.9	16
ALASKA	28.0	17
MISSISSIPPI	25.2	18
MASSACHUSETTS	24.5	19
ILLINOIS	23.6	20
IOWA	23.0	21
PENNSYLVANIA	19.1	22
CALIFORNIA	18.3	23
INDIANA	18.3	24
FLORIDA	17.1	25
TEXAS	16.5	26
ARIZONA	16.5	27
MICHIGAN	13.7	28
NEW YORK	10.7	29
DELAWARE	8.8	30
NEW JERSEY	8.5	31
VERMONT	8.4	32
SOUTH DAKOTA	6.7	33
WEST VIRGINIA	6.7	34
IDAHO	6.5	35
NEW MEXICO	6.0	36
MISSOURI	5.8	37
TENNESSEE	3.4	38
MONTANA	2.7	39
UTAH	0.6	40
MAINE	-1.9	41
MARYLAND	-3.0	42
ALABAMA	-3.0	43
GEORGIA	-19.4	44
*LOUISIANA	-16.0	45
COLORADO	-20.6	46
RHODE ISLAND	-41.2	47
WYOMING	-47.6	48
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-51.3	49
NEVADA	-65.1	50
NORTH DAKOTA	-92.4	51
PUERTO RICO	--	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	--	
U.S. TOTAL	17.3%	

DOLLAR CHANGES IN STATE EXPORTS TO MEXICO: 1990-91

(Thousand \$)

	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>Rank</u>
ALABAMA	-\$7,707	45
ALASKA	1,321	36
ARIZONA	140,173	6
ARKANSAS	49,176	17
CALIFORNIA	856,360	2
COLORADO	-\$23,405	48
CONNECTICUT	83,499	13
DELAWARE	10,262	30
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-\$4,360	43
FLORIDA	84,641	12
GEORGIA	-\$58,376	50
HAWAII	6,498	32
IDAHO	1,850	34
ILLINOIS	206,287	3
INDIANA	40,166	20
IOWA	20,278	25
KANSAS	71,475	14
KENTUCKY	50,325	16
* LOUISIANA	-\$117,440	51
MAINE	-\$449	40
MARYLAND	-\$2,649	42
MASSACHUSETTS	45,162	18
MICHIGAN	196,351	5
MINNESOTA	54,284	15
MISSISSIPPI	20,250	26
MISSOURI	14,711	27
MONTANA	56	39
NEBRASKA	30,887	23
NEVADA	-\$21,044	47
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,456	28
NEW JERSEY	33,256	22
NEW MEXICO	1,000	37
NEW YORK	85,536	11
NORTH CAROLINA	102,055	10
NORTH DAKOTA	-\$43,327	49
OHIO	137,093	7
OKLAHOMA	24,315	24
OREGON	12,415	39
PENNSYLVANIA	111,123	9
RHODE ISLAND	-\$16,916	46
SOUTH CAROLINA	41,655	19
SOUTH DAKOTA	383	38
TENNESSEE	7,679	31
TEXAS	2,197,661	1
UTAH	-\$742	41
VERMONT	1,387	35
VIRGINIA	37,584	21
WASHINGTON	198,931	4
WEST VIRGINIA	1,988	33
WISCONSIN	113,030	8
WYOMING	-\$5,644	44
PUEBTO RICO	--	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	--	
U.S. TOTAL	\$4,900,352	

Not a great one to use, but you should be aware of it

DOLLAR CHANGES IN STATE EXPORTS TO MEXICO: 1990-91

(Ranked by Dollar Change - Thousand \$)

ditto

	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TEXAS	\$2,197,661	1
CALIFORNIA	836,360	2
ILLINOIS	206,267	3
WASHINGTON	198,931	4
MICHIGAN	196,331	5
ARIZONA	140,173	6
OHIO	137,093	7
WISCONSIN	113,030	8
PENNSYLVANIA	111,123	9
NORTH CAROLINA	102,053	10
NEW YORK	85,536	11
FLORIDA	84,641	12
CONNECTICUT	83,499	13
KANSAS	71,675	14
MINNESOTA	54,234	15
KENTUCKY	50,325	16
ARKANSAS	49,176	17
MASSACHUSETTS	45,162	18
SOUTH CAROLINA	41,635	19
INDIANA	40,166	20
VIRGINIA	37,584	21
NEW JERSEY	35,356	22
NEBRASKA	30,887	23
OKLAHOMA	24,515	24
IOWA	20,278	25
MISSISSIPPI	20,250	26
MISSOURI	14,711	27
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,456	28
OREGON	12,415	29
DELAWARE	10,262	30
TENNESSEE	7,699	31
HAWAII	6,498	32
WEST VIRGINIA	1,968	33
IDAHO	1,850	34
VERMONT	1,387	35
ALASKA	1,331	36
NEW MEXICO	1,003	37
SOUTH DAKOTA	383	38
MONTANA	56	39
MAINE	-449	40
UTAH	-742	41
MARYLAND	-2,649	42
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-4,360	43
WYOMING	-5,644	44
ALABAMA	-7,707	45
RHODE ISLAND	-16,916	46
NEVADA	-21,044	47
COLORADO	-23,495	48
NORTH DAKOTA	-43,327	49
GEORGIA	-58,376	50
LOUISIANA	-117,440	51
FUERTO RICO	--	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	--	
U.S. TOTAL	\$4,900,352	

PERCENT OF STATES' EXPORTS GOING TO MEXICO: 1987-91

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
ALABAMA	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.8	4.0
ALASKA	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
ARIZONA	21.5	21.5	18.7	17.8	18.1
ARKANSAS	5.4	6.0	9.6	4.3	7.3
CALIFORNIA	6.6	6.8	7.8	8.0	8.8
COLORADO	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.1
CONNECTICUT	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.6
DELAWARE	3.3	3.2	4.2	6.7	7.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1.7	2.6	2.3	2.1	0.7
FLORIDA	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.3
GEORGIA	2.7	3.2	3.8	6.0	4.7
HAWAII	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
IDAH0	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.1
ILLINOIS	3.2	3.9	4.3	5.6	6.6
INDIANA	6.3	3.3	3.8	3.4	4.0
IOWA	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.2	4.2
KANSAS	7.7	14.2	10.9	7.3	10.9
KENTUCKY	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.0	4.6
LOUISIANA	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.4	3.7
MAINE	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
MARYLAND	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.3
MASSACHUSETTS	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9
MICHIGAN	6.0	6.3	8.1	6.8	7.0
MINNESOTA	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.4
MISSISSIPPI	4.1	5.1	5.5	4.2	5.1
MISSOURI	6.7	11.4	11.2	7.2	7.7
MONTANA	0.4	0.6	3.8	3.4	3.2
NEBRASKA	5.7	5.7	6.1	3.9	5.8
NEVADA	0.7	3.2	6.9	6.8	2.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	3.3
NEW JERSEY	2.8	3.2	4.5	4.1	4.1
NEW MEXICO	3.6	8.3	6.8	6.4	5.3
NEW YORK	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9
NORTH CAROLINA	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.3
NORTH DAKOTA	13.4	13.4	13.5	10.2	0.9
OHIO	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.4
OKLAHOMA	4.1	6.3	3.8	2.8	4.1
OREGON	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
PENNSYLVANIA	3.0	4.3	5.3	5.6	6.1
RHODE ISLAND	2.9	4.3	4.9	3.4	3.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	8.1	5.2	3.3	3.3	2.6
TENNESSEE	4.0	4.7	6.7	6.2	5.9
TEXAS	25.5	27.0	28.9	32.1	32.9
UTAH	4.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.9
VERMONT	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
VIRGINIA	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.3
WASHINGTON	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0
WEST VIRGINIA	3.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
WISCONSIN	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.2	4.1
WYOMING	1.4	1.3	1.5	4.3	1.8
FUERTO RICO	---	---	---	---	1.8
VIRGIN ISLANDS	---	---	---	---	8.2
U.S. TOTAL	5.9%	6.6%	7.2%	7.2%	7.9%

PERCENT OF STATES' EXPORTS GOING TO MEXICO: 1987--91

(Ranked by 1991 Percentage)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
TEXAS	25.5	27.0	28.9	32.1	32.9
ARIZONA	21.5	21.5	18.7	17.8	18.1
KANSAS	7.7	14.2	10.9	7.3	10.9
CALIFORNIA	6.6	6.8	7.3	8.0	8.8
MISSOURI	6.7	11.4	11.3	7.2	7.7
ARKANSAS	5.4	6.0	9.6	4.5	7.3
DELAWARE	3.3	3.2	4.2	6.7	7.2
MICHIGAN	6.0	6.3	8.1	6.8	7.0
ILLINOIS	3.2	3.9	4.3	5.6	6.6
PENNSYLVANIA	3.0	4.3	5.5	5.6	6.1
TENNESSEE	4.0	4.7	6.7	6.2	5.9
NEBRASKA	5.7	5.7	6.1	3.9	5.8
NEW MEXICO	5.4	8.9	6.8	6.4	5.3
MISSISSIPPI	4.1	5.1	5.5	4.2	5.1
GEORGIA	2.7	3.2	3.8	6.0	4.7
KENTUCKY	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.0	4.6
CONNECTICUT	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.6
IOWA	3.6	3.2	4.5	3.2	4.2
NEW JERSEY	2.0	1.8	2.7	4.1	4.1
WISCONSIN	4.1	6.3	3.8	2.2	4.1
OKLAHOMA	3.3	4.0	4.5	2.8	4.1
ALABAMA	6.5	3.3	4.5	4.8	4.0
INDIANA	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.0
*LOUISIANA	2.4	3.1	3.5	4.4	3.7
OHIO	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.4
MINNESOTA	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	3.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.3
FLORIDA	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.3
NORTH CAROLINA	0.4	0.6	5.8	3.4	2.1
MONTANA	2.1	5.2	2.7	3.1	3.1
IDAHO	2.9	4.3	4.9	5.4	3.1
RHODE ISLAND	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.1
COLORADO	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9
NEW YORK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
HAWAII	8.1	5.2	3.3	2.3	2.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	9.7	3.2	6.9	6.8	3.3
NEVADA	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9
MASSACHUSETTS	4.6	5.4	2.6	2.2	1.9
UTAH	1.4	1.3	1.5	4.5	1.8
WYOMING	3.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
WEST VIRGINIA	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
MAINE	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3
VIRGINIA	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.3
MARYLAND	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
OREGON	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0
WASHINGTON	12.4	13.4	13.5	10.2	0.9
NORTH DAKOTA	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
VERMONT	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	1.8
PUEBTO RICO	--	--	--	--	8.2
VIRGIN ISLANDS	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. TOTAL	5.9%	6.6%	7.2%	7.3%	7.9%

STATE-BY-STATE RANKING OF MEXICO AS AN EXPORT MARKET: 1987 & 1991

	Total # of Mexican This State Exports To*		Mexico's Rank Among Foreign Markets		Change
	1987	1991	1987	1991	
	Change		Change		
ALABAMA	139	151	+12	6	+2
ALASKA	91	82	-9	23	-8
ARIZONA	128	144	+16	1	0
ARKANSAS	119	131	+12	3	+2
CALIFORNIA	164	196	+32	3	+1
COLORADO	134	133	-1	10	-3
CONNECTICUT	136	150	+14	7	0
DELAWARE	89	106	+17	2	+2
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	131	147	+16	17	-7
FLORIDA	156	173	+23	8	+6
GEORGIA	152	177	+25	4	+3
HAWAII	62	72	+10	6	+20
IDAHO	77	92	+15	5	+6
ILLINOIS	159	181	+22	3	+4
INDIANA	133	150	+15	4	-1
IOWA	134	143	+9	7	-3
KANSAS	134	147	+13	4	+1
KENTUCKY	130	124	-6	3	+7
LOUISIANA	154	169	+15	6	+3
MAINE	36	114	+78	5	+5
MARYLAND	148	163	+15	14	+10
MASSACHUSETTS	133	173	+40	17	+9
MICHIGAN	136	156	+20	15	+4
MINNESOTA	147	160	+13	2	0
MISSISSIPPI	123	143	+20	7	+3
MISSOURI	138	151	+13	4	+1
MONTANA	53	62	+9	2	+4
NEBRASKA	111	123	+12	5	+4
NEVADA	92	103	+11	3	+2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	104	105	+1	7	+13
NEW JERSEY	163	184	+21	8	+14
NEW MEXICO	79	87	+8	6	+5
NEW YORK	166	191	+25	7	-3
NORTH CAROLINA	150	165	+15	9	+2
NORTH DAKOTA	67	77	+10	7	+8
OHIO	150	177	+27	11	-9
OKLAHOMA	126	135	+9	6	+1
OREGON	133	153	+20	5	+1
PENNSYLVANIA	153	173	+20	16	+8
RHODE ISLAND	107	113	+6	3	+4
SOUTH CAROLINA	141	146	+5	9	+2
SOUTH DAKOTA	60	109	+49	16	0
TENNESSEE	125	154	+29	7	-4
TEXAS	163	186	+23	4	+2
UTAH	113	134	+21	1	0
VERMONT	82	102	+20	12	-5
VIRGINIA	152	179	+27	7	+5
WASHINGTON	145	177	+32	17	+10
WEST VIRGINIA	95	98	+3	20	0
WISCONSIN	152	167	+15	10	-5
WYOMING	49	62	+13	11	+5
Puerto Rico	--	133	--	14	-4
Virgin Islands	--	55	--	18	--

*The Census Bureau recognizes 217 destinations for U.S. exports. These geographically entities are foreign countries (the majority), their dependencies and protectorates, and various territories of indeterminate political status.

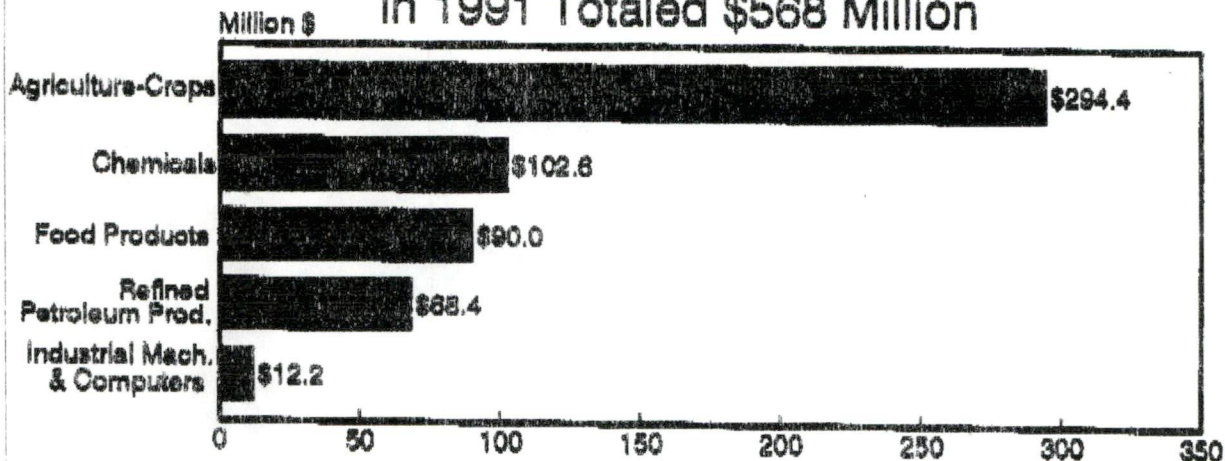
STATE-BY-STATE RANKING OF MEXICO AS AN EXPORT MARKET: 1987 & 1991, SORTED BY MEXICO'S 1991 MARKET RANK

	Total # of Markets This State Exports To*			Mexico's Rank Among Foreign Markets		
	1987	1991	Change	1987	1991	Change
TEXAS	163	186	+23	1	1	0
ARIZONA	128	144	+16	1	1	0
MICHIGAN	136	156	+20	2	2	+1
MISSOURI	138	151	+13	3	2	+2
DELAWARE	89	106	+17	4	3	+1
CALIFORNIA	164	196	+32	4	3	+4
ILLINOIS	159	181	+22	7	3	+4
PENNSYLVANIA	153	173	+20	4	3	+1
KANSAS	131	147	+16	3	3	+2
ARKANSAS	119	131	+12	5	3	+2
NEBRASKA	111	123	+12	5	4	+5
GEORGIA	152	177	+25	9	4	+2
TENNESSEE	135	154	+19	6	4	-1
INDIANA	135	150	+15	3	4	+3
MISSISSIPPI	125	143	+18	7	4	+5
LOUISIANA	154	169	+15	10	5	+1
OKLAHOMA	126	135	+9	6	5	+6
IDAHO	77	92	+15	11	5	+4
MONTANA	53	62	+9	9	5	+5
NEW JERSEY	162	184	+22	11	6	+1
OHIO	150	177	+27	7	6	+5
WISCONSIN	152	167	+15	11	6	+2
ALABAMA	139	151	+12	8	6	+7
KENTUCKY	130	124	-6	13	6	+29
HAWAII	62	72	+10	35	6	+8
NORTH CAROLINA	150	165	+15	15	7	+3
MINNESOTA	147	160	+13	10	7	+3
CONNECTICUT	136	150	+14	7	7	0
IOWA	134	143	+9	4	7	-3
SOUTH DAKOTA	60	109	+49	3	7	-4
NEVADA	92	108	+16	20	7	+13
VERMONT	82	102	+20	12	7	+5
NEW MEXICO	79	87	+8	5	7	-2
FLORIDA	156	178	+22	14	8	+6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	104	105	+1	14	8	+14
NEW YORK	166	191	+25	22	8	+2
RHODE ISLAND	107	113	+6	11	9	+2
COLORADO	134	133	-1	11	9	+2
NORTH DAKOTA	67	77	+10	7	10	-3
UTAH	112	124	+12	2	11	-9
MAINE	96	116	+20	7	12	-5
MASSACHUSETTS	155	173	+18	24	14	+10
WEST VIRGINIA	95	98	+3	19	14	+4
OREGON	155	153	+2	10	15	-5
SOUTH CAROLINA	141	146	+5	24	16	+8
VIRGINIA	152	179	+27	16	16	0
MARYLAND	148	163	+15	16	16	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	131	147	+16	27	17	+10
WYOMING	49	62	+13	24	17	+9
WASHINGTON	145	177	+32	10	17	-7
ALASKA	91	82	-9	14	18	-4
PUERTO RICO	--	123	--	20	20	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	--	55	--	15	23	-8
				--	14	--
				--	3	--

*The Census Bureau recognizes 217 destinations for U.S. exports. These geographic entities are sovereign countries (the majority), their dependencies and protectorates, and various localities of indeterminate political status.

LOUISIANA: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

Louisiana's Top Five Exports to Mexico
in 1991 Totaled \$568 Million



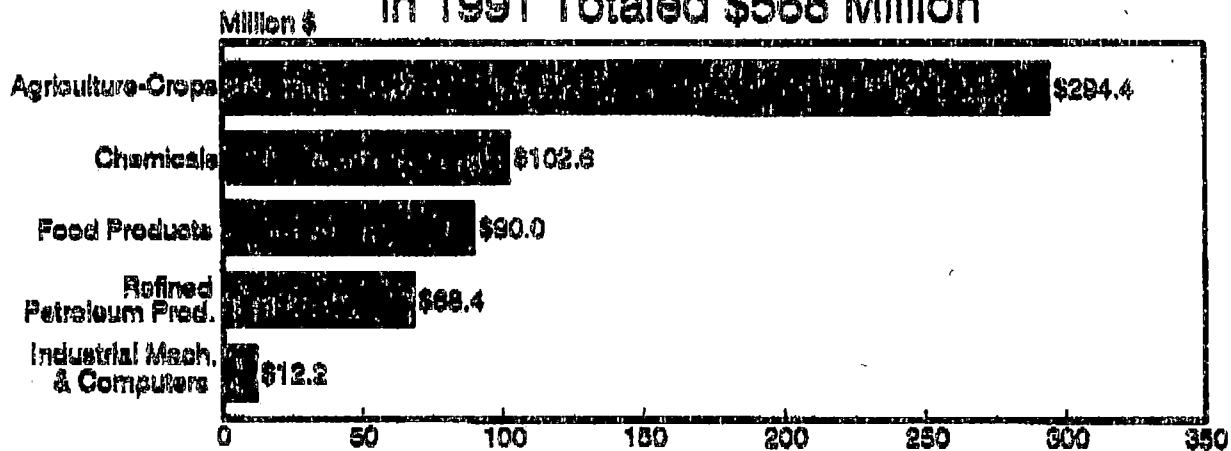
LOUISIANA'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	164,234	244,899	418,550	457,907	294,622
Agriculture - crops	164,170	244,881	415,865	457,211	294,434
Agriculture - livestock	64	18	56	66	30
Forestry	0	0	111	390	158
Fishing & Hunting	0	0	2,518	239	0
MINING	8,488	6,667	775	1,006	3,888
Metal Mining	350	0	0	5	2,738
Coal Mining	3,469	1,571	764	130	0
Oil & Gas	0	0	0	60	136
Non-Metallic Minerals	4,669	5,096	11	811	1,014
MANUFACTURING	200,750	266,381	246,991	272,659	316,920
Food Products	10,412	32,940	88,460	112,392	90,046
Tobacco Products	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Mill Products	609	1,408	165	534	232
Apparel	144	510	214	394	2,214
Lumber & Wood Products	59	3,217	5,035	2,284	2,747
Furniture & Fixtures	140	150	515	1,269	2,374
Paper Products	6,407	10,241	2,715	2,283	9,929
Printing & Publishing	618	405	43	4	60
Chemical Products	113,478	142,912	126,141	99,075	102,566
Refined Petroleum Products	18,872	21,312	7,798	29,413	68,415
Rubber & Plastic Products	4,643	4,559	940	839	1,330
Leather Products	4	1,154	3	32	55
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2,500	1,558	755	1,586	354
Primary Metal Industries	4,171	4,460	1,735	3,101	10,447
Fabricated Metal Products	1,495	2,928	1,670	1,094	2,239
Industrial Machinery & Computers	12,011	14,925	4,847	11,487	12,198
Electric & Electronic Equipment	4,724	6,919	2,511	3,682	3,296
Transportation Equipment	18,958	13,183	1,478	1,588	5,873
Scientific & Measuring Instruments	1,242	1,767	1,597	1,074	1,878
Miscellaneous Manufactures	264	1,834	370	528	667
OTHER	3,955	12,201	4,703	3,983	2,685
Scrap & Waste	3,472	9,450	4,696	3,970	1,059
Second Hand Goods	144	307	0	7	258
Military & Other Miscellaneous Items	339	2,444	6	6	1,368
LA'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO	377,426	530,149	671,019	735,554	618,114
LA'S EXPORTS TO THE WORLD	13,616,822	14,921,923	17,753,808	16,785,354	16,535,793
MEXICO'S SHARE OF LA'S EXPORTS	2.8%	3.6%	3.8%	4.4%	3.7%

240688

LOUISIANA: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

Louisiana's Top Five Exports to Mexico
in 1991 Totaled \$568 Million



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

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
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Agriculture - livestock	64	18	56	66	30
Forestry	0	0	111	390	158
Fishing & Hunting	0	0	2,518	239	0
MINING	8,488	6,667	775	1,006	3,858
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Coal Mining	3,469	1,571	764	130	0
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MANUFACTURING	200,750	266,381	246,991	272,659	316,920
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Tobacco Products	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Mill Products	609	1,408	165	534	232
Apparel	144	510	214	394	2,214
Lumber & Wood Products	59	3,217	5,033	2,264	2,747
Furniture & Fixtures	140	150	515	1,269	2,374
Paper Products	6,407	10,241	2,715	2,283	9,929
Printing & Publishing	618	405	43	4	60
Chemical Products	113,478	142,912	126,141	99,075	102,566
Refined Petroleum Products	18,872	21,312	7,798	29,413	68,415
Rubber & Plastic Products	4,643	4,559	940	839	1,330
Leather Products	4	1,154	3	32	53
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2,500	1,558	755	1,586	354
Primary Metal Industries	4,171	4,460	1,735	3,101	10,447
Fabricated Metal Products	1,495	2,928	1,670	1,094	2,239
Industrial Machinery & Computers	12,011	14,925	4,847	11,487	12,198
Electric & Electronic Equipment	4,724	6,919	2,511	3,682	3,296
Transportation Equipment	18,958	13,163	1,478	1,583	5,873
Scientific & Measuring Instruments	1,242	1,767	1,597	1,074	1,878
Miscellaneous Manufactures	264	1,534	370	528	667
OTHER	3,955	12,291	4,793	3,983	2,683
Scrap & Waste	3,472	9,450	4,696	3,970	1,059
Second Hand Goods	144	307	0	7	258
Military & Other Miscellaneous Items	339	2,444	6	6	1,368
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MEXICO'S SHARE OF LA'S EXPORTS	2.8%	3.6%	3.8%	4.4%	3.7%

UNCLAS

PLS FAX TO:

1- MICHELLE NIX

FAX # - 202-456-6218

2- SHARON WAGNER

FORWARDED TO POTUS
Gnd Fr-WW

From: C. MARTIN

UNCLAS

PLS FAX TO:

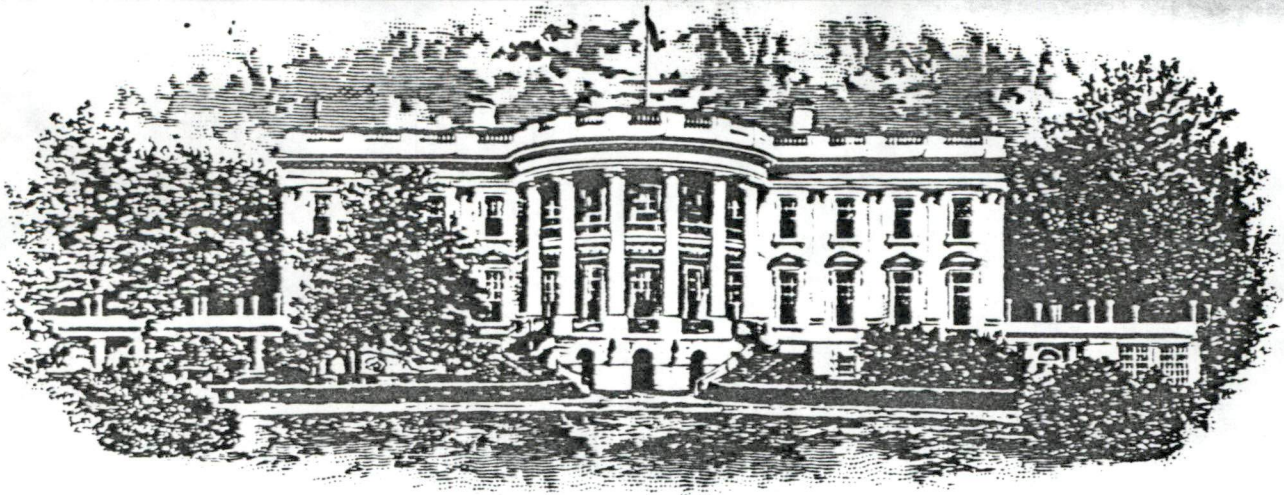
1- MICHELLE NIX

FAX # - 202-456-6218

2- SHARON WAGNER

FORWARDED TO POTUS
Gnd Fr-NW

From: C. MARTIN



OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 2
To Christina Martin
Fax Number (512) 212-9732
Date October 7
From Michele Nix
Office Number x7750

COMMENTS

Fact Change given to Steve
by phone tonight.
Just thought you'd like
everything on paper, too.

ALREADY GIVEN TO STEVE, OCTOBER 7

October 7, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: FACT CHECK CHANGE

Correct language re import surges:

"He said he didn't want the agreement to allow other countries to flood our markets with imports -- what are called import surges.

"So do I. That's why we've devoted an entire chapter of the agreement to providing safeguards against import surges."

DO NOT SAY CHEAP IMPORTS.

ALSO, WE MUST SAY "PROVIDING SAFEGUARDS." You can't prevent import surges -- but you can provide safeguards to American workers when they do happen.

import sur

1991

~~1991~~

entire chapter to USTR

he said he didn't want allow
 the agreement with to ~~food~~
 over other countries
 to flood our markets
 w/ ~~the~~ imports ~~and foreign~~
 but part of the agreement
 is herself
 is that they
 call import surges

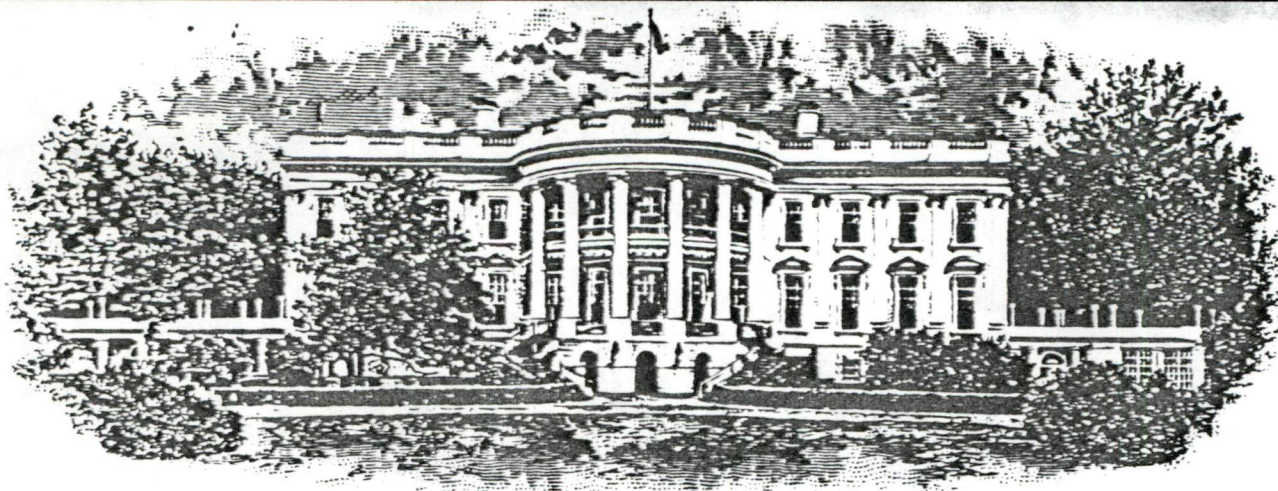
Michelle
 Pix
~~Back~~
 Dave
 We have
 1988

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Quin Hillyard (Press Sec.)
in Congressman Livingston's
Office 225-3015

Kenner, LA suburb of New
Orleans
(upriver)

pop. 72,033



OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

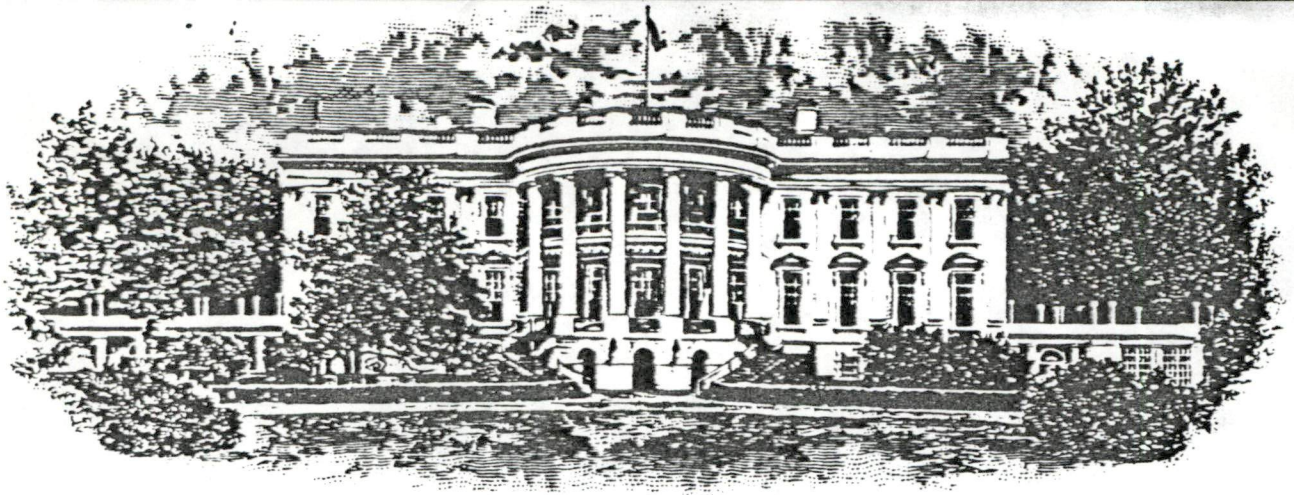
FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 10
To Steve Provost or Christina Martin
Fax Number (512) 212-9732
Date October 7, 1992
From Michele Nix + Andy Ferguson
Office Number (202) 456-2930

COMMENTS

Port of New Orleans
master and memo

More Comment
by Porter



OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 2
To Steve Provoost & Christina Martin
Fax Number (512) 212-9732
Date October 7, 1992
From S Michele Nix
Office Number (202) 456-2930

COMMENTS

Paper copy of
Fact changes
given to Steve
by phone.

ALREADY GAVE TO STEVE BY PHONE -- 5:20 P.M.. OCTOBER 7

October 7, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: FACT CHECK CHANGES

Page 2 figure at bottom paragraph: "Over the past three years exports have increased more than 30% . . ." Take out \$99 billion. Just use more than 30%. (The figure is 30.8, so you can say 31% if you choose.) [Per J.D. Foster and checked again with David Walters of USTR]

Second half of that same sentence: "-- and X billion dollars of those exports passed through this port." Do not use 50 billion dollar figure from Commerce. Use "Over the past three year exports have increased more than 30% -- and more than 20 billion dollars of those exports passed through this port alone." [Per Peggy Grandpree, New Orleans Port Authority, Marketing Division; Commerce numbers are too high; THEY'RE INCLUDING OTHER PORTS.]

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Public Affairs/Private Sector Liaison

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

Date *10/7/92*

Number of Pages Excluding Cover *5*

Time Sent *9am*

TO:	NAME:	OFFICE:	FAX#:
	<i>Andy Ferguson</i>		<i>6218</i>

FROM: *Bob Bork*

PHONE: (202) 395-3230

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SUBJECT: _____

10/5/92

RESPONSE TO CLINTON'S POSITION ON NAFTA

Governor Clinton has suggested that we negotiate new agreements in several areas or take "unilateral steps" to address what he perceives to be shortcomings of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

In every case, the Administration has either already done what he has proposed, or his ideas, if implemented, would not achieve the intended results.

ENVIRONMENT & LABOR COMMISSIONS

Clinton: "We have to negotiate supplemental agreements to ... establish an Environmental Protection Commission ... and [protect] worker standards and safety."

Fact: We have already negotiated "parallel track" agreements on labor and the environment:

On September 14th, the U.S. and Mexican governments signed a Bilateral Agreement on Labor, which establishes a Joint Commission that will involve public participation, and which will oversee cooperative programs on worker rights, child labor issues, workplace health and safety, enforcement, and other issues.

On September 4th, the U.S. and Mexican environmental ministers initialed a U.S.-Mexico Bilateral Agreement on Environment, which establishes a Joint Commission, involving public participation, that will address pollution concerns and enforcement, among other issues.

In addition, on September 17th, the U.S., Canadian, and Mexican environment ministers agreed to establish an unprecedented trilateral North American Commission on the Environment to address issues of common concern.

IMPORT SURGES

Clinton: Would ask Congress to permit him to "negotiate another agreement to deal with the ... impact of this treaty, [e.g.,] what happens if there is an unexpected surge in imports in one sector."

Fact: The agreement already protects against import surges.

NAFTA contains an effective safeguard provision that will trigger a temporary hike in U.S. tariffs to pre-NAFTA levels for up to four years if imports from Mexico or Canada cause -- or threaten to cause -- serious injury to U.S. workers or farmers.

In addition to the general safeguard provisions, which apply

to products across the board, NAFTA contains special safeguards for a number of agricultural products and for textiles, which are tailored to the particular needs of these sectors.

WORKER ASSISTANCE

Clinton: The Administration has failed to provide "meaningful assistance to vulnerable workers."

Fact: On August 24th, the President proposed a new worker adjustment program that would triple available funding for all worker assistance, and would provide at least \$335 million annually for any workers affected by NAFTA.

The President's program would entail universal coverage, skill grants for retraining, income supports, and other benefits.

FARMERS

Clinton: Assistance should be provided to farmers threatened with dislocation, and we should strictly apply U.S. pesticide standards to imported food.

Fact: The President's worker adjustment program would be available to all workers -- farmers and factory workers, blue collar and white collar alike.

With respect to pesticide standards, NAFTA:

Explicitly preserves our right to ban the import of any products that do not meet our health, safety, and environmental standards.

Allows us to enact even stricter standards, provided they are applied equally to domestic and foreign goods.

Establishes a process for harmonizing upward pesticide standards.

TEMPORARY ENTRY

Clinton: "We have to assure that certain professional workers aren't brought in here as strike breakers."

Fact: NAFTA already explicitly allows any Party to refuse entry to any person if it might "adversely affect the settlement of any labor dispute."

In addition, the Immigration and Naturalization Service will deport persons admitted to the U.S. under a false pretext or who perform a different task from that identified on entry papers.

TRUCKING SAFETY STANDARDS

Clinton: "This Agreement allows Mexican truckers to drive in the United States without having to satisfy all the U.S. safety and training standards."

Fact: There is nothing in the agreement that exempts Mexican drivers of commercial vehicles from U.S. federal or state safety requirements. NAFTA, moreover, preserves our right to enforce our safety, health, and environmental standards.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DISPUTES

Clinton: "Congress should pass legislation to provide for public participation in [environmental] disputes."

Fact: NAFTA already provides for public participation in such disputes:

First, the NAFTA allows parties to request a Scientific Review Board composed of public experts to consider environmental and health questions.

Second, both the U.S.-Mexico bilateral agreement on the environment and the trilateral North American Commission on the Environment agreed to last month by the three environment ministers provide for public participation in environmental issues.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Clinton: Labor and environment commissions should have the power to impose monetary damages and the legal power to stop pollution.

Fact: Of course we want to encourage enforcement of environmental laws, but Clinton's proposal would have negative and unintended consequences:

First, a supra-national body with enforcement powers would raise Constitutional concerns.

Second, even if Constitutional, it would seriously infringe states' rights to enforce their own laws: the people of California or Illinois would not want the Mexicans or anyone else telling them how to enforce their own laws.

Third, such commissions would duplicate existing U.S. enforcement agencies, such as the EPA and OSHA, thus adding yet another layer of bureaucracy at taxpayers' expense.

USA Today 10/6/92

All aboard free trade

On another topic, free trade in North America deserves support of all presidential candidates.

Look who's put at least one foot aboard the free-trade train.

On Sunday, Bill Clinton issued his endorsement — with caveats — of the North American Free Trade Agreement that President Bush has wisely pursued. Bush, with leaders of Mexico and Canada, will initial the pact this week.

Clinton's caveats have more to do with politics than with substance.

Most studies show that the trade pact, which will be implemented over 15 years, will add up to 175,000 more U.S. jobs than it costs.

But protectionists in his party were

pushing the Democratic nominee to scuttle the agreement if he were elected. So the Arkansas governor, while endorsing the pact, called for improvements.

The problem is some of his corrections already are part of the agreement, such as protections against Mexican "strikebreakers," "surges of imports," pesticides on food and unsafe trucks.

Others of his fixes need more thought — do we want supranational commissions on pollution, safety and health to have powers to punish U.S. companies?

Clinton, though, does raise a vital concern: To compete successfully and raise living standards, U.S. workers must be better educated and better trained than ever before.

How to do that is something Clinton and Bush need to fully debate.

But as for free trade, Clinton is wise to have joined Bush on board. The alternative of protectionism would leave this nation economically behind.

CORRECTION: An editorial in Monday's USA TODAY misidentified Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy.

Is the North American Free Trade Agreement a good idea?

Tell USA TODAY readers if you think the trade agreement would help or hurt U.S. workers. Or comment on other topics. Our opinions are reached in daily debates of a 15-member editorial board — people of many backgrounds and interests. But we value your views, too.

Send **LETTERS TO THE EDITOR** to 1000 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22229

☎ Call in your views toll free, 1-800-828-0909

☎ Hearing impaired with TDD equipment,

1-800-331-1706

☎ Fax 703-247-3134

The most effective letters are brief and direct, as in today's paper. Include your name, address, day and evening phone numbers for verification and, if you wish, your photo for possible publication.

**THE LOUISIANA LAND
AND EXPLORATION COMPANY**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET
New Orleans, Louisiana

October 7, 1992

TRANSMITTING FROM: 504-566-6296
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TO: Michelle Nix

COMPANY: _____

FROM: Robert Armstrong

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 2

FACSIMILE NUMBER: 202 - 456 - 6218

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ASSISTANT TO THE
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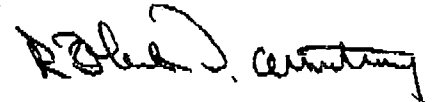
October 7, 1992

VIA FACSIMILE

Michelle Nix
202-456-~~3005~~ 6218

Per Randy Enright, I am advising you of the following statistics applicable to the State of Louisiana:

- total wells drilled in Louisiana in 1990 - 1,740
- total crude oil and condensate produced in Louisiana in 1991 - 142 million barrels
- total natural gas produced in Louisiana in 1991 - 1.6 trillion cubic feet of gas
- total revenues from energy to the State in 1991 - \$1.2 billion
(25% of all state revenues)
- total number of employed oil and gas workers in Louisiana in 1991 - 116,000
(6% of the State's workforce)
- petroleum wages paid in Louisiana in 1991 - \$4.3 billion
- Louisiana oil and gas refineries refine 2.3 million barrels of oil per day
(15% of the total United States refining capacity)



Robert D. Armstrong

cc: Bonnie Hymel
via facsimile
837-8494

Louisiana --

Jobs related to manufactured exports: 69,537 (1991 estimate, extrapolated from '87 figures, so almost 70,000; in 1987, figure was 57,200.

In 1991, exports to world: \$16.6 billion. To Canada and Mexico: \$1.1 billion

VICTORY ★ 92

GOVERNOR DAVE TREEN
Chairman

RICHARD LEEFE
Vice Chairman
General Counsel

FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

DATE: Oct 6

TO: Michelle Nix 202 - 456-7750

FROM: Bonnie Hymel

of PAGES (including this sheet) 3

Comments: Per Randy Enright's request

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“There are some enormous market opportunities down there.” The challenge is “just putting together the buyers and sellers.”

MIKE DAIGLE, Jefferson Parish Economic Development Commission

JEDCO opens Mexican office

Yucatan staff set to capitalize on trade pact and revitalize La. oil services

By JAMES WELCH
Business writer

While other business and economic development leaders are pondering how to get involved in trade with Mexico — or whether they should even try — Mike Daigle is jumping in with both feet.

Daigle, executive director of the Jefferson Parish Economic Development Commission, has cut a deal for JEDCO to open an office in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. Beginning next month, a JEDCO staff member will spend most of her time in the Yucatan capital of Merida, spearheading the project.

Daigle and Fernando Ponce, secretary of industrial and commercial development for the state of Yucatan, recently signed an agreement to jointly operate the Yucatan International Business Center in Merida. The project includes a small-business incubator that will let Jefferson companies ease into the Mexican marketplace with the help of government officials and business leaders there. Louisiana and Yucatan traditionally have had cordial business ties. That relationship is expected to grow even stronger, given Mexico's efforts since 1988 to liberalize foreign trade.

Should Congress approve the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement, Daigle believes the lifting of tariffs, quotas and other trade barriers would give Louisiana companies the business opportunity of a lifetime.



THE FREE TRADE ACCORD

has become a voracious market for goods and services from the United States. Nearly every kind of product or service imaginable, from blue jeans to spark plugs, is in demand. “They want American goods,” Daigle said. “There are some enormous market opportunities down there.” The challenge, he said, is “just putting together the buyers and sellers.”

Conrad Appel, a member of JEDCO's board of directors, sees the Merida incubator as a way for the New Orleans region to begin recapturing its reputation as a force in Latin American trade. Until the 1970s, business ties abounded between companies in Louisiana, Mexico and other Latin countries.

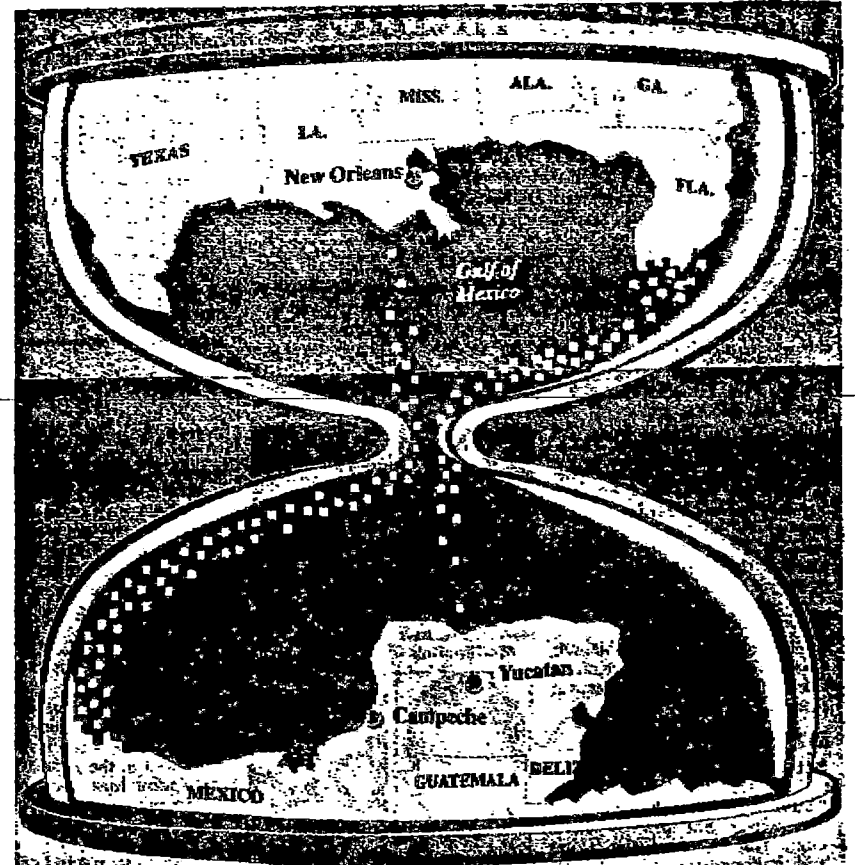
“The city of New Orleans and Jefferson Parish were just lethargic. We were dumb and happy in those days,” Appel said. “We lost a lot of Latin America. Here's a chance for us to take it back.”

Through the hourglass

Daigle envisions trade opportunities between states on the Gulf coasts of the United States and Mexico as a huge hourglass. If the free trade agreement passes, he believes business opportunities will begin flowing freely through one end of the hourglass to the other, and back again.

Daigle first traveled to Yucatan on a trade mission with the Louisiana-Mexico Trade Association in April. While there, he met with Mexican officials who were running a struggling business incubator at an old twine-making factory in Merida.

Eventually, an agreement was reached: For three years,



STAFF ILLUSTRATION BY JAMES ZISX

incubator. Jefferson Parish businesses wanting to break into the Mexican market can lease space in the building. They will share staff and office support services the same way JEDCO's business incubator has operated on Causeway Boulevard in Metairie.

The added twist is that the Jefferson companies will get help from both the government and private sectors in Merida. They will be able to learn the

business of doing business companies, meet prospective trading partners and get help in dealing with Mexican regulations. Daigle expects the relationship to help U.S. companies find their way through the Mexican bureaucracy with relative ease.

In Merida, JEDCO staffer Gina Nadas will coordinate activities for Jefferson companies “virtually full time,” Daigle said. Another staff member will tend to Mexican business details at JEDCO's headquarters

han. Businesses using the incubator would be able to stay there as long as 18 months before having to go out on their own. Charges for the office space and associated services haven't been determined, but will “definitely be below normal costs,” Nadas said.

Oil is the key

JEDCO officials are planning several strategies for Merida, using Jefferson-based oil and gas service businesses as a

JEDCO

From F-1

linchpin.

"This is an industry that's in desperate shape right now, and getting worse by the day," Daigle said.

About 10 percent of the 25,000 businesses based in Jefferson Parish are oil- and gas-related, Daigle said. Presuming only a portion of that 10 percent would consider operating in Yucatan, that means "there are probably 500-plus businesses who would have a very active interest in exploring those possibilities," he said.

The project's chances for success depend on PEMEX, Mexico's huge, government-owned oil company. While the Mexican Constitution severely restricts direct foreign activity in the oil fields, PEMEX is expected to contract more and more of its work out to service-and-support companies from other nations.

As part of a massive reorganization, officials say PEMEX will be moving its offshore production arm from Mexico City to Campeche, on the western coast of the Yucatan Peninsula. Daigle thinks Jefferson Parish companies using the Merida incubator would be in prime positions to capture PEMEX contracts for fabrication, transportation and other offshore services.

"There's good opportunity there," said Raul Castellano, Mexico's consul general to New Orleans. Under the PEMEX reorganization, he said, moving offshore production activities to the Yucatan Peninsula is "very probable."

Kevin Reilly, Louisiana's secretary of economic development, said relationships between Louisiana companies and PEMEX make sense. PEMEX is making "a concerted effort to develop joint contract arrangements," he said. "It makes better use of their capacity to enter into joint ventures."

Of Louisiana's struggling oil

and gas companies, Reilly said, "If they don't chase the business, they're going to have to go out of business."

Daigle also hopes to lure companies that are fleeing the rust-belt states in the northeastern United States to both Jefferson Parish and Yucatan. By opening assembly operations in Mexico under the maquiladora program, the companies gain special tariff treatment from the U.S. and Mexican governments.

Problems are possible

For JEDCO, the Yucatan venture represents uncharted territory that some observers say

could be fraught with land mines.

For one thing, there are political considerations: The project will have to be left alone by the Jefferson Parish Council, which created JEDCO and technically has final say-so over the agency. Some members of the council and the JEDCO board have crossed swords on more than one occasion.

While he believes the venture "could be a tremendous boost for Jefferson Parish," Appel said, "we hope there's no unenlightened opposition. Yes, we're very excited. No, we don't know the ramifications of it."

Castellano said that based on his knowledge of the incubator

agreement, Jeffers may have difficulty with the International Center in Merida over which lies in another state.

"The incubator I think that I believe in Jefferson Parish and the state of Yucatan can consul said.

Luis Perez, a New York active in Latin trade, said U.S. could deal with PEMEX carefully. He believes in terms of the free trade leave them at risk in gas arena. "My conclusion is nothing in the trade

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other Mexican

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l in Merida, in
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U.S. companies," Perez said. "I don't see anybody focusing on the pitfalls that are possible."

JEDCO, meanwhile, is going full-steam ahead.

"I don't know of any other economic development group that's going to be so focused on orientation," Nadas said. "It took months for us to work out this agreement. The oil-patch businesses are already starting to call, and are probably ready to jump in. That would be fine with Daigle.

"Things could happen very quickly," he said. "We could be putting together deals while still getting organized."

(Ferguson/Nix)
October 6, 1992
7:00 pm
NAWLINS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PORT OF NEW ORLEANS

OCTOBER 8, 1992, ~~XX:XX AM~~ 2:00 P.M.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

afternoon
Good ~~morning~~, New Orleans

(Acknowledgment)

It is a special pleasure for me to be here this morning, alongside America's greatest waterway, at one of the great ports of the world -- a place where the past and present and future come together, a jambalaya of commerce and enterprise.

Yours is a city created and nurtured by trade; and its virtues are those cultivated by openness to the world -- tolerance, variety, self-confidence, a fondness for the old and a passion for the new.

It is the perfect place for my topic this morning, for I would like to say a few words about the new kind of economy Americans will face in the future, and about the force ~~which~~ *that* above all others will shape that economy -- America's trade with the world.

~~Over the past several weeks I have been discussing my Agenda for American Renewal.~~ My agenda *for American Renewal* sets an ambitious goal for our country -- to create, by the early years of the next century, the world's first \$10 trillion economy.

My agenda sets out the things we must do to achieve that goal -- the things I am fighting for in this campaign.

I want a revolution in American education to prepare our children to compete and win in the global economy. I want to

reform our wasteful legal system, and make health care more affordable and accessible. I want to strengthen the American family. I want us to save more and invest more, and I want a government that spends less, regulates less, and yes, taxes less.

And I want to open new markets for American products -- to break down trade barriers -- because the American worker can outwork, outthink, outcompete anyone in the world.

New markets mean new customers, new sales -- and that means new jobs for Americans.

I was in San Antonio yesterday -- a day that marks a turning point in the history of North America. Along with President Carlos Salinas of Mexico and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, I signed the North American Free Trade Agreement.

By removing barriers to trade over the next 15 years, NAFTA will create the largest free trade area in the world -- an economic entity with ³⁶⁰ ~~xx~~ hundred million consumers and \$6 trillion in annual output.

NAFTA builds upon the great advance our three countries have already made in our trading relationship -- an ¹⁰ increase of xx percent over the past five years.

And it allows us to build on our success as an export superpower. America already sells more of its products abroad than any other nation in history. Over the past three years exports have increased xx. Here in Louisiana, [trade stats]. Already one in seven American manufacturing jobs is supported by trade -- and that number is sure to rise in the future.

Trade - ^{high} wages ↑ 17%.

That's the bottom line of open markets -- jobs for you and your neighbors and your families. I'm talking about jobs tied directly to trade right here to the Port of New Orleans -- clerks, warehousemen, ^{truck} drivers, longshoremen, computer processors and crane operators, tugboat hands and welders.

But the effects of trade ripple out still further -- to the teller who works in the bank where you save your money, the cashiers at your grocery store, the mechanic who fixes your car.

America's economic future lies in trade. That is the way the world works today -- a world forged by American power and resolve in the Cold War.

America is uniquely suited to lead this new world -- just as it led the old one. And it must continue to lead, if we are to leave our children a growing economy with high wage jobs and a higher standard of living.

We are the largest fully-integrated market in the world; that gives us leverage with other countries that would like access to our market.

Our workers are the most productive in the world; that brings in foreign investment to create new jobs here at home. And America is the undisputed leader in the high-tech products that emerging economies want to buy.

In the Cold War, America forged military alliances across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In the same way, we can build a strategic network of free trade alliances with countries across both oceans. NAFTA is only a beginning. If we are to be a true

export superpower, we must strengthen our global reach, forge new alliances, negotiate new relationships with countries in every corner of the world.

The old distinction between foreign policy and economic policy has fallen away.

A president must understand ^{more than just} ~~not only~~ the workings of the domestic economy. To renew America, a President must confidently manage the international forces that shape our economic well-being within our borders.

And the president must have something else -- he must have passionate confidence in America's ability to compete in the world marketplace.

And let me tell you why. It has to do with Congress.

Now, I served in the United States Congress twenty years ago or so. I even have some happy memories of the institution.

But Congress has changed over the last generation. Discipline has broken down; focus has been lost; power has shattered into dozens of fiefdoms controlled by individual congressmen. And those individual congressmen have in turn grown dependent on well-funded special interests.

Special interests plead for special favors; which means, when you talk trade, protection from competition.

That's the trade policy of the United States Congress today: a riot of conflicting interests with a common goal -- to close markets rather than open them; to erect trade barriers instead of tear them down.

The President is the last line of defense against the reactionary impulses of protection and fear. Only the President can speak for the undivided national interest; only the President can maintain our country's historic commitment to open markets and free trade, and the future prosperity they represent.

Those are the facts of life in Washington: the President's commitment to open markets must be unwavering.

The American people have good reason to doubt Governor Clinton's commitment. Take NAFTA as an example.

Once upon a time, Bill Clinton said he favored NAFTA. Then, on the campaign trail, he started to waffle. He sought the endorsement of powerful special interests, and they gave him a going-over. Before long, he announced that he was undecided on the agreement. When he was asked about it, his exact quote was:

"When I have a definitive opinion, I'll say so."

*When the Saints
score a touchdown*

Finally, last week, Governor Clinton gave a long and curious speech -- so long it makes this thing sound like a Western Union telegram.

Bill Clinton said he was endorsing our agreement to open of Mexican markets. But if you listened closely, you probably heard something else.

His "endorsement" -- if that's what it was -- was cushioned with every kind of qualifier and caveat. He says he won't back the agreement until certain provisions are added.

For example, he wants the agreement to keep strike-breakers from coming into the country.

~~You do~~ The Governor
needs to know how
to take a stand -
one way or the
other. We come
Now 3 answers
will take a
stand against
the ~~system~~ All
I can say
is that
11-5-11

So do I. That 's why the agreement, as written, already prevents strike-breakers from coming into the country.

He said he wants the agreement to prevent contaminated food from coming into the country.

So do I. That's why the agreement, as written, already prevents contaminated food from coming into the country.

He says he wants the agreement to prevent what are called "import surges."

So do I. That's why we've devoted an entire chapter of the agreement to preventing import surges.

The list goes on. You start to wonder -- Governor Clinton says he thinks he kind of likes our free-trade agreement.

Don't you think he ought to read it first?

But there's a more serious issue here. All the "what if's" and "yes, buts" and "even so's" show that Governor Clinton wants to have it both ways -- reassure the protectionists while getting credit for being a free-trader.

But a president doesn't have that luxury -- not if you're going to stand up to the protectionists in Congress to do what's right for the American worker.

Thirty five times I've had to say no to Congress -- thirty five vetoes. All but one of them was sustained because I was willing to fight on principle.

Our country faces unprecedented opportunities in the world. The last thing America needs is a rubber check Congress and a rubber-stamp President.

It's not that hard to take a stand. When the Saints score a touchdown you'd say Cha-let me think about. You say Cha-Ching

Let me be candid. There was nothing inevitable about NAFTA. It is the product of thousands of hours of grueling negotiation; hundreds of detours avoided; thousands of diversions ignored. Only the unwavering resolve of the three governments -- the steadfast commitment of visionary leaders like Brian Mulroneuy and Carlos Saliens -- brought it to life.

And there is nothing inevitable about America's position as the world's export superpower -- nothing inevitable about the economic growth and the jobs that will be created. The leader of the United States cannot be merely inclined to accept the new global economy; he must be passionate about it. He can't just have read about it in a textbook; he must feel it in his bones; he must have learned it in his life.

Governor Clinton's passion is for government. I guess that's why he's spent his whole life either in government or trying to get back in after the voters kicked him out.

I see the world a little differently.

Many of you know I'm a Texan -- it takes some guts to admit that in Louisiana. I moved out there after the war; built a business. When we finally got the business up and running, I went around the world beating the bushes for customers -- in Japan, in South America, the Middle East.

I knew the more we could sell outside our borders, the more jobs we could create right there in Midland and Houston and Odessa.

the Bushes ? more like America

And over the years, I sensed the world was becoming more like us -- and early on I saw the opportunities that was going to present for America.

Maybe that's why I feel so strongly about opening markets -
- because I know that open markets mean jobs and growth for you and your families and your neighbors.

We have plenty still to do. That's why I'm asking for your support -- for four more years.

Thanks and etc. *God bless Michele Nix.*

#

- TransOcean Company owns Nashville Wharf -- ship Caterpillar products
- 3,000 - 4,000 people
- The crowd will consist of Young Republicans, Port Authority staff, longshoreman and families and other LA registered Republicans

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
August 18, 1988

I have many friends to thank tonight. I thank the voters who supported me. I thank the gallant men who entered the contest for the presidency this year, and who have honored me with their support. And, for their kind and stirring words, I thank Governor Tom Kean of New Jersey -- Senator Phil Gramm of Texas -- President Gerald Ford -- and my friend, President Ronald Reagan.

I accept your nomination for President. I mean to run hard, to fight hard, to stand on the issues -- and I mean to win.

There are a lot of great stories in politics about the underdog winning -- and this is going to be one of them.

And we're going to win with the help of Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana -- a young leader who has become a forceful voice in preparing America's workers for the labor force of the future. Born in the middle of the century, in the middle of America, and holding the promise of the future -- I'm proud to have Dan Quayle at my side.

Many of you have asked, "When will this campaign really begin?" I have come to this hall to tell you, and to tell America: Tonight is the night.

For seven and a half years I have helped a President conduct the most difficult job on earth. Ronald Reagan asked for, and received, my candor. He never asked for, but he did receive, my loyalty. Those of you who saw the President's speech this week, and listened to the simple truth of his words, will understand my loyalty all these years.

But now you must see me for what I am: The Republican candidate for President of the United States. And now I turn to the American people to share my hopes and intentions, and why -- and where -- I wish to lead.

And so tonight is for big things. But I'll try to be fair to the other side. I'll try to hold my charisma in check. I reject the temptation to engage in personal references. My approach this evening is, as Sergeant Joe Friday used to say, "Just the facts, ma'm."

After all, the facts are on our side.

I seek the presidency for a single purpose, a purpose that has motivated millions of Americans across the years and the ocean voyages. I seek the presidency to build a better America. It is that simple -- and that big.

I am a man who sees life in terms of missions -- missions defined and missions completed. When I was a torpedo bomber pilot they defined the mission for us. Before we took off we all understood that no matter what, you try to reach the target. There have been other missions for me -- Congress, China, the CIA. But I am here tonight -- and I am your candidate -- because the most important work of my life is to complete the mission we started in 1980. How do we complete it? We build it.

The stakes are high this year and the choice is crucial, for the differences between the two candidates are as deep and wide as they have ever been in our long history.

Not only two very different men, but two very different ideas of the future will be voted on this election day.

What it all comes down to is this:

My opponent's view of the world sees a long slow decline for our country, an inevitable fall mandated by impersonal historical forces.

But America is not a decline. America is a rising nation.

He sees America as another pleasant country on the UN roll call, somewhere between Albania and Zimbabwe. I see America as the leader -- a unique nation with a special role in the world.

This has been called the American Century, because in it we were the dominant force for good in the world. We saved Europe, cured polio, we went to the moon, and lit the world with our culture. Now we are on the verge of a new century, and what country's name will it bear? I say it will be another American century.

Our work is not done -- our force is not spent.

There are those who say there isn't much of a difference this year. But America, don't let 'em fool ya.

Two parties this year ask for your support. Both will speak of growth and peace. But only one has proved it can deliver. Two parties this year ask for your trust, but only one has earned it.

Eight years ago I stood here with Ronald Reagan and we promised, together, to break with the past and return America to her greatness. Eight years later look at what the American people have produced: the highest level of economic growth in our entire history -- and the lowest level of world tensions in more than fifty years.

Some say this isn't an election about ideology, it's an election about competence. Well, it's nice of them to want to play on our field. But this election isn't only about competence, for competence is a narrow ideal. Competence makes the trains run on time but doesn't know where they're going. Competence is the creed of the technocrat who makes sure the gears mesh but doesn't for a second understand the magic of the machine.

The truth is, this election is about the beliefs we share, the values we honor, the principles we hold dear.

But since someone brought up competence. ...

Consider the size of our triumph: A record high percentage of Americans with jobs, a record high rate of new businesses -- a record high rate of real personal income.

These are the facts. And one way you know our opponents know the facts is that to attack the record they have to misrepresent it. They call it a Swiss cheese economy. Well, that's the way it may look to the three blind mice. But when they were in charge it was all holes and no cheese.

Inflation was 12 percent when we came in. We got it down to four. Interest rates were more than 21. We cut them in half. Unemployment was up and climbing, now it's the lowest in 14 years.

My friends, eight years ago this economy was flat on its back -- intensive care. We came in and gave it emergency treatment: Got the temperature down by lowering regulation, got the blood pressure down when we lowered taxes. Pretty soon the patient was up, back on his feet, and stronger than ever.

And now who do we hear knocking on the door but the doctors who made him sick. And they're telling us to put them in charge of the case again. My friends, they're lucky we don't hit them with a malpractice suit!

We've created seventeen million new jobs in the past five years -- more than twice as many as Europe and Japan combined. And they're good jobs. The majority of them created in the past six years paid an average of more than \$22,000 a year. Someone better take 'a message to Michael': Tell him we've been creating good jobs at good wages. The fact is, they talk -- we deliver. They promise -- we perform.

There are millions of young Americans in their 20's who barely remember the days of gas lines and unemployment lines. Now they're marrying and starting careers. To those young people I say "You have the opportunity you deserve -- and I'm not going to let them take it away from you."

There are millions of older Americans who were brutalized by inflation. We arrested it -- and we're not going to let it out on furlough. We're going to keep the social security trust fund sound, and out of reach of the big spenders. To America's elderly I say, "Once again you have the security that is your right -- and I'm not going to let them take it away from you."

I know the liberal democrats are worried about the economy. They're worried it's going to remain strong. And they're right, it is. With the right leadership.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

But let's be frank. Things aren't perfect in this country. There are people who haven't tasted the fruits of the expansion. I've talked to farmers about the bills they can't pay. I've been to the factories that feel the strain of change. I've seen the urban children who play amidst the shattered glass and shattered lives. And there are the homeless. And you know, it doesn't do any good to debate endlessly which policy mistake of the '70's is responsible. They're there. We have to help them.

But what we must remember if we are to be responsible -- and compassionate -- is that economic growth is the key to our endeavors.

I want growth that stays, that broadens, and that touches, finally, all Americans, from the hollows of Kentucky to the sunlit streets of Denver, from the suburbs of Chicago to the broad avenues of New York, from the oil fields of Oklahoma to the farms of the great plains.

Can we do it? Of course we can. We know how. We've done it. If we continue to grow at our current rate, we will be able to produce 30 million jobs in the next eight years. We will do it -- by maintaining our commitment to free and fair trade, by keeping government spending down, and by keeping taxes down.

Our economic life is not the only test of our success. One issue overwhelms all the others, and that is the issue of peace.

Look at the world on this bright August night. The spirit of Democracy is sweeping the Pacific rim. China feels the winds of change. New democracies assert themselves in South America. One by one, the unfree places fall, not to the force of arms but to the force of an idea: freedom works.

We have a new relationship with the Soviet Union. The INF treaty -- the beginning of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan -- the beginning of the end of the Soviet proxy war in Angola, and with it the independence of Namibia. Iran and Iraq move toward peace.

It is a watershed.

It is no accident.

It happened when we acted on the ancient knowledge that strength and clarity lead to peace -- weakness and ambivalence lead to war. Weakness and ambivalence lead to war. Weakness tempts aggressors. Strength stops them. I will not allow this country to be made weak again.

The tremors in the Soviet world continue. The hard earth there has not yet settled. Perhaps what is happening will change our world forever. Perhaps what is happening will change our world forever. Perhaps not. A prudent skepticism is in order. And so is hope. Either way, we're in an unprecedented position to change the nature of our relationship. Not by preemptive concession -- but by keeping our strength. Not by yielding up defense systems with nothing won in return -- but by hard cool engagement in the tug and pull of diplomacy.

My life has been lived in the shadow of war -- I almost lost my life in one.

I hate war.

I love peace. We have peace.

And I am not going to let anyone take it away from us.

Our economy is strong but not invulnerable, and the peace is broad but can be broken. And now we must decide. We will surely have change this year, but will it be change that moves us forward? Or change that risks retreat?

In 1940, when I was barely more than a boy, Franklin Roosevelt said we shouldn't change horses in midstream.

My friends, these days the world moves even more quickly, and now, after two great terms, a switch will be made. But when you have to change horses in midstream, doesn't it make sense to switch to the one who's going the same way?

An election that is about ideas and values is also about philosophy. And I have one.

At the bright center is the individual. And radiating out from him or her is the family, the essential unit of closeness and of love. For it is the family that communicates to our children -- to the 21st century -- our culture, our religious faith, our traditions and history.

From the individual to the family to the community, and on out to the town, to the church and school, and, still echoing out, to the county, the state, the nation -- each doing only what it does well, and no more. And I believe that power must always be kept close to the individual -- close to the hands that raise the family and run the home.

I am guided by certain traditions. One is that there is a God and He is good, and his love, while free, has a self imposed cost: We must be good to one another.

I believe in another tradition that is, by now, embedded in the national soul. It is that learning is good in and of itself. The mothers of the Jewish ghettos of the east would pour honey on a book so the children would learn that learning is sweet. And the parents who settled hungry Kansas would take their children in from the fields when a teacher came. That is our history.

And there is another tradition. And that is the idea of community -- a beautiful word with a big meaning. Though liberal democrats have an odd view of it. They see "community" as a limited cluster of interest groups, locked in odd conformity. In this view, the country waits passive while Washington sets the rules.

But that's not what community means -- not to me.

For we are a nation of communities, of thousands and tens of thousands of ethnic, religious, social, business, labor union, neighborhood, regional and other organizations, all of them varied, voluntary and unique.

✓ This is America: the Knights of Columbus, the Grange, Hadassah, the Disabled American Veterans, the Order of Ahepa, the Business and Professional Women of America, the union hall, the Bible study group, LULAC, "Holy Name" -- a brilliant diversity spread like stars, like a thousand points of light in a broad and peaceful sky.

Does government have a place? Yes. Government is part of the nation of communities -- not the whole, just a part.

I do not hate government. A government that remembers that the people are its master is a good and needed thing.

I respect old fashioned common sense, and have no great love for the imaginings of social planners. I like what's been tested and found to be true.

For instance:

Should public school teachers be required to lead our children in the pledge of allegiance? My opponent says no -- but I say yes.

Should society be allowed to impose the death penalty on those who commit crimes of extraordinary cruelty and violence? My opponent says no -- but I say yes.

Should our children have the right to say a voluntary prayer, or even observe a moment of silence in the schools? My opponent says no -- but I say yes.

Should free men and women have the right to own a gun to protect their home? My opponent says no -- but I say yes.

Is it right to believe in the sanctity of life and protect the lives of innocent children? My opponent says no -- but I say yes. We must change from abortion -- to adoption. I have an adopted granddaughter. The day of her christening we wept with joy. I thank God her parents chose life.

I'm the one who believes it is a scandal to give a weekend furlough to a hardened first degree killer who hasn't even served enough time to be eligible for parole.

I'm the one who says a drug dealer who is responsible for the death of a policeman should be subject to capital punishment.

I'm the one who won't raise taxes. My opponent now says he'll raise them as a last resort, or a third resort. When a politician talks like that, you know that's one resort he'll be checking into. My opponent won't rule out raising taxes. But I will. The Congress will push me to raise taxes, and I'll say no, and they'll push, and I'll say no, and they'll push again, and I'll say to them, "Read my lips: no new taxes."

Let me tell you more about the mission.

On jobs, my mission is: 30 in 8. Thirty million jobs in the next eight years.

Every one of our children deserves a first rate school. The liberal democrats want power in the hands of the federal government. I want power in the hands of parents. I will increase the power of parents. I will encourage merit schools. I will give more kids a Head Start. And I'll make it easier to save for college.

I want a drug free America -- and this will not be easy to achieve. But I want to enlist the help of some people who are rarely included. Tonight I challenge the young people of our country to shut down the drug dealers around the world. Unite with us, work with us. "Zero tolerance" isn't just a policy, it's an attitude. Tell them what you think of people who underwrite the dealers who put poison in our society. And while you're doing that, my administration will be telling the dealers: whatever we have to do we'll do, but your day is over, you're history.

I am going to do whatever it takes to make sure the disabled are included in the mainstream. For too long they've been left out. But they're not going to be left out anymore.

I am going to stop ocean dumping. Our beaches should not be garbage dumps and our harbors should not be cesspools. I am going to have the FBI trace the medical wastes and we are going to punish the people who dump those infected needles into our oceans, lakes and rivers. And we must clean the air. We must reduce the harm done by acid rain.

I will put incentives back into the domestic energy industry, for I know from personal experience there is no security for the United States in further dependence on foreign oil.

In foreign affairs I will continue our policy of peace through strength. I will move toward further cuts in the strategic and conventional arsenals of both the United States and the Soviet Union. I will modernize and preserve our technological edge. I will ban chemical and biological weapons from the face of the earth. And I intend to speak for freedom, stand for freedom, and be a patient friend to anyone, east or west, who will fight for freedom.

It seems to me the Presidency provides an incomparable opportunity for "gentle persuasion."

I hope to stand for a new harmony, a greater tolerance. We've come far, but I think we need a new harmony among the races in our country. We're on a journey to a new century, and we've got to leave the tired old baggage of bigotry behind.

Some people who are enjoying our prosperity have forgotten what it's for. But they diminish our triumph when they act as if wealth is an end in itself.

There are those who have dropped their standards along the way, as if ethics were too heavy and slowed their rise to the top. There's graft in city hall; the greed on Wall Street; there's influence peddling in Washington, and the small corruptions of everyday ambition.

But you see, I believe public service is honorable. And every time I hear someone has breached the public trust it breaks my heart.

I wonder sometimes if we have forgotten who we are. But we're the people who sundered a nation rather than allow a sin called slavery -- we're the people who rose from the ghettos and the deserts.

We weren't saints -- but we lived by standards. We celebrated the individual -- but we weren't self-centered. We were practical -- but we didn't live only for material things. We believed in getting ahead -- but blind ambition wasn't our way.

The fact is prosperity has a purpose. It is to allow us to pursue "the better angels," to give us time to think and grow. Prosperity with a purpose means taking your idealism and making it concrete by certain acts of goodness. It means helping a child from an unhappy home learn how to read -- and I thank my wife Barbara for all her work in literacy. It means teaching troubled children through your presence that there's such a thing as reliable love. Some would say it's soft and insufficiently tough to care about these things. But where is it written that we must act as if we do not care, as if we are not moved?

Well I am moved. I want a kinder, gentler nation.

Two men this year ask for your support. And you must know us.

As for me, I have held high office and done the work of democracy day by day. My parents were prosperous; their children were lucky. But there were lessons we had to learn about life. John Kennedy discovered poverty when he campaigned in West Virginia; there were children there who had no milk. Young Teddy Roosevelt met the new America when he roamed the immigrant streets of New York. And I learned a few things about life in a place called Texas.

We moved to west Texas 40 years ago. The war was over, and we wanted to get out and make it on our own. Those were exciting days. Lived in a little shotgun house, one room for the three of us. Worked in the oil business, started my own.

In time we had six children. Moved from the shotgun to a duplex apartment to a house. Lived the dream -- high school football on Friday night, Little League, neighborhood barbecue.

People don't see their experience as symbolic of an era -- but of course we were. So was everyone else who was taking a chance and pushing into unknown territory with kids and a dog and a car. But the big thing I learned is the satisfaction of creating jobs, which meant creating opportunity, which meant happy families, who in turn could do more to help others and enhance their own lives. I learned that the good done by a single good job can be felt in ways you can't imagine.

I may not be the most eloquent, but I learned early that eloquence won't draw oil from the ground. I may sometimes be a little awkward, but there's nothing self-conscious in my love of country. I am a quiet man -- but I hear the quiet people others don't. The ones who raise the family, pay the taxes, meet the mortgage. I hear them and I am moved, and their concerns are mine.

A President must be many things.

He must be a shrewd protector of America's interests; And he must be an idealist who leads those who move for a freer and more democratic planet.

He must see to it that government intrudes as little as possible in the lives of the people; and yet remember that it is the nation's character.

And he must be able to define -- and lead -- a mission.

For seven and a half years I have worked with a President -- and I have seen what crosses that big desk. I have seen the unexpected crisis that arrive in a cable in a young aide's hand. And I have seen problems that simmer on for decades and suddenly demand resolution. I have seen modest decisions made with anguish, and crucial decisions made with dispatch.

And so I know that what it all comes down to, this election -- what it all comes down to, after all the shouting and the cheers -- is the man at the desk.

My friends, I am that man.

I say it without boast or bravado, I've fought for my country, I've served, I've built -- and I will go from the hills to the hollows, from the cities to the suburbs to the loneliest town on the quietest street to take our message of hope and growth for every American to every American.

I will keep America moving forward, always forward -- for a better America, for an endless enduring dream and a thousand points of light.

That is my mission. And I will complete it.

Thank you. God bless you.

A LITTLE LOUISIANA COLOR --

[The audience is comprised primarily of several thousand Port workers -- primarily long shoremen, ship agents, steamship workers, Port Authority Staff, etc.]

- State motto: Union, justice and confidence
- Nicknames: Creole state, Pelican state, Sportsman's Paradise, Sugar State
- "Cha-ching!" (as in the sound made by a cash register) is the big thing to do in New Orleans. Started as the big thing to do at the football games -- now the whole city does it. It basically is another way of celebrating something, i.e., another way of saying "Score!" or "Yes!" The audience would know what he's talking about. [We used it before in Louisiana -- back in March -- where the President said, "I'll veto that faster than you can say cha-ching."]
- Football team: The New Orleans Saints beat the Detroit Lions this Sunday by a score of 13-7.
- The President will speak at the revitalized Nashville Avenue Terminal Complex, originally dedicated by President Kennedy in 1962.
- There will be 2 or 3 large ships as a backdrop to President's stage.
- We'll address Clinton's waffling on NAFTA -- so we could use a soundbite/joke on this. Or a joke on his waffling on everything.
- This year marks the 500th anniversary of the Columbus voyage -- could be a tie-in here with the ship theme at the Port of New Orleans.

OCTOBER 8 — THURSDAY

282nd Day — Remaining, 84

ALVIN C. YORK DAY. Oct 8. On this day in 1918, Sergeant Alvin C. York (in the Argonne Forest, France, and separated from his patrol) killed 20 enemy soldiers and captured a hill, 132 enemy soldiers and 35 machine guns. He was awarded the US Medal of Honor and French Croix de Guerre.

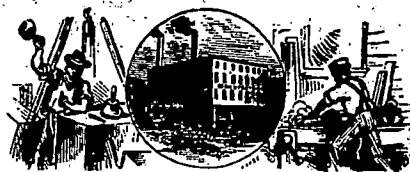
AUTUMN GLORY FESTIVAL. Oct 8-11. Oakland, MD. Foliage celebration with state banjo and fiddle contests, parade, arts and crafts and antique show. Sponsor: Deep Creek Lake-Garrett County Promotion Council; Festival HQ, Court House, 202 S. Second St, Oakland, MD 21550. Phone: (301) 334-1948.

BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE: ANNIVERSARY. Oct 8. The most significant battle of the Civil War fought in Kentucky took place at Perryville, on Oct 8, 1862, between Confederate forces led by General Braxton Bragg and Union forces under the command of General Don Carlos Buell. Buell's forces were victorious, and Braxton was forced to retreat southward. Casualties totaled more than 7,000 for both sides.

CHICAGO FIRE ANNIVERSARY. Oct 8. Great fire of Chicago began, according to legend, when Mrs O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern in barn on DeKoven St, on this day, 1871. Large part of city was destroyed, leaving estimated 250 dead and \$200 million loss.

COLUMBUS ETHNIC EXPO. Oct 8-12. Columbus, IN. To celebrate the 25+ ethnic groups living in Columbus and their influence in this small town. Cultural exhibits, food, free entertainment, a parade, fitness activities and a kite fly for peace. Info from: Barbara Stewart, City of Columbus, 123 Washington St, Columbus, IN 47201. Phone: (812) 376-2502.

DISCOVERING THE FOLK ART OF LATIN AMERICA. Oct 8-Jan 17, 1993. The Museum of American Folk Art, New York, NY. A major exhibition of 20th-century Latin American Folk Art that will examine not-for-export crafts and arts that permeate every corner of Latin American life. The exhibition's 250 objects will be organized into three regional groupings: Mexico and Central America; Caribbean; South America to illustrate the forces that have directed such creativity differently in each region for centuries. The bilingual labels and texts will include photographs that show the object in its intended context. Educational programs for elementary schools. The exhibition and its related programs form a major part of the Quincenary celebration at the Museum. Will travel to other venues in the US and abroad. Info from: The Museum of America Folk Art, Two Lincoln Sq Columbus Ave, New York, NY 10023. Phone: (212) 595-9533.



MUSEUM OF APPALACHIA TENNESSEE FALL HOME-COMING. Oct 8-11. Museum of Appalachia, Norris, TN. Mountain folk, music and craft festival featuring several hundred old-time mountain craftsmen and musicians. Sponsor: Museum of Appalachia, John Rice Irwin, PO Box 359, Norris, TN 37828. Phone: (615) 494-7680.

NATIONAL FIBER ARTS COMPETITION AND EXHIBITION. Oct 8-Nov 14. Creative Arts Guild, Dalton, GA. Fiber artists from all over the US compete in this national competition; all fiber constructions, with the exception of paper, are eligible for entry. Sponsor: BASF Fibers Division. Info from: Diane Angel Reed, Creative Arts Guild, 520 W Waugh St, Dalton, GA 30720. Phone: (404) 278-0168.

NATIONAL SHRIMP FESTIVAL. Oct 8-11. Gulf Shores, AL. To salute the shrimping industry. Arts and crafts, seafood boardwalk, children's art village, musical entertainment, parade. Sponsor: Alabama Gulf Coast Area Chamber of Commerce, Box 457, Gulf Shores, AL 36542. Phone: (205) 968-7511.

PERU: DAY OF THE NAVY. Oct 8. Public holiday in Peru.

PESHTIGO FOREST FIRE ANNIVERSARY. Oct 8. One of the most disastrous forest fires in history began at Peshtigo, WI, on this day in 1871. It burned across six counties, killing more than 1,100 persons.

RICKENBACKER, EDWARD V.: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Oct 8. American aviator, auto racer, war hero. Born Oct 8, 1890. Died July 23, 1973.

SALEM APPLE BUTTER FESTIVAL. Oct 8-11. Salem, WV. An annual celebration of Appalachian lifestyle, crafts and foods. Costumed townsfolk, crowning of Apple Butter Festival king and queen, apple butter and apple pie contests, carnival, food and entertainment. Info from: S. Kenneth Davis, Chmn, Salem Apple Butter Festival Committee, 171 E Main St, Salem, WV 26426. Phone: (304) 782-3525.

SCHUTZ, HEINRICH: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Oct 8. German musician and composer sometimes called the father of German music. Born at Kostritz, Saxony, on Oct 8, 1585. Schutz died at Dresden on Nov 6, 1672. His works enjoyed renewed attention on the occasions of the bicentennials (1885) and tricentennials (1985) of two of his most devoted followers: George Frederick Handel and Johann Sebastian Bach.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Rona Barrett, 56, gossip columnist, born at New York, NY, Oct 8, 1936.

David Carradine, 52, actor, born at Hollywood, CA, Oct 8, 1940.

Chevy Chase (Cornelius Crane), 49, comedian, actor, born at New York, NY, Oct 8, 1943.

Clodagh (Clodagh Aubry), 55, designer, born at Galway, Ireland, Oct 8, 1937.

Jesse Jackson, 51, civil rights leader, politician, born at Greenville, NC, Oct 8, 1941.

Sarah Purcell, 44, TV personality, born at Richmond, IN, Oct 8, 1948.

OCTOBER 9 — FRIDAY

283rd Day — Remaining, 83

APPLEBEE'S DAY. Oct 9. Nashville, TN. Each year on Applebee's Day an apple tree is donated to the city of Nashville, TN, by the Washington Apple Commission and Applebee's Neighborhood Grill and Bar. Sponsor: Applebee's Intl, Inc, 2300 Main St, Ste 900, Kansas City, MO 64108.

ARKANSAS STATE FAIR AND LIVESTOCK SHOW. Oct 9-18. Barton Coliseum and State Fairground, Little Rock, AR. Info from: Arkansas State Fair, PO Box 166660, Little Rock, AR 72216. Phone: (501) 372-8341.

BANNEKER, BENJAMIN: DEATH ANNIVERSARY. Oct 9. American astronomer, mathematician, clockmaker, surveyor and almanac author. Called "first Black man of science." Born near Baltimore, MD, in 1736. Died at Baltimore County, MD, Oct 9, 1806. Took part in original survey of city of Washington. Benjamin Banneker's *Almanac* was published in 1792-1797. A fire that started during his funeral destroyed his home, library, notebooks, almanac calculations, clocks and virtually all belongings and documents related to his life.

BAZAARFEST. Oct 9-10. West Acres Shopping Center, Fargo, ND. Open to non-profit organizations and churches to sell their handcrafted items. Info from: Dee Lander, Promotions/Marketing WASC, Fargo, ND 58102. Phone: (701) 282-2222.

October 8

Holidays

Peru **Combat of Angamos**

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Holy Simeon. [d. 1st century]

SS. Sergius and Bacchus, martyrs; patrons of desert wanderers. [d. c. 303] Feast suppressed in 1969.

Birthdates

- 1619** **Philipp von Zesen,** German novelist, lyric poet; founded a literary society to purify the language of barbarisms. [d. November 13, 1689]
- 1708** **Albrecht von Haller,** Swiss scientist, physician, and poet; known for enunciation of doctrine of irritability of living tissue. [d. December 12, 1777]
- 1810** **James Wilson Marshall,** U.S. pioneer; discoverer of gold on **Sutter's Creek** in California that started the Gold Rush, 1849. [d. August 10, 1885]
- 1838** **John Hay,** U.S. statesman, diplomat, author; close associate and private secretary to U.S. President Abraham Lincoln, 1861-65; U.S. Secretary of State, 1898-1905; promoted U.S. Open Door Policy with China. [d. July 1, 1905]
- 1846** **Elbert Henry Gary,** U.S. lawyer, businessman; led in organization of U.S. Steel Corporation, 1901; Chairman of Board of Directors U.S. Steel Corporation, 1901-27; **Gary, Indiana,** is named for him. [d. August 15, 1927]
- 1850** **Henri Louis Le Châtelier,** French physical chemist; known for his research on chemical equilibrium. [d. September 17, 1936]
- 1873** **Ejnar Hertzsprung,** Danish astronomer. [d. October 21, 1967]
- 1883** **Otto Heinrich Warburg,** German biochemist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for discovery of character of respiratory enzyme, 1931. [d. August 1, 1970]
- 1890** **Edward (Vernon) Rickenbacker,** U.S. aviator, airline executive; noted for his aerial heroics during World War I; head of Eastern Airlines, 1938-63; special representative of War Department to South Pacific air bases, 1942. [d. July 23, 1973]
- 1895** **Juan (Domingo) Perón,** Argentine political leader; President, 1946-55; 1973-74. [d. July 1, 1974]
- 1899** **Bruce Catton,** U.S. historian, editor, journalist; Pulitzer Prize in history, 1954. [d. August 28, 1978]
- 1905** **Meyer Levin,** U.S. Zionist leader, novelist, scriptwriter; author of *Compulsion*, a novel of the Leopold and Loeb murder case. [d. July 9, 1981]
- 1912** **John William Gardner,** U.S. psychologist, educator, public official; President, Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1955-65; U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, 1965-68; Chairman of **Common Cause**, 1970-77.
- 1917** **Billy Conn,** U.S. boxer; light-heavyweight champion, 1939-41; defeated by Joe Louis in heavyweight title bout, 1941.
- Walter Lord,** U.S. author, historian; known for his works on the Titanic sinking; author of *A Night to Remember*, 1955, and *The Night Lives On*, 1986.
- Rodney Robert Porter,** British biochemist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for research into chemical structure of antibodies, 1972.
- 1920** **Frank Patrick Herbert,** U.S. author; wrote the *Dune* series of science fiction books; Nebula Award, 1965; Hugo Award, 1966. [d. February 11, 1986]
- 1925** **Alvaro Alfredo Magana,** President, Republic of El Salvador, 1982-84.
- 1927** **Cesar Milstein,** Argentine-born immunologist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for development of the production of antibodies (with Georges J.F. Kohler), 1984.

St. Keyne, virgin. Also called **Cain, Keyna**. [d. c. 6th century]

St. Iwi, monk, deacon, and hermit. Also called **Ywi**. [d. 7th cent.]

St. Demetrius, martyr; local patron of Salonika. Also patron of soldiers and chivalry. [death date unknown]

SS. Marcellus and Apuleius, martyrs. [death date unknown] Feast suppressed 1969.

St. Pelagia the Penitent. Also called **Margaret, Pelagius**. [death date unknown]

St. Reparata, virgin and martyr. [death date unknown]

St. Thais, penitent. [death date unknown]

St. Triduana, virgin and abbess. Patron of Kintradwell, Caithness. Invoked for curing diseases of the eyes. Also called **Tradwell, Trollhaena**. [death date unknown]

1933 **Michael Vincent Korda**, U.S. editor, author; Editor-in-Chief, Simon and Schuster; wrote *Worldly Goods*, 1982.

1936 **Rona Barrett (Rona Burstein)**, U.S. journalist; fan magazines, *Rona Barrett's Hollywood* and *Rona Barrett's Gossip*, sold over one million copies, 1974.

1940 **David Carradine**, U.S. actor; starred in *Shane*, 1966, and *Kung Fu*, 1972; son of John Carradine.

1941 **Jesse Jackson**, U.S. politician, civil rights leader.

1943 **Chevy Chase (Cornelius Crane Chase)**, U.S. comedian.

1948 **Sarah Purcell (Sarah Pentecost)**, U.S. television personality; co-host of the series, *Real People*.

1956 **Stephanie Zimbalist**, U.S. actress; starred in the television series, *Remington Steele*, 1982-86; daughter of Efrem Zimbalist, Jr.

1912 **Montenegro** declares war on Turkey and hostilities begin (**First Balkan War**).

1956 **Don Larsen** pitches the first perfect baseball game in World Series history.

1957 Stockholders of the **Brooklyn Dodgers** baseball team vote to move the franchise to Los Angeles, California.

1962 **Algeria** becomes a member of the United Nations.

1982 The Polish Parliament legalizes a ban on the trade union, **Solidarity**.

Historical Events

1755 **Acadians**, refusing to swear loyalty to British crown, are expelled from **Nova Scotia**.

1856 **Arrow War** of Britain and France against China is instigated when Chinese police board the British vessel *Arrow*, arrest 12 Chinese crewmen, and lower the British flag.

1871 **Great Chicago Fire**, which kills 250, leaves nearly 100,000 homeless, and destroys \$200 million worth of property, begins in a stable on the west side of the Chicago River, when, according to legend, Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicks over an oil lamp.

Entire community of **Peshtigo, Wisconsin** is destroyed by fire, killing more than 600 people.

country. I have given it my best. I have done my level best, and I'm not done yet.

And I ask the good people of Georgia—together we've got a lot to be proud of. I take particular pride that the young people in this country go to bed at night not worrying about nuclear holocaust. I think that's something good and something strong and says something wonderful about what's happened in the last few years. But my pitch to you, the leaders of this great State, is unashamedly this: Together we have made a great beginning; now, you give me 4 more years to finish the job.

Thank you all for this warm welcome. And may God bless the United States of America. And be sure to get to the polls next Tuesday. Many, many thanks.

Audience member. Amen. Georgia's Bush country.

The President. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:25 p.m. at the Marriott Marquis Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to former Congressman Howard (Bo) Callaway. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at the Bush-Quayle Campaign Welcome in Savannah, Georgia

March 1, 1992

Thank you very much, Mayor. And may I be bold enough to say I think Savannah has a first-class new mayor, and I'm glad to have her here at my side today. And thank you all for this warm welcome. It's great to see so many friends. Standing next to me over here is one of the great Governors across our country, Governor Carroll Campbell of South Carolina. And I am very much indebted to him for his support. Alec Poitevint is the chairman of the Party here, doing a first-class job. Fred Cooper is our statewide chairman for Bush-Quayle. And of course, Newt Gingrich, doing a superb job for this State and for our country in Washington, DC.

May I thank the band over there from Bradwell. And somewhere out here is Vidalia, right over there. And may I single out all the veterans of Desert Storm here today and to every one of you who have come down to the Riverfront to show your support. I'm glad to see all this activity. You'll notice I brought along my newest mode of transportation, "Riverboat One" right back here. [Laughter]

Well, we're here today because we believe that we're on the right side of these big issues, on the issues that shape the world and on the values that are close to home. I'm talking about jobs. I am talking about family. I am talking about world peace, for ourselves and for all of our kids. Jobs, family, and world peace.

And I believe all the people of Savannah and all the people of this great State believe that parents, not the Government, ought to make the decisions that matter in life. Parents, not Government, should choose the children's schools. And when it comes to child care, parents, not the Government, should choose who cares for the children. And I also think on this Sunday, and my views will never change on this, I believe there is a place for voluntary prayer in our children's classrooms. And I think, on this gorgeous family day, on this beautiful Sunday here in Savannah, I think we should put it this way: America is first as long as we put the family first.

Let me just say a word about the number one issue facing our country today: It's the economy; it's jobs. And that's what's keeping people up late at night, worrying about how they're going to pay the bills and put food on the table and care for their kids and still manage to put away something for their own retirement. We've got to get this Nation's economy moving. That's why, in that State of the Union Address I gave, I laid out a two-part plan to spark economic recovery, to create jobs: a seven-point short-term plan to stimulate the economy as early as this spring and then a longer term plan to keep America growing tomorrow and into the next century.

And because I know Congress tends to drag its feet, I set a deadline to help them along the way. But regrettably, the liberals that control the Congress had other ideas.

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Instead of passing my plan, they pushed through one of their own. Here's what's in it: a tiny tax cut, 25 cents a day for every person, but in exchange for \$100 billion in taxes. If you feel the way I do, tell the Congress, "Keep the change, and keep your hands off the taxpayers' wallets."

If the liberal Democrats decided to make that two-bit tax cut permanent, they'd have to jack up the tax rate for every American making more than \$35,000 a year. You heard that right, \$35,000. Now, go tell that to some schoolteacher that's working her or his heart out for our kids. That is not fair, and I am not going to let it happen. They're going to tax the middle class for the same reason Willie Sutton robbed banks, because that's where the money is. And I'm not going to let them do that to you the taxpayers of Savannah. But listen, you saw that bill the other day, so let me make it very clear, with one of our great leaders standing next to me, if the tax-and-spend plan reaches my desk, I am going to sent it right back. I will veto it fast; it will make your head spin. They want to raise the taxes, and I want get this country back to work.

And there's one critical part of our economic future that I want to talk to you about today, and that's really the kind of legacy we leave these young ones, our children. The world our kids call home will be far different than the world that we grew up in. The competition now comes from around the world, not just down the street. In that new world, there's a new economic reality. If we want to succeed economically at home, we've got to lead economically abroad.

And if this Nation needed any proof of that, I just said, "It's right here in Savannah." Statewide, Georgia's export business is booming, nearly \$14 billion in 1991 for manufactured exports alone. Look around the Riverfront. More and more ships pass in and out of this harbor, saluting the Waving Girl. Today and every day this bustling hub of international trade puts jobs in your communities, money in your pockets, and dinner on your tables. Nearly 13 million tons of goods, billions of dollars in international trade, flow through your wonderful port. And in the part of Savannah alone, all that trade traffic adds up to 58,000 jobs for Georgia.

The world is at Savannah's doorstep. We've got to keep the door open, and I'm confident that we will. And that's why I've fought every day of my administration to open foreign markets and to guard against the siren's call of isolation and protection. Georgians are reaching out; they are not pulling back. Give you a little detail that I think is good for the rest of the country. Right here, we're creating additional opportunities for U.S. exports, companies like Savannah Foods and Fort Howard Paper and Union Camp—the V.P. is with us, Sid Nutting is with us here today. And their people are working hard to compete, and we're behind them all the way.

But the opponents are not about to let fact intrude on fantasy. They are peddling protectionism; they are peddling a retreat from economic reality. Now, you cut through all the patriotic posturing, all the tough talk about fighting back by closing out foreign goods, and look closely: That is not the American flag they're waving; it is the white flag of surrender. And that is not the America that you and I know. We don't cut and run in this country; we compete. Never in this Nation's long history have we turned our back on challenge, and we are not about to start right now. So I put my faith in the American worker, and I say: Level the playing field, and the American worker will outthink, outproduce, outperform anyone, anywhere, anytime. And let me add this: America is in it to win.

Think back one year, one year ago today, to the calm after Desert Storm. Ask any one of the proud sons and daughters of Georgia who became a liberator of Kuwait, and they'll tell you: Military strength doesn't mean a thing without moral support right here at home. Georgia did its part and more. This port handled over 200,000 tons of cargo for Desert Storm. Nearly 10,000 sons and daughters of Georgia were called up through the Reserves and the National Guard, and thousands more answered the call from Fort Stewart or from Hunter Army Airfield.

And I'll never forget my visit to Fort Stewart during those difficult days, the wives and the parents that I talked to, people with their loved one in harm's way, many of them gone for months. Their quiet courage said it all:

Never would this country tuck tail and let aggression stand. America would do what was right and good and just. And America would prevail.

There were those who did not support us then, and there are those who second-guess us now. But not the good people of Georgia. In those difficult days, when our kids laid it all on the line, Georgia never wavered. Georgia kept its faith in freedom. Georgia said with me: Aggression will not stand. And I say thank you to the people of this great State.

And now we're locked in a political struggle, and I'm going to try to keep it above the fray. I've got to continue to be the President of this great country, honored to be that President. And I've been trying to keep things on a positive plane. But let me just say this to you: From next Tuesday through the first Tuesday in November, we're going to take our message all across this country. And my view is, if you want to send a message to Washington, send this President back for 4 more years, and send more good Georgia Republicans to the Congress.

People know that we're in a battle for the future. It's about jobs. It's about family. It's about world peace and about the kind of legacy we're going to leave our kids. And so, let some opponents sign the retreat, run from the new realities, seek refuge in a world of protectionism or high taxes or even bigger Government. That's not the future we want for our kids. And we believe in our country. And we believe we will move forward with open markets and low taxes and less Government, all focused on creating and preserving jobs. So we need your support.

Let me just close today with a few words from the heart. Barbara and I are blessed, blessed to serve this great Nation of ours at a moment in history when so many of the old fears have been driven away, when so many new hopes stand within our reach. Old fears: When I see these young kids, I think we're fortunate that they go to bed now worrying less about a nuclear holocaust than happened 5 or 10 years ago. We are blessed that we have brought peace to this world. And because we've stood strong, we've beaten back aggression.

But since the day I took the oath of office, I've made it my duty to work for what's right for America. I go back—I guess we all do—to what our families say. I go back to what my mother says: Try your hardest, do your best. Well, let me tell you something, I'm not done yet. I say to the good people of Georgia: Together we are going to make a great new beginning. I'm going to take this message to the United States Congress for change. Change that Congress, and give the values that you believe in a real chance come November.

Thank you for this very warm welcome back. And may God bless the people of Georgia and the people of the United States of America. Let us count our blessings on this gorgeous day. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. at the Savannah Riverfront. In his remarks, he referred to Susan Weiner, mayor of Savannah. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Proclamation 6407—Year of the American Indian, 1992

March 2, 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Half a millennium ago, when European explorers amazed their compatriots with stories of a New World, what they actually described was a land that had long been home to America's native peoples. In the Northeast part of this country and along the Northwest coast, generations of tribes fished and hunted; others farmed the rich soils of the Southeast and Great Plains, while nomadic tribes roamed and foraged across the Great Basin. In the arid Southwest, native peoples irrigated the desert, cultivating what land they could. Each tribe formed a thriving community with its own customs, traditions, and system of social order.

The contributions that Native Americans have made to our Nation's history and cul-

Administration

ture are as numerous as the stars in the sky. Ours is a Nation that owes much to their ancient and rich legacy. Today we gratefully acknowledge those who helped to build this Nation and who helped to survive in a harsh and hostile environment. All those Native Americans who distinguished themselves and we remember them with respect and admiration. We honor the Indian descendants of those who have served our Nation. Jim Thorpe, Charles Curtis, and many others by representing their respective fields of endeavor. We honor the special admiration and respect for the outstanding legacy of attachment to stewardship of the land. We honor the contributions of all Native Americans and their families.

During 1992, we will celebrate the rich and diverse history of the United States. We will have the opportunity to affirm the values that have made our Nation what it is today. We will affirm the sovereignty and mutual understanding of all our people. We will gratefully salute the contributions of all our people in pressing our Nation forward. We will celebrate and preserve our rich and diverse cultural heritage.

The Congress designated 1992 the "Year of the American Indian" and the President will continue to honor the service of this Nation.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States, hereby proclaim 1992 the Year of the American Indian and local governments and organizations are encouraged to observe appropriate activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of March, 1992.

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join with me in drinking to our guests, to the country they represent—and to the President of Austria.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a luncheon in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his response (through an interpreter) Chancellor Gorbach expressed appreciation for the welcome accorded him and his delegation.

"Austria is a country that is militarily neutral," he continued, "but it has never denied its ties with those of the countries which belong to the democratic world, which profess freedom—and Austria will never deny its ties with that part of the world."

After thanking the President and the American people for "the generous aid which the United States gave to the Austrian people in its reconstruction," Chancellor Gorbach added, "but perhaps I also may be allowed to be a bit immodest at this time and assert that the Austrian people are not unworthy of the aid given them. Austria is not

only a free and independent state but it is also an economically viable state. And through our declaration of neutrality and observance of neutrality, we have not permitted ourselves to be relegated to a back seat. We are taking an active part in a number of international organizations. . . . Moreover, thousands of young people from the less-developed nations of the world are studying at the universities in Austria and in addition to technical knowledge they are getting a real insight into the workings of a democratic state."

Chancellor Gorbach concluded by referring to the Austrian State Treaty, the 10th anniversary of which would shortly be celebrated, as a guarantee of Austrian independence, freedom, and sovereignty.

In his remarks President Kennedy referred to Bruno Kreisky and Ludwig Steiner, Austria's Foreign Minister and State Secretary, respectively, Dr. Wilfried Platzer, Austrian Ambassador to the United States, and Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury.

169 Joint Statement Following Discussions With Chancellor Gorbach. May 3, 1962

PRESIDENT KENNEDY and Chancellor Gorbach of Austria conferred this afternoon on a number of matters of mutual interest.

In the course of their conversation the Chancellor and Foreign Minister Kreisky clarified the views of the Austrian Government with regard to certain economic problems, including the problem of Austrian

participation in European economic integration. The President expressed his recognition of the special situation of Austria and there was mutual agreement on the need for solutions that would take this into account. The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed the traditional friendship of their two countries.

170 Address in New Orleans at the Opening of the New Dockside Terminal. May 4, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen:

I want to express my thanks to Congressman Boggs for his generous introduction. He serves this District and the United States with distinction. He is the Majority Whip. He has breakfast every Tuesday with the leadership of the Congress and myself and the Vice President, and on those occasions he speaks with vigor for this State and the United States, and I appreciate his introduction.

He is joined today by a distinguished delegation—Senator Ellender, the senior Senator—if he would stand up, let's get a look at him; and Senator Russell Long of Louisiana—Congressman Hébert from this area, Congressman Willis, Congressman Morrison, Congressman Passman, Congressman Thompson, Congressman McSween, Congressman Waggoner. And we brought a Congressman all the way from Massachusetts to see this State, Congressman Boland—and

Congressman Sikes from Florida. Everybody wanted to come on this trip, but we kept the list very exclusive.

I also want to express my appreciation to the Governor for his comments and for his welcome, and to your distinguished Mayor whose troubles are about to begin on Monday when he is inaugurated as the chief executive of this city. And we appreciate his welcome very much.

This port of New Orleans is the second leading port of the United States. I would like to say that Boston is the first, but nevertheless, this great port is symbolized by this great wharf, and I think it most appropriate to come to this city, and this pier, on this river, and say a word about the future trade of the United States. And I'm particularly happy to be in this city. For throughout its history, this happy city has symbolized and served our country and the world at large. Cosmopolitan by nature, tolerant in outlook, the product of many nations, and cultures, and creeds, and races, New Orleans has long represented the strength of diversity working in harmony—and I am confident that the overwhelming majority of the citizens of this city intend to see that this most valuable reputation and character are preserved.

After the battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson said that he was fighting for the re-establishment of the American character. And that, in our generation and time, is our responsibility: the re-establishment of the American character. And I speak today of one facet of that character and that is trade. Because trade and competition and innovation have long been a significant part of the American character.

The Founding Fathers—Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin—were men of trade as well as men of affairs. For trade represents widening horizons. This great river which reaches as far as the Rockies, and Pennsylvania in the East, connects this city with the farthest-most points of the world. It represents the spirit of liberty and the

spirit of democracy, and the spirit of trade goes hand in hand with that great institution.

Today this Nation sells more goods abroad than any nation in the world—we buy more goods than any nation in the world—and we gain both from the buying and the selling. One-twelfth of all of our transportable goods—an amount larger than all we purchase for automobiles and auto parts—are bound up in foreign trade, which affects the livelihood of everyone who lives in this city. In 1960 we exported more than 50 percent of all the locomotives we built in this country; 49 percent of all the cotton we grew in the United States; 31 percent of the oil machinery; 57 percent of the rice; 31 percent of the construction and mining equipment; 29 percent of the tobacco; 23 percent of the metal-forming machine tools; and 41 percent of the soybeans. And in return we purchase goods without which there would be no coffee breaks, no banana splits, and no opportunity for us to use dozens of essential materials.

In this city more than in most, your feet are in the water. Last year two billion dollars worth of goods passed through these wharves around the world—feed from the Great Plains, cotton from the South, tobacco from the South, steel plate from Birmingham, automobiles from Detroit, and bananas and coffee from the South American countries. Trade has built New Orleans, trade will sustain New Orleans, trade will develop New Orleans in the coming months—not only on this pier but in your banks, your insurance companies, your oil industries, your chemical industries—your industries which mean the welfare of all of your people are bound up with that river which flows into the ocean.

Louisiana stands fifth, fifth, among all the States of the United States in the percentage of people in this State who work in foreign trade of local employment. And the other four States are Arkansas, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi. The five States of the Union where more people, percentagewise,

are engaged in occupations depending on foreign trade are all here in the South. In short, the five States which will benefit the most from our new trade legislation are here in your neighborhood. All this indicates we must go forward.

In May of 1962, we stand at a great dividing point. We must either trade or fade. We must either go backward or go forward. For more than a quarter of a century the Reciprocal Trade legislation fathered by Cordell Hull of Tennessee and sponsored by Franklin Roosevelt, has served this country well. And on eleven different occasions it has been renewed by Congresses of both parties. But that Act is no longer adequate to carry us through the channels and the locks of world trade today. For the whole pattern of trade is changing and we must change with it. The Common Market uniting the countries of Western Europe together in one great trading group indicates both a promise, or a threat, to our economy. Our international balance of payments is in deficit, requiring an increase in our exports. Japan has regained force as a trading nation, nearly 50 new nations of Asia and Africa are seeking new markets, our friends in Latin America need to trade to develop their capital—and the Communist bloc has developed a vast new arsenal of trading weapons, which can be used against us, and they are ready to take and fill any area in which we leave a gap, whenever American leadership should falter. And we do not intend to give way.

I believe that American trade leadership must be maintained and that is why I come to your city—I believe it must be furthered—and I have therefore submitted to the Congress the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

It is not a partisan measure—its provisions have been endorsed by leaders of both parties. It is not a radical measure—its newest features merely add force to the traditional American concepts. And it is not a measure favoring one section of our country over another—farm, labor, business and consumer

groups, from every part of the nation, support this legislation. I am convinced that the passage of this bill is of vital importance to you and to every other American—not only to those vast numbers of people who are engaged in trade—but to every citizen: as a consumer who is concerned about the prices you must pay, as a patriot concerned about national security, as an American concerned about freedom. The basic economic facts make it essential that we pass this legislation this year.

Our businessmen, workers and farmers are in need of new markets—and the fastest growing market in the world is the European Common Market. Its consumers will soon be nearly 250 million people. Its sales possibilities have scarcely begun to be tapped. Its demand for American goods is without precedent—if only we can obtain the tools necessary to open the door.

Our own markets here at home expand as our economy and population expands. But think of the tremendous demand in the Common Market countries, where most consumers have never had the goods which we take so much for granted. Think of the opportunities in a market where, compared to the ratio of ownership in this country, only one-fourth as many consumers have radios, one-seventh television sets, one-fifth automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators!

If our American producers can share in this market it will mean more investment and more plants and more jobs and a faster rate of growth. To share in that market we must strike a bargain—we must have something to offer the Europeans—we must be willing to give them increased access to our markets. Let us not avoid the fact: we cannot sell unless we buy. And there will be those who will be opposed to this competition. But, let those who believe in competition—those who welcome the challenge of world trade, as our predecessors have done—let them recognize the value that will come from this exchange of goods. It will

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Public Papers of the Presidents

enrich the choice of consumers. It will make possible a higher standard of living. It will help hold the lid on the cost of living. It will stimulate our producers to modernize their products. A few—a very few—may be adversely affected—but for the benefit of those few we have expanded and refined the safeguards of the Act.

As in the past, tariff reductions will take place gradually over a period of years. As in the past, import restrictions can be imposed if an industry undergoes undue hardship. Tariff policies on some items—such as textiles and oil—are already covered by special arrangements or agreements which give them the necessary assurances.

Finally, under this bill, for the first time, a constructive, businesslike program of adjustment assistance will be available to individual firms and workers, specifically tailored to help them regain their competitive strength. They will not stand alone, therefore, in the marketplace. There will be temporary aid in hardship cases with the creative purpose of increasing productivity, of helping labor and management get back in the competitive stream—instead of using tariff laws as a long-term Federal subsidy or dole, paid by the consumer to stagnant enterprises.

With this variety of tools at our disposal, no one—and I say no one—is going to be sacrificed to the national interest with a medal and an empty grocery bag.

But let us not miss the main point: the new jobs opened through trade will be far greater than any jobs which will be adversely affected. And these new jobs will come in those enterprises that are today leading the economy of the country—our growth industries, those that pay the highest wages, those that are among the most efficiently organized, those that are most active in research, and in the innovation of new products. The experience of the European Common Market, where tariffs were gradually cut down, has shown that increased trade brings employment. They have full employment in the Common Market and

an economic growth rate twice that of the United States. In short, trade expansion will emphasize the modern instead of the obsolete, the strong instead of the weak, the new frontiers of trade instead of the ancient strongholds of protection.

And we cannot continue to bear the burden that we must bear of helping freedom defend itself all the way, from the American soldier guarding the Brandenburg Gate to the Americans now in Viet Nam, or the Peace Corps men in Colombia. Unless we have the resources to finance those great expenditures which in the last year totaled over three billion dollars, unless we are able to increase our surplus of balance of payments, then the United States will be faced with a hard choice, of either lessening those commitments or beginning to withdraw this great national effort.

One answer to this problem is the negative answer: raise our tariffs, restrict our capital, pull back from the world—and our adversaries would only be too glad to fill any gap that we should leave. This Administration was not elected to preside over the liquidation of American responsibility in these great years.

There is a much better answer—and that is to increase our exports, to meet our commitments and to maintain our defense of freedom. I have every confidence that once this bill is passed, the ability of American initiative and know-how will increase our exports and our export surplus by competing successfully in every market of the world.

Third and last, the new Trade Act can strengthen our foreign policy, and one of these points, as Ambassador Morrison knows well, is Latin America. The Alliance for Progress seeks to help these Latin American neighbors of ours. That effort must, and will, continue. But foreign aid cannot do the job alone. In the long run, our sister republics must develop the means themselves to finance their development. They must sell more of their goods on the world market, and earn the exchange necessary to buy the machinery and the technology that they need

to raise their standard of living. The Trade Expansion Act is designed to keep this great market as a part of the world community, because the security of the United States is tied up with the well-being of our sister republics.

And we have a concern for Japan which has maintained its freedom. Last year Japan bought a half a billion dollars more of goods from us than we bought from her, and it is important that she not be locked out of the world markets, because otherwise those who are opposed to freedom can win a victory in the coming years. To pay for her imports, Japan must sell. Many countries seek to discriminate against those goods, and we need the bargaining tools of the new Trade Expansion Act to bring Japan fully into the Free World trading systems.

For we are moving toward a full partnership of all the free nations of the world, a partnership which will have within its area 90 percent of the industrial productive power of the Free World which will have in it the greatest market that the world has ever known, a productive power far greater than that of the Communist bloc, a trillion dollar economy, where goods can move freely back and forth. That is the prospect that lies before us, as citizens of this country, in the year 1962.

Those who preach the doctrine of the inevitability of the class struggle and of the Communist success, should realize that in the last few years the great effort which has been made to unify economically the countries of the Free World, offers far greater promise than the sterile and broken promises of the Communist system. Against the Communist system of iron discipline, the Atlantic partnership will present a world of free choice. Against their predictions of our collapse, it will present a challenge of free na-

tions working in harmony, and it will provide economically an effective answer to those boasts of their ultimately overtaking us.

That is why the passage of the Trade Expansion Act is so important this year. And that is why I salute men such as Chairman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, of the Ways and Means Committee, and your own Congressman Hale Boggs who are preparing for its passage.

This is a great opportunity for all of us to move ahead. This city would never have developed as it has unless those who have preceded us had had a spirit of initiative and courage. That is what is asked of us today. This wharf demonstrates your confidence in the future. No section of the United States will benefit more in the coming months and years if we are successful.

In the life of every nation, as in the life of every man, there comes a time when a nation stands at the crossroads; when it can either shrink from the future and retire into its shell, or can move ahead—asserting its will and its faith in an uncertain sea. I believe that we stand at such a juncture in our foreign economic policy. And I come to this city because I believe New Orleans and Louisiana, and the United States choose to move ahead in 1962.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:30 a.m. In his opening remarks he referred to Hale Boggs, U.S. Representative from Louisiana. Later he referred to Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long, U.S. Senators from Louisiana; F. Edward Hébert, Edwin E. Willis, James H. Morrison, Otto E. Passman, T. A. Thompson, Harold B. McSween, and Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., U.S. Representatives from Louisiana; Edward P. Boland, U.S. Representative from Massachusetts; Robert L. F. Sikes, U.S. Representative from Florida; Jimmie H. Davis, Governor of Louisiana; and Victor H. Schiro, Mayor of New Orleans.

Another text of these remarks was released by the White House prior to the actual delivery.

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^Student Newspaper Bucks Other Polls, Shows Bush Ahead<

^AP Photo HF1<

^By LAUREN A. BORSA=

^Associated Press Writer=

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. _ Forget the polls showing Bill Clinton ahead in the race for the White House. A student newspaper that has picked the winner in every election since 1956 weighed in Wednesday with good news for President Bush.

Bush was the choice of 55 percent of the more than 600,000 students surveyed in the weekly Reader, drawing especially heavy support among those in kindergarten through fourth grade, said Editor in Chief Sandra Maccarone.

The results came as something of a surprise, given that three other "adult" polls released Wednesday showed the Democratic challenger with double-digit leads.

But Maccarone stood by the 64-year-old weekly's perfect record. "We're going to assume it's still going to be perfect," she said. "We're not going to apologize for it."

The Weekly Reader ballots, distributed in a special presidential issue Sept. 18, had photos of each candidate and asked students to mark their choice. The poll was not a random sample and does not have a margin of error, Maccarone said.

Still, it has accurately forecast the winner of the last nine presidential elections, beginning with Dwight D. Eisenhower's re-election.

This year, 606,696 of the national paper's estimated 8 million student readers in grades kindergarten through 10th grade voted.

Bush got 337,079 votes, or 55.56 percent, while Clinton trailed with 237,441, or 39.14 percent.

Independent candidate Ross Perot was out of the race when the poll was issued, but the "other" category drew votes from 32,176 students or 5.3 percent.

The results, to be published in an upcoming issue of Weekly Reader, were well-received by the Bush campaign.

"I think this poll is probably reflective of what they're hearing at home," said Christine Dudley, executive director of the Bush campaign in Connecticut. "The support for Clinton is not solid."

Michael Trahan, press secretary for the Clinton campaign in Connecticut, said he doesn't believe the poll reflects what parents are thinking.

"I think it's a fun poll," he said. "I question whether they're aware of the trillion-dollar deficit that George Bush has built up for them to handle."

Students in kindergarten through fourth grade heavily favored Bush while students voting in fifth through 10th grades swung toward Clinton, Maccarone said.

Historically, students in kindergarten through third grade tend to favor the incumbent, Maccarone added.

Just as voter turnout nationwide has been declining, the number of students voting in this year's poll dropped from the estimated 670,000 who cast ballots in the 1988 presidential poll, she said.

AP-TV-10-07-92 1631EDT<

Steve -

Here is the wire service report.
No transcript available until tomorrow
around lunchtime.

I have called up "Inside Politics"
for WHCA to play back, & will
try to get quotes from that.

Carol

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. - Forget the polls showing Bill Clinton ahead in the race for the White House. A student newspaper that has picked the winner in every election since 1956 weighed in Wednesday with good news for President Bush.

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The results came as something of a surprise, given that three

other "adult" polls released Wednesday showed the Democratic

challenger with double-digit leads.

But Maccarone stood by the 64-year-old weekly's perfect record.

"We're going to assume it's still going to be perfect," she

said. "We're not going to apologize for it."

The Weekly Reader ballots, distributed in a special presidential

issue Sept. 18, had photos of each candidate and asked students to

mark their choice. The poll was not a random sample and does not

have a margin of error, Maccarone said.

Still, it has accurately forecast the winner of the last nine

presidential elections, beginning with Dwight D. Eisenhower's

re-election.

This year, 606,696 of the national paper's estimated 8 million

student readers in grades kindergarten through 10th grade voted.

Bush got 337,079 votes, or 55.56 percent, while Clinton trailed

with 237,441, or 39.14 percent.

Independent candidate Ross Perot was out of the race when the

poll was issued, but the "other" category drew votes from 32,176

students or 5.3 percent.

The results, to be published in an upcoming issue of Weekly

Reader, were well-received by the Bush campaign.

"I think this poll is probably reflective of what they're

hearing at home," said Christine Dudley, executive director of the

Bush campaign in Connecticut. "The support for Clinton is not

solid."

Michael Trahan, press secretary for the Clinton campaign in

Connecticut, said he doesn't believe the poll reflects what parents

are thinking.

"I think it's a fun poll," he said. "I question whether

they're aware of the trillion-dollar deficit that George Bush has

built up for them to handle."

Students in kindergarten through fourth grade heavily favored

Bush while students voting in fifth through 10th grades swung

toward Clinton, Maccarone said.

Historically, students in kindergarten through third grade tend

to favor the incumbent, Maccarone added.

Just as voter turnout nationwide has been declining, the number

of students voting in this year's poll dropped from the estimated

670,000 who cast ballots in the 1988 presidential poll, she said.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Clearwater, Florida)

For Immediate Release

October 3, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ON TOP OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY WELCOME

Top of the World Community
Clearwater, Florida

9:25 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very, very much. Please be seated. At long last he's made his intentions clear. And I'm delighted that Sidney will not be a candidate for President of the United States. (Laughter.) It's a confusing enough year with the way it is. (Laughter.)

But thank you, sir -- to you and your family for this introduction. Sidney and I go back a while. And he's been a loyal and strong friend and supporter. And he's certainly been a marvelous citizen of this community and of our great state of Florida. So thank you very much.

And allow me quickly to single out a couple of others -- Sandra, thank you, and best of luck to you. (Applause.) We have Bill Grant with us, another friend. And I want to see some real changes in the Congress. (Applause.) And he's running for the Senate. (Applause.)

And Jeannie Austin, the Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sitting over here -- a Floridian. (Applause.) And Marian Keith, longtime GOP volunteer and a resident of On Top of the World. (Applause.) And a special welcome -- right back there -- and a special welcome to Gerald McRaney. He's a great campaigner, a man of principle. (Applause.) And I'm very proud to have him at my side. (Applause.) Mac will be traveling with us all across Florida today. And we love having him along -- except every time I get going on a little too long, he makes me drop in the aisle of Air Force One and do 50 push-ups. (Laughter.)

But in honor of the Major's presence, I'd like to start this morning with an announcement related to the area, regarding MacDill Air Force Base. And as you know, MacDill played a big role in bringing an end to the Cold War and certainly in Desert Storm. And now I'm pleased to announce that the Air Force and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, will work together to make MacDill a major center for NOAA's fleet of research aircraft. (Applause.) This is a good decision. It represents a big victory for Senator Connie Mack and Congressman Bill Young, who are both back in Washington today. (Applause.)

And also to give credit, I want to single out Al Austin, the Chairman of the MacDill Response Group, a Floridian who played a big role in finding a use for MacDill that will serve the national interest and also provide a major boost to the area's economy. So it's good news, and I'm glad to be able to announce it here in Florida today. (Applause.)

Now about this little matter of an election -- a month from today. This campaign, like every campaign, is about a simple question: What kind of America do we want for our kids and for our grandkids? And my opponent says that America is over the hill. And at the Democratic Convention, he said he saw the

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U.S. sliding down the list of nations, somewhere past Germany and heading for Sri Lanka.

Well, maybe he ought to open his eyes. Maybe he ought to look at the respect with which we're held all around the world. And maybe the Governor needs to walk the streets of Europe and talk to the people of Asia, and they'd remind him of a few facts: Americans are still the most educated people in the world. In spite of our difficulties, the American economy is still the most dynamic in the world. American workers still the most productive. And any way you measure it, America is still on top of the world. And that's the way it is. (Applause.)

And so how do we stay number one -- and that's the question. And I've laid out an Agenda for American Renewal -- a comprehensive, integrated agenda to create in America the world's very first \$10-trillion economy. And my Agenda for Renewal demands that we open new markets for American products. Because that is the way we are going to create the new jobs for American workers.

My agenda prepares our young people to excel in science and math and English -- because that's the way they will outperform the Japanese and the Germans. And my Agenda helps strengthen the American family because we must never forget: Family is still the foundation of our nation. (Applause.)

And I might just say -- I'm a little prejudice, but I think we have one of the great First Ladies of all time. And I wish -- (applause) -- and I wish Barbara were here, because she feels as I do on strengthening family. And when she sits there in the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House and reads to those kids, it's sending a signal to parents to help your children. When she holds an AIDS baby in her arms, it sends the compassion that we all ought to feel -- one for another. And she feels as strongly as I do that we've got to find ways to strengthen the fabric of society by strengthening the American family. (Applause.)

This Agenda for American Renewal promotes savings and investment, because in America the future is our children's birthright. And so here's what I'm fighting for: To reinvent --literally reinvent American education and give every American the fundamental right to choose the best school for their children. (Applause.) Fighting to reform our crazy legal system, because, as a nation, we must sue each other less and care for each other more. These suits are out of hand. (Applause.)

And then to use market and competition to cut the cost of health care and make it available to all of your neighbors. And it seems to me if you see a doctor once, you shouldn't have to go back a month later when you get the bill to be treated for aftershock. (Laughter and applause.) So we have a good, new health reform program, and I think it's time to bring some sanity to our health care system.

And I want to bring real change to Washington by limiting the terms of the members of Congress -- (applause) -- and give the power back to real people. The President's terms are limited; why not limit the terms of some of those old geezers up there that have been there for about 50 years? (Applause.)

And, finally, I'm fighting for economic security, for every man and woman in America. And I know that Social Security and Medicare are important to all of you, to all of us. And I'm sure some of you have heard my opponent's ads on the subject. Understand, Governor Clinton's a very ambitious politician. That's fine. But in his first try on the national scene he's using the oldest trick in the world -- trying to scare America's seniors.

And here are the facts: I have proposed a comprehensive program to reform our health care system, to improve health care for all Americans. And the only proposal I've made to -- will affect Medicare benefits is to give people with highest incomes a smaller government subsidy. But I believe we can get big savings by cutting the fat out of an inefficient system, but going after things like the \$25 billion in potential savings in malpractice insurance. But we can reform health care without cutting your health benefits. I have protected them as President -- (applause) -- and I'm going to continue to protect them. (Applause.)

Bill Clinton's got a different idea. He wants the government to get involved in setting prices -- setting health care prices. But the experts said it could force people to wait in line for treatment they want and need. Governor Clinton's plan would require \$218 billion in cuts in Medicaid and Medicare over the next five years. And so at the same time he's scaring you, he will not tell the seniors across this state and across the country where he's going to get the over \$200 billion in savings that he wants. I think you deserve an answer to this.

These are the facts. They are pure and simple facts. And it's the same with Social Security. In 1983 -- most people will probably remember this -- in 1983, we took steps to make sure Social Security would stay financially sound, and we have kept it that way. And no matter what Governor Clinton says, as long as I am President, Social Security will remain safe and sound. And as I said in the State of the Union message -- and I repeat it here -- I will not mess with Social Security, and I will not let Congress mess with Social Security. (Applause.) And I will not let anyone take a knife to your Medicare benefits.

Now, ultimately none of us will be secure without a strong economy. And that's a fundamental issue of the campaign. And the differences in approach couldn't be more dramatic.

I know America's endured some very tough economic times. But understand, we are being affected -- and most people know this -- by a global economic slowdown. Our competitors in Europe would trade places with us in a minute. And yet Governor Clinton offers America the European social welfare state policies -- more government, more special interest spending, more taxes on the middle class.

And as Governor, Bill Clinton raised and extended the sales tax, including a tax on vegetables and other groceries. He raised the gas tax. He taxed mobile homes. He even taxed cable TV -- taxes that hit the middle class and seniors the hardest.

And now in this campaign, he says he's changed his ways. 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 -- the people who make over \$200,000 -- that top two percent.

Well, yesterday in The Washington Post, his economic spokesman was quoted admitting to a reporter that the top two percent is not people over \$200,000. He said that was just shorthand. Well, he's right. It's shorthand. Governor Clinton's plan is shorthand for socking it to the nurses and the teachers and the cab drivers and the middle class people who always get the shaft. And I am not going to let it happen. We're going to take this case to the American people. (Applause.)

To get the money -- to get the money that he needs for this plan -- the \$150 billion that he's promised in new taxes -- he would have to get his money from every individual with taxable income over \$36,600. And that is a fact. And these

aren't the folks you see on "Lifestyles of the Rich and the Famous." They work hard, and they deserve a break.

But that's just a start. Because hardly a day goes by when candidate Clinton isn't signing on some plea for some new government spending program. And before he's done, Bill Clinton is going to need hundreds of billions of dollars more to pay for all the programs he's promised. You've got every right to say well, who will pay? And the same people who always pay -- the people who work hard and sweat it out at tax time. Bill Clinton wants you to sweat harder for the tax man, and I say his ideas deserve a cold shower. (Applause.)

Just some examples: Let's say your daughter's a third grade teacher with about \$22,000 a year in taxable income. She already pays about \$1,300 in taxes. And Governor Clinton could have her fork over another \$430 a year to the tax man -- that is, if he's going to pay for all the social programs and pay for the additional spending that he's already proposed. And I say that that woman ought to be able to use that money to pay for the grandkids' education or pay the mortgage on her house, not to send it back to the IRS.

Bill Clinton can protest all he wants, but his numbers do not add up. And I'm not going to let him take the difference out of your income. (Applause.)

And now, whenever I say this, Governor Clinton says it's outrageous. He'd never considered taxing the middle class. He's, quote -- here's what he says about himself -- "a different kind of Democrat." Well, there's nothing different about \$150 billion in new taxes right out of the shoot. There's nothing different about at least \$220 billion in new government spending -- spending he's already proposed. And there's nothing different in Bill Clinton's record in Arkansas where he's treated the middle class like a piggy bank to pay for all his programs.

Remember Mike Dukakis, the tank driver? (Laughter.) Well, Bill Clinton nominated him for President four years ago. And this year, according to an article in The New York Times, 39 of Governor Clinton's economic proposals are virtually identical to the ideas Governor Dukakis was pushing -- higher taxes, more spending, a bigger deficit. And I say, simply: These things are wrong for America. (Applause.) We've got fundamental differences here. I'm getting warmed up on you, because I think we're going to have three debates; so I'm practicing here today. (Laughter and applause.)

Governor Clinton wants you to believe that the American 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. And last time they tried this -- we ended up with double-digit inflation and rising interest rates, and a Misery Index -- inflation and unemployment -- over 20 percent.

Think about what inflation does to people on fixed incomes. Bill Clinton and his friends in Congress would let the lion of inflation out of its cage. And I say, let's lock it away, keep it from your bank account, keep your savings sacrosanct, not to be wiped out by inflation. (Applause.)

And so my case to the American people is this: At this time in our history, we simply cannot take the risk on a President with no national experience and a miserable Arkansas record to run on. (Applause.)

Since I've been in the Oval Office I've faced some very difficult decisions. That's what you pay me to do. And, yes, I've made some mistakes; when I make a mistake I'll admit it. But I believe I've been a good leader. I've tried to make

the tough calls. (Applause.) I've tried to make the tough calls, willing to tell people not what they want to hear, but what they need to hear. And I stand before you today asking for your support so that we can get to work with a new Congress to fix the problems that stand in the way of this country; and so that we reform our health care system; that we literally reinvent our schools; so that we can retrain workers from one generation and create jobs for the next; and so that we can cut government spending and cut taxes to get this economy moving again; and so that we can limit terms of the Members of the Congress and give government back to the people. (Applause.)

And if you're looking for a leader of experience and ideas, a leader who shares your values, a leader who knows that America's heartbeat can be found not in Washington, but in places like Clearwater and Largo and St. Pete and Tampa, then I hope I can count on your support on November 3rd.

Thank you all very, very much, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you all. Thank you. (Applause.)

The meeting is adjourned. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

9:42 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(St. Louis, Missouri)

August 27, 1992

For Immediate Release

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO EMPLOYEES AND BUSINESS COMMUNITY

Public Safety Equipment, Incorporated
St. Louis, Missouri

9:10 A.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. (Applause.) I know, anything to get out of work. (Laughter.) Steve, thank you. Thank you very much for that kind and genuine introduction. And let me thank some other members of the host committee -- Mike Latta, one of the founders; Ed Ryan; Andrew Smith. And, of course, I'm very, very pleased that my dear friend and your great Governor, John Ashcroft, could be with us this morning. He's done a superb job for this state and I'm proud to be at his side once again. (Applause.)

This is really great. Look at the equipment you have here -- light bars, beacons -- you've given a new meaning to a thousand points of light. (Laughter and applause.)

And over the past three and a half years we've seen a world transformed, as Steve mentioned in his introduction. And, yes, the Cold War is over. And now the defining challenge of the '90s is to win the competition of this new global economy -- to win the peace.

Our goal is simple and profound: We must be a military superpower, an economic superpower and an export superpower.

In this election, you're going to hear two versions of how to do this. My opponents' answer is to turn inward, to protect what we already have from the challenges of this new world. My approach is to look forward, to look out -- to open new markets, prepare our people to compete, to restore our social fabric, and to save and invest so that we can win.

I've come to St. Louis today not to -- you'll be happy to know -- not to have a political rally, but really to deliver a serious message to the people in this factory, the people in Missouri, and the people in the country. I want to point out the sharp difference between Governor Clinton and me on the crucial issues of investment and open trade. My policies encourage both -- because my experience in business and foreign affairs has shown me that trade and investment create jobs.

Contrast my opponent and, regrettably, the Democratic Congress want to tax down trade and investment. But common sense tell us that if you tax something you get less of it. And taxes stifle growth and chase away business and destroy jobs.

I know that the other side has lots of slogans and policy buzzwords that sound appealing when you first hear them -- but America cannot afford them. And there's a difference between sound bites and sound policy. And talk is cheap until you get the bill. (Applause.)

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The reason I'm so pleased to be here is because PSE is an example of where I believe this whole country should go and how we should get there. Not so long ago companies like PSE could be satisfied with a national market -- sell your goods in the 50 states and leave it at that.

That's no longer good enough. So a few years ago, you decided to take on the world. I'm told that now 35 percent, or about a third of what you make, is sold outside the borders of the United States, and in 48 different countries. Today your light bars and sirens help save lives not only on the streets of Detroit and Peoria, but in Israel, Hong Kong and Spain. And I was told that when the Kuwaitis, their country freed, went back in, that your product help lead the way and keep the peace.

You know, your story is a parable for our nation's economic future. You've taken the challenges of foreign competition and reshaped them as opportunities. Made your name literally a standard of excellence. And you should be very, very proud of that -- every single person that works here. (Applause.)

I don't want to bore you with life history, but let me tell you how I first learned about competing in the world. I learned my economics in the oil fields of West Texas, painting rigs, and then for a while I drove tens of thousands of miles through the fields in Texas and New Mexico, and then California and back to Texas. And all around me in those days I saw towns and businesses start from nothing, for a simple reason: the world wanted what Texas had to offer -- cotton, cattle, crude.

Later on, when I started my own business, I shopped for investors on the west coast and the east coast, but I couldn't stop there. I traveled the world -- we had a tiny company, smaller than PSE by far. And that little company exported our services, and I think success, to Japan, to Brunei, to South America, and to the Middle East. And we created American jobs in the process.

Now, I tried to build on that experience when I got involved in foreign relations. And I saw again how important America is to the world, and how important the world is to America -- not just for national security in the traditional sense, but for economic security -- for our economic security -- for creating jobs right here at home.

We've held steady to this vision for three years now, and we have made solid progress. As we knock down trade barriers, American companies are rushing to meet the demand all around the world. More and more people are buying American. And since I took office, exports have increased by one-third. America is the greatest exporter in the entire world -- greatest one the world has ever seen -- \$422 billion of exports last year alone. (Applause.)

Let me bring that right into the shop here in St. Louis, bring it close to home. In Missouri, exports are up 37 percent over the last three years -- \$3.8 billion worth of goods shipped to 13 countries around the world. It looks like the "Show Me State" is showing the world. (Applause.)

Now, these numbers are impressive, but when you dig behind them, get in behind the math, you find the real benefit of the new world economy -- and in a word, it is jobs. Here in Missouri, 150,000 jobs are supported by foreign trade. And across the country, more than 7 million Americans owe their jobs to exports.

Everyone recognizes -- everyone now -- that the world is moving at a faster clip, but I see something more: it's moving our way. Right now we're building on the export success of the last three years. Two weeks ago we entered an era -- a

new era, I'd say, of open trade. Along with Mexico and Canada, we concluded talks on the North American Free Trade Agreement, called NAFTA, knocking down tariffs and creating one of the largest free-trade areas in the world -- an integrated economy worth more than \$6 trillion.

Here in Missouri, you already export \$2 billion worth of goods to Mexico and Canada. That's a lot of paychecks, but our new agreement will create even more American jobs, and make us even stronger in the race with our European and Asian competitors.

NAFTA is a solid agreement. But right now before the ink is even dry, the Democratic leadership in the Congress is calling for us to slap a tariff on any new trade that comes from NAFTA.

Now, you've got to -- this is complicated, but just think about it for a minute. After long and tough negotiations with our two closest trading partners, we've agreed to end tariffs. The protectionist Democrats say: Okay, fine. But first you have to put on a new tariff.

In other words, they think the way to eliminate trade barriers is build a new trade barrier. And they call this new tariff a transaction tax. It'll make it more expensive for businesses like yours to compete in the world economy -- and it will discourage the creation of new jobs for your neighbors -- and, most important, for you. It turns the agreement on its head -- and they may think that's good politics, but it is frankly lousy policy.

Now, you might ask: What about Governor Clinton on this? Where does he stand? Just last week, when he asked about our new trade agreement, and he hemmed and hawed, and at last he said -- and I quote: "When I have a definitive opinion, I'll say so." (Laughter.) I hope nobody's planning to hold their breath on this one. (Laughter.)

I know politics. And I guess as a candidate you can be on both sides of every question. But as a President, you cannot. You have to make the tough decisions. And you shouldn't be on both sides of each issue.

Governor Clinton can fudge all he wants, but the difference couldn't be clearer -- and the difference is based on two very different views of our future. My opponents see us knock down trade barriers and they say: Hold everything. They see us open new markets for American goods and they say: Wait a minute. Maybe we can't compete. Maybe the American worker can't cut it. So let's pull down the blinds, lock the doors and hope the world goes away.

Let me tell them something you already know in this plant. The American worker doesn't have to hide from anybody. Americans can outwork, outthink, outcompete anybody, anywhere, anytime. And that's what we're trying to do -- expand these markets. (Applause.)

That's something everyone in the world seems to understand -- everybody but the protectionist Democrats. Over the last decade, we have literally seen a boom in foreign investment in the United States -- even when things are very, very tough at home. We've seen a boom in that. Businesses from all over the world coming here, setting up shop from Portland, Oregon to Portland, Maine. These investors follow a simple logic: If you want the best science and universities in the world, if you want the best workers in the world, you have to come to the United States of America. (Applause.)

And the result has been jobs: One out of every ten manufacturing workers in the United States works for a company

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supported by foreign investment. And that's the bottom line: jobs for Americans, a growing economic pie for everyone.

Now, here's one issue Governor Clinton does not fudge. He's proposed to increase taxes on foreign investment in the United States, even though those companies employ a total of four-and-a-half million Americans.

Governor Clinton says his tax increase will crack down on foreign companies. But that crackdown is more like an eviction notice. And when those companies pack their bags, they'll take those jobs with them. I'm not going to let that happen.

We've got to open markets. We've got to encourage investment here, encourage investment abroad -- create new markets for the American worker. (Applause.)

All I ask is that you just travel around this state, go to New Madrid, talk to the 1,200 employees at Noranda Aluminum; or to Joplin -- talk to the 425 employees at Atlas Powder. Go to any of the 244 foreign-owned companies that employ 60,000 workers, 60,000 Missouri workers right here. And I don't think you're going to find any of those Missourians complaining about foreign investment.

If Governor Clinton's tax hike had been in effect these past few years, those companies simply would not be here and those jobs wouldn't have been created for the citizens of Missouri.

And it's not just Missouri. Whether it's the Nissan plant in Smerna, Tennessee, or the Honda plant in Marysville, Ohio, Governor Clinton's tax increase would be felt in every region of every state in this country.

And he could use a lesson in international relations. If he raises this tax, our foreign competitors are going to say: "What's good for the goose is good for the gander." His tax is like a gilded invitation sent to foreign governments where U.S. companies do business. And the invitation reads: "Please retaliate." You do not want these governments abroad to retaliate against Code 3, against your wonderful products, because of tariff policies or tax policies in the United States. His tax would not only destroy jobs and reduce investment here, it would do the same throughout the global economy, causing a worldwide contraction.

I don't have to ask you to go back to the history books, but there was an occasion when that happened -- right before the Great Depression. And we're fighting our way out of a tough recession now, and we don't need to throw more Americans out of work. (Applause.)

So look carefully at this taxing. Those are the facts about Governor Clinton's tax -- it will literally destroy jobs, discourage investment, and it threatens to start an economic war just as markets the world over are opening up to American products.

We should ask why, given all this, Governor Clinton would ever propose such a tax in the first place. Well, I have a hunch. Today change is accelerating, and change breeds a certain uneasiness, skepticism, even fear. And by attacking the bogeymen of foreign investors, Governor Clinton hopes to exploit the darker impulses of this uncertain age -- fear of the future, fear of the unknown, fear of foreigners.

Now, I know his reputation for opportunism, as the kind of guy who will say anything, do anything for political gain. But he should understand what's at stake here. And if he doesn't understand it, let me tell him. Those are American jobs

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he's playing politics with. Those are American workers he's putting at risk. The American people simply won't buy it. The proudest people on Earth have never stooped to fearmongers before, and we must not stoop now to fearmongers. (Applause.)

In talking about our future in the global economy, I mentioned -- touched on my own experience because I want you to understand why I believe what I do about America's ability to compete. I've, with a lot of help, built a business and I've dealt with foreign nations; I know how to bring it together. I know what it takes to make America secure and strong at home and abroad.

So, you see, your vote will make a difference this year, not only in the presidential election. When you look at your candidates for Congress I'd like you to ask them something. Ask them where they stand on keeping America an export superpower, on our new trade agreement, and on Governor Clinton's new taxes on investment and jobs. Please listen to the answers very carefully. Don't let them talk any longer -- talk one way in Missouri and another way back in Washington, D.C.

And this is important. Please follow up. Some of them will do more flip-flops than Ozzie Smith out there. (Laughter and applause.) And I'll give you an example. Earlier this summer we lost a close battle in Congress for a constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget; to discipline the Congress and discipline the Executive Branch. One of St. Louis' representatives, Joan Kelly Horn, signed up -- this is going to be hard for you to believe -- signed up as a cosponsor, one of the leaders of -- a cosponsor of the amendment to cause us to have to balance the budget. She signed up in April. And then when it came to the vote she flipped. She voted against the very same amendment that she had cosponsored.

Enough is enough. This fall ask her about that balanced budget amendment, and vote for Jim Tallent, her opponent. (Applause.) And I know Matt Holekamp supports the balanced budget amendment, too. Vote for him. We need to make people do in Washington what they tell you in Missouri they're going to do. (Applause.)

Well, anyway, those are the kind of choices we face this year -- a choice between the patrons of the past and the architects of the future. I believe we can shape our future -- not by taxing trade, but by opening markets; not by scaring off investment, but by using it to create jobs for ourselves and our kids.

I have great faith in America's future -- because I have faith in the American people and in the American worker. It is the same faith that brought me out to Texas more than 40 years ago, the same faith that brought me into public life, the same faith that has led me to fight for open markets -- because I know that no challenges is too great for the hearts and the minds of America.

And lastly, do not listen to the pessimists who tell you that the United States of America is in decline. We are at the sunrise, not the sunset. And if we pursue these opening of markets we will demonstrate to the entire world once again why everybody looks to America -- peace, security, strength, freedom, democracy, and an ability to outwork anybody, anywhere, any time.

Thank you all very, very much. And God bless you.
(Applause.)

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9:31 A.M. CDT.

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