

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

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

OA/ID Number: 13839
Folder ID Number: 13839-013

Folder Title:
Dayton, Ohio 10/27/92 [OA 7582]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	23	2	1

November 2, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX MN
SUBJECT: HOUSTON RALLY UPDATE

- In addition to celebrities mentioned in earlier memo, these celebs will also be on stage: Arnold Palmer, Ted Williams, Johnny Lee (country singer). Milo Hamilton (play-by-play announcer for Houston Astros, friend of POTUS) will emcee the event.
- Mayor Bob Lanier, along with the police chief and fire chief, will be on stage.
- State BQ Leadership and local congressmen
- Family -- including grandkids
- Banners will say "Bush-Quayle 92."

November 2, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX *MN*
SUBJECT: HOUSTON RALLY UPDATE

- In addition to celebrities mentioned in earlier memo, these celebs will also be on stage: Arnold Palmer, Ted Williams, Johnny Lee (country singer). Milo Hamilton (play-by-play announcer for Houston Astros, friend of POTUS) will emcee the event.
- Mayor Bob Lanier, along with the police chief and fire chief, will be on stage.
- State BQ Leadership and local congressmen
- Family -- including grandkids
- Banners will say "Bush-Quayle 92."

October 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
DAN MC GROARTY
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: DAYTON UPDATE

- Bruce Willis will be at the event. He will announce the President onto the stage.
- Since there's a strong aviation theme that runs through Dayton, Advance is trying to acquire a Wright Brothers-type plane to have behind the President. If not a real plane, then they'll have a banner with a plane on it.
- The HS band will probably be Fairmont HS.
- A HS choir will perform before the President arrives, but will still be at the event when he speaks. They are the Dayton Christian High School Choir.
- Just under 100,000 kids registered to vote in the Kids Voting Ohio program -- part of the Kids Voting USA program.

TENTATIVE ACKS

Governor Voinovich and wife, Janet
Lt. Governor Mike DeWine (and candidate for U.S. Senate) and
wife, Fran
Bruce Willis
Bob Bennett -- Ohio Republican Party Chair
John Boehner -- Congressman, 8th district
John White -- Montgomery County BQ Chair
Pete Davis -- Congressional Candidate
Mayor Richard Hartman -- Mayor of Kettering
Bob Corbin -- State Representative
Chuck Horn -- State Senator
Don Mottley -- State Rep Candidate

To ED COWLING

Date _____ Time 12:30

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M DHIO

of PRAS ADVANCE

Phone 573 275 9990

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator CAH



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021 - 200 SETS
23-421 - 400 SETS

CARBONLESS

October 23, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
DAN MC GROARTY
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX *MN*
SUBJECT: DAYTON, OHIO RALLY

The rally takes place at the Frazee Pavilion -- an outdoor concert theater, much like Virginia's Wolf Trap. Audience expected: 6,000 people. Time: 5:45 p.m. Governor Voinovich will introduce. Advance is working on getting a celebrity to attend.

LOCAL COLOR

- Dayton is known as the "Birthplace of Aviation." There is a movement in Dayton to get this on the Ohio license plate. Many Daytonians do not appreciate the fact that North Carolina has "First in Flight" on their license plate -- since Orville and Wilbur Wright, grew up in Dayton, ran a bicycle shop in Dayton, and built their plane in Dayton. They only took the plane to Kitty Hawk, NC to test it. Daytonians have told me that if the President were to start out his speech with something like "It's great to be here at the Birthplace of Aviation -- the crowd would love it.
- Dayton is among communities in 11 states taking part in Kids Voting USA. Montgomery County students in grades K - 12 will be allowed to vote at actual polling precincts on November 3. The results will not count, obviously, but the results will be publicized.

We could use this to make a joke (re lowering the voting age or re Weakly Reader or have the President blatantly pander -- e.g., "I don't want to be accused of pandering, but a free Nintendo to any child who votes for me!") and then follow with a transition back to adults with a line like: ". . . but I'm glad these kids will be involved because when it comes down to it -- this election is about them. About our children and the kind of future we want for them."

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memo	Re: POTUS visit to Dayton, Ohio; redaction. (1 pp.)	n.d.	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Dayton, Ohio 10/27/92

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By SN (NLGB) on 4/5/2005

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 07582
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	

MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

(Incidentally, officials of this program say that the kids usually end up dragging parents -- who otherwise would stay home -- to the polls thus increasing voter turnout.)

- Famous Ohioans: Clark Gable, Thomas Edison, Orville & Wilbur Wright, Neil Armstrong.
- The Great Outdoor Underwear Festival took place recently in the town of Piqua, Ohio. Celebrities donated their underwear for an auction. The President's underwear sold for \$325, paid by Linda Roth, a Bush supporter. Clinton and Gore signed one pair of underwear, which sold for only \$200.
- Dayton is the 2nd biggest employer of General Motors workers in the country. Over 25,000 payckecks in Dayton come from GM.
- Other major employers: NCR, Mead, Ponderosa Steak House Headquarters, Huffy Bicycles.
- Wright-Patterson AFB is the largest single site employer in the state -- with a military and civilian payroll of 35,000. Wright Patterson is also the largest AFB in the world.
- Dayton is the hometown of Orville and Wilbur Wright.
- Dayton is also the hometown of James Ritty, who in 1879 invented the cash register.
- A couple weeks ago, the President signed a bill creating the Aviation Heritage National Historic Park in Dayton. The President signed it with reservations -- since Congress had cut funding for the National Park Service -- making it tough on the service to maintain a new addition to their park system. Nevertheless, Daytonians are excited about it. This is why the President should at least call the town the "Birthplace of Aviation" when he gets up to speak. He can at least acknowledge Dayton's Wright Brothers heritage.

ENDORSEMENTS

National Fraternal Order of Police -- Cincinnati, OH
Columbus Dispatch
Call & Post (newspaper for African Americans)
Cincinnati Post
Cincinnati Enquirer
Willoughby News-Herald -- Willoughby, OH

FROM ISSUES OFFICE

- Clinton is setting himself up for a perfect hit: His latest commercial attacks the President for not taxing foreign

(Incidentally, officials of this program say that the kids usually end up dragging parents -- who otherwise would stay home -- to the polls thus increasing voter turnout.)

- Famous Ohioans: Clark Gable, Thomas Edison, Orville & Wilbur Wright, Neil Armstrong.
- The Great Outdoor Underwear Festival took place recently in the town of Piqua, Ohio. Celebrities donated their underwear for an auction. The President's underwear sold for \$325, paid by Linda Roth, a Bush supporter. Clinton and Gore signed one pair of underwear, which sold for only \$200.
- Dayton is the 2nd biggest employer of General Motors workers in the country. Over 25,000 paychecks in Dayton come from GM.
- Other major employers: NCR, Mead, Ponderosa Steak House Headquarters, Huffy Bicycles.
- Wright-Patterson AFB is the largest single site employer in the state -- with a military and civilian payroll of 35,000. Wright Patterson is also the largest AFB in the world.
- Dayton is the hometown of Orville and Wilbur Wright.
- Dayton is also the hometown of James Ritty, who in 1879 invented the cash register.
- A couple weeks ago, the President signed a bill creating the Aviation Heritage National Historic Park in Dayton. The President signed it with reservations -- since Congress had cut funding for the National Park Service -- making it tough on the service to maintain a new addition to their park system. Nevertheless, Daytonians are excited about it. This is why the President should at least call the town the "Birthplace of Aviation" when he gets up to speak. He can at least acknowledge Dayton's Wright Brothers heritage.

ENDORSEMENTS

National Fraternal Order of Police -- Cincinnati, OH
Columbus Dispatch
Call & Post (newspaper for African Americans)
Cincinnati Post
Cincinnati Enquirer
Willoughby News-Herald -- Willoughby, OH

FROM ISSUES OFFICE

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Memo	Re: POTUS visit to Dayton, Ohio. (1 pp.)	n.d.	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Dayton, Ohio 10/27/92

**Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)**
 By SN (NLGB) on 4/5/2005

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 07582
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

companies who invest in factories. Here's a chance to show Clinton as someone "who doesn't understand" how a global economy works -- that we must extend the same courtesy to them that they show to us -- and if we tax them, they'll retaliate and tax us -- and this may also encourage them to tax U.S. products.

Clinton's ill-conceived idea will jeopardize 4.5 million American jobs, including those of 150,000 Ohio workers employed by 600 foreign-owned companies.

Clinton's tax would make it far less likely that other foreign firms will choose to invest and create U.S. jobs.

- This would be a good tie for a blanket foreign policy dig at Clinton. Articles and reports from around the world have indicated that foreign leaders are very nervous about Clinton -- this tax threat is a perfect example. On top of that, they know that if Clinton got in, they would no longer have a strong leader in America to look for in a national crisis -- as they have done over these last four years with the President.
- Clinton will cut defense spending by \$58 billion more than the President's careful reductions -- a move that will cost one million defense jobs nationwide and more than 34,000 defense workers in Ohio. [The President will be in Lima earlier in the day for an "Ask GB." General Dynamics, Lima's largest employer, produces the M-1 Abrams tank.]
- Higher CAFE standards, like the 40 mpg by the year 2000 proposed by Clinton -- would prompt more American auto manufacturers to shift their large car production overseas, or to stop making such cars altogether. All told, the Clinton-Gore CAFE standard would put 300,000 U.S. jobs at risk, including 20,000 jobs at four auto plants in Ohio.
Additionally, we can resurrect Mr. Ozone's proposal to eliminate the internal combustion engine and his identifying the automobile as America's greatest national security threat.
- Ohio has approximately 78,000 farms -- which would be at risk under Clinton. Mr. Ozone naively questions the need for any agricultural pesticide use. Ohio's agricultural exports to Mexico have increased 430% since 1987 -- but Clinton's wimpy attitude toward NAFTA could imperil Ohio ag exports.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

- Dayton is part of the 3rd Congressional district. It's rep: Tony Hall (D). He voted against a Balanced Budget Amendment.



456-6218

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: MICHELLE NIX

FROM: D COWLING, DAYTON

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 4
(including cover page)

DATE: 10/26/92

TIME: 1:00 PM

MESSAGE:

ARTICLE ON CALLS VOTING BAN

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

100,000 children may go to polls

By James Cummings
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Jan Jonas, executive director of Kids Voting Ohio, has learned to procrastinate a little.

That's the only way she can keep her sanity while dealing with the thousands of details associated with the massive volunteer effort to allow Montgomery County children to vote with their parents on Election Day.

"People have gotten used to me saying, 'I don't need that until tomorrow, so don't bug me about it today,'" Jonas said.

The goal of Kids Voting is to have a team of volunteers in every polling place in Montgomery County on Nov. 3 to take care of the school-aged children who come to vote.

Just under 100,000 children — kindergarteners through 12th-graders under 18 from all the county's public and parochial schools, most private schools and some home schools — registered at school a few weeks ago to qualify to vote in regular polling places.

That means Kids Voting Ohio must have at least seven volunteers for each of 423 voting sites, in addition to vote counters, publicity people, envelope stuffers, organizers, drivers, etc., etc., etc.

Jonas resigned as a provost at Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland in 1984 when her husband, Stephen Jonas, came to work for Sinclair Community College, where he is vice president for administration.

She took over as director of Kids Voting after the original director, Cathy Bantz, died of cancer this spring.

SEE KIDS/3B

Bush will stump in Montgomery County

By Wes Hills
DAYTON DAILY NEWS



President Bush will continue to hammer at Bill Clinton's economic recovery plan when he returns to Montgomery County for a second time Tuesday.

John White, chairman for the Bush-Quayle campaign in Mont-

gomery County, said Bush will appear at the Frazee Pavilion in Kettering at 5:45 p.m.

White said he agrees with a recent *Time* magazine article identi-

fying Montgomery County as one of six bellwether counties in the nation.

"How Bush does in Montgomery County may determine how he does throughout the country," White said.

He said that while the party's in-

SEE BUSH/3B

Tens of thousands hear Clinton in Akron

By Tom Price
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

AKRON — Bill Clinton chose a mammoth symbol of America's faded industrial might for a platform Saturday from which to press his call for rejecting the Reagan and Bush administrations' economic policies.

Speaking to tens of thousands of

cheering supporters in the Airdock, where Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. once built its famous airships, Clinton criticized the wheeling-dealing corporate take-over battles of the 1980s.

"If you wanted to work hard and play by the rules, you got the shaft," the Democratic presidential nominee said. "If you were willing to tear a company apart with

leveraged buyouts and big deals that cost jobs, you got rewarded."

Democrats believe that "people ought to make money in America the old-fashioned way — not by deals," Clinton said. "I want to make a lot of millionaires by having people put you to work."

The Airdock contains 364,000

SEE CLINTON/3B

it sustains UD ghetto granny

Gun-toting carjacker takes Toyota in supermarket lot

space — the football fields roof of black-22 stories high the world's largest one roof. b in 1929 and r a corporate

Plusquellic, a nton attracted nd Sam Salem ager for Loral hich now uses aking aircraft or storage — ould fit inside ocrats used. ng the event whatever the rowd was large

ed pink slips re days" — the re the election t Bush's hope r more years. at of a large ed by multicol- ons, Clinton of Republican e back of the gus promoting cket, opposing ng Clinton for n draft.

l thanked — a of the crowd at read: "Viet-

wanted to en- dustries such y Loral, which lock when it erospace.

plans for con- stries to civil- e training and e and higher to all. crowded with aders who an- a presidential st time in 16

neral Lee Fish- Clinton's Ohio l the crowd a e Democratic in the state. s much enthu- aign I've ever l.

ied the crowd and Al Gore's in the last 10 fidence and

turday showed . And Clinton he is not over- uling Saturday wa, Wisconsin



TY GREENLEES/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Rita DeGrandis, Doris Ponitz, Jan Jonas and Lois Calvert (from left) organize paperwork

Kids

CONTINUED FROM/1B

"Jan has been great. She has just picked up the ball and has been running with it ever since," said Joy Artman, the group's chief volunteer coordinator.

It's not easy, Jonas said.

By Election Day, she will have to arrange to pack 423 shopping bags with polling place kits including registration lists, banners, cardboard voting booths and a total of 100,000 ballots and 5,076 No. 2 pencils with erasers.

She'll assign 23 drivers provided by Continental Cablevision to collect ballots from polling places.

She'll set up an election headquarters at Sinclair with 10 ballot-counting computers borrowed from as far away as Cleveland and Indianapolis.

She'll oversee the testing of a specially designed ballot-counting computer program donated by Max Girouard of the Texas company, Instructional Systems Development Inc.

And she'll try to have results compiled in time to report with the real election results on television and radio news and in the next morning's newspapers.

ABC, CNN to air reports on Kids Voting

Kids Voting USA, the program to allow children to vote at regular polling places with their parents, will be getting some national media attention before the Nov. 3 election.

Marilyn Evans, president of the organization that is active this year in 11 states, said in a letter to supporters that the ABC World News organization came to Phoenix and filmed more than three hours of Kids Voting activities, mostly students getting classroom voting lessons.

The first two-minute segment edited from the Phoenix footage will be shown Wednesday on ABC World News Tonight,

6:30 p.m., Channels 2 and 12, Evans said.

A second two-minute segment will appear Thursday morning during Good Morning America, 7 a.m., Channels 2 and 12.

Also, the current issue of Newsweek includes an article on Kids Voting in its family section.

And Cable News Network plans to visit Kids Voting Ohio in Dayton and possibly Kids Voting Georgia in Macon in the near future. The dates of the visits and the CNN broadcast had not been set when Evans wrote Wednesday.

Help wanted

Volunteers are needed to work at Montgomery County polling places Nov. 3 and to help Kids Voting Ohio, a non-partisan, non-profit voter education program that encourages

we stand on volunteers after this weekend, but I know there are going to be places where we need more," Artman said.

"So far, though, everybody has been really gung-ho. I can't believe things have gone as smoothly as they have."

Co
lea
col

By David E. Ke
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Montgomery targeted by the paigns as a batt but then local Democrats hav years.

Montgomer ment posts up i 3 election inclu mission seats county prosec order, enginee of courts. She Republican, is bid for a second

Here is a pre county match-

County con (2 seats)

Two-term F bent Donna M langed by De while Democr rah Harris is o Miamisburg M the commission

Moon, 60, of on her record a other candida and economic top issue in the

"I think lead ence are absol us through th there are ma that are goi made," said M political caree school board.

Karl, 44, of l pharmacist wr school for mo cited manage issue, and sai size consiste dance if electe

Karl cited l with people a qualifications this ability to er, to sit dow difficult decis Harris 54 o

industries such as Loral, which lock when it aerospace. plans for con- stries to civil- g training and re and higher to all. crowded with aders who an- a presidential rst time in 16

eneral Lee Fish- Clinton's Ohio d the crowd a he Democratic in the state. is much enthu- paign I've ever d. ned the crowd s and Al Gore's ; in the last 10 nfidence and

aturday showed g. And Clinton he is not over- uling Saturday Iowa, Wisconsin ill as Ohio.

18 Bush trailing 5 percent, they in Montgomery

for grabs," he

asting his Dem- onomic plan, sident is expect- the trust and e.

s to the pavilion, Boulevard near l open at 4 p.m. arty's local can- giving speeches

ree rally will be and Tuesday at y headquarters, ; Davis-for-Con- s, 22 Brown St.; yle Phone Bank s Shopping Cen- by Lane.

ts also will prob- at the pavilion, ple to get them a large crowd

ired in the coun- ally in Brookville.

"Jan has been great. She has just picked up the ball and has been running with it ever since," said Joy Artman, the group's chief volunteer coordinator.

It's not easy, Jonas said. By Election Day, she will have to arrange to pack 423 shopping bags with polling place kits including registration lists, banners, card-board voting booths and a total of 100,000 ballots and 5,076 No. 2 pencils with erasers.

She'll assign 23 drivers provided by Continental Cablevision to collect ballots from polling places.

She'll set up an election head- quarters at Sinclair with 10 ballot- counting computers borrowed from as far away as Cleveland and Indianapolis.

She'll oversee the testing of a specially designed ballot-counting computer program donated by Max Girouard of the Texas compa- ny, Instructional Systems Devel- opment Inc.

And she'll try to have results compiled in time to report with the real election results on television and radio news and in the next morning's newspapers.

Pilot program in Ohio

"About September, I realized what we really needed was some retired Air Force logistics person to come in and volunteer to get all these things lined up," Jonas said. "But we haven't found that person yet."

The Montgomery County effort this year is a pilot project to see if a similar program originated in Arizona a few years ago can be imple- mented statewide in Ohio.

Since this is the first time the program is being tried here, Jonas said new, unexpected complica- tions pop up every day on top of the formidable challenges organiz- ers expected.

Jonas said she and secretary Lois Calvert spent an entire after- noon trying to get a printer to make professional-looking copies of a document.

"In the end we just had to give up and rent a newer printer," she said.

Jonas said her budget of about \$215,000 in cash and services is tight. "But sometimes you just have to break down and spend some money," she said.

3,200 volunteers

Artman, of Kettering, is the liai- son to Kids Voting from the Great-

ABC, CNN to air reports on Kids Voting

Kids Voting USA, the pro- gram to allow children to vote at regular polling places with their parents, will be getting some national media attention before the Nov. 3 election.

Marilyn Evans, president of the organization that is active this year in 11 states, said in a letter to supporters that the ABC World News organization came to Phoenix and filmed more than three hours of Kids Voting activities, mostly stu- dents getting classroom voting lessons.

The first two-minute segment edited from the Phoenix foot- age will be shown Wednesday on ABC World News Tonight,

6:30 p.m., Channels 2 and 12. Evans said.

A second two-minute seg- ment will appear Thursday morning during Good Morning America, 7 a.m., Channels 2 and 12.

Also, the current issue of Newsweek includes an article on Kids Voting in its family section.

And Cable News Network plans to visit Kids Voting Ohio in Dayton and possibly Kids Voting Georgia in Macon in the near future. The dates of the visits and the CNN broadcast had not been set when Evans wrote Wednesday.

bent Donna lended by D while Demo rah Harris i Miamisburg the commiss Moon, 60, d on her record other candid and economi top issue in t "I think le ence are abs us through there are m that are g made," said political car school board Karl, 44, o pharmacist school for m cited manag issue, and s size consi dance if elec Karl cited with people qualification this ability t er, to sit de difficult dec Harris, 54 appointed tion in Jan MacIwaine that, Harris surer, a pos elected in pointment the previous "I've been said Harris developm cal issue. S work on cre county to p ment mat umbrella. But Luca thinks his e ations ec those of Hal ager of mae neering for pointed to t background agement al public serv "In Mian with indust ing that ar jobs came said. "I thin I think I ca ties to Mont Engineers Democra near Rex D Al Fullenkai ing his first Dickey, 31 to work for office in 198 the job in F nation of Fre

Help wanted

- Volunteers are needed to work at Montgomery County polling places Nov. 3 and to help Kids Voting Ohio, a non-partisan, non-profit voter education program that encourages schoolchildren to study elec- tion issues and vote with their parents.
- Three shifts are available for volunteers, and volunteers are also needed to work spe- cific precincts.
- To sign up, call 222-2688.

Just under 100,000 children registered at school a few weeks ago to qualify to vote in regular polling places.

er Dayton Area League of Women Voters and is in charge of volun- teer recruitment.

She said about 3,200 volunteers will be needed by Nov. 3 to make the program work smoothly.

Artman said Kids Voting recruit- ed a head volunteer coordinator for each of 16 public school dis- tricts in Montgomery County. Those volunteer coordinators, in turn, are recruiting polling place captains who will help recruit poll workers — two workers for each of three shifts of four to five hours.

"We'll have a better idea where

we stand on volunteers after this weekend, but I know there are go- ing to be places where we need more," Artzman said.

"So far, though, everybody has been really gung-ho. I can't believe things have gone as smoothly as they have."

Artman said parent-teacher or- ganizations, service clubs, senior citizens organizations, sororities and other clubs are providing volunteers.

Employees donated

"A few local companies have adopted polling places," she said. "Some are letting employees off work a few hours to be at the polls."

Helen Mundell of Jefferson Twp. has done a little procrastinating of her own.

Mundell, a member of the League of Women Voters, is work- ing with Kathleen Henderson, as- sistant director of minority stu- dent affairs of the University of Dayton, and former ombudsman Bonnie Macauley to coordinate volunteers for the Dayton City School District, by far the largest in the county.

Dayton has 123 polling places, but Mundell said Wednesday she hadn't counted the places she would need to staff with volunteers.

"Frankly, I was afraid to count them," Mundell said. "I figured if I knew how much we were supposed to do, I'd get overwhelmed."

"But I want to do it. Getting people involved in voting is some- thing I feel strongly about."

man

1/18

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages > 11

To MICHELE NIX	From RICK BERNARD
Co. WHITE HOUSE	Co. DAYTON COF C
Dept. SPEECHWRITER	Phone # 1-800-221-8235
Fax # 202-456-6218	Fax #

The Miami Valley... Feel the Difference

Welcome to the Dayton area, a multi-county region of big city business and small town friendliness.

From the towers of Dayton's commercial district to quiet neighborhoods and campuses, modern shopping centers, diverse parklands, museums, and theatres, the Miami Valley is noted for its friendliness, innovation, and good old Midwest charm. It's a region of diversity, offering a world of professional, educational, and recreational choices and a wealth of home comforts.

The Dayton region—which includes Montgomery, Clarke, Clinton, Darke, Greene, Miami, Preble, and Warren counties—is proud of its past, excited about its present, and confident about its future.

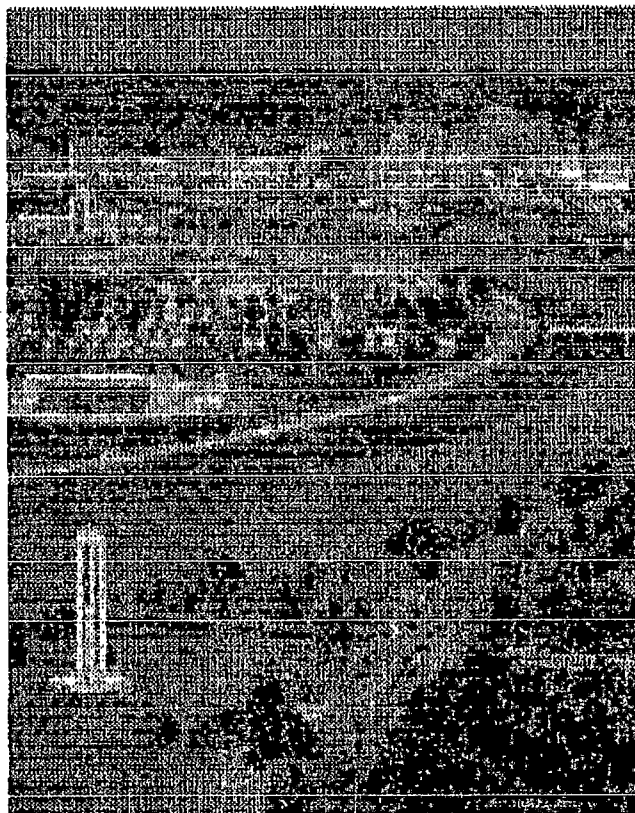
Throughout its history, innovation and insight have combined with vision and initiative to create technologies with worldwide significance. Here ingenuity and determination have led to such inventions as the airplane, cash register, parking brake, non-impact ink-jet printer, parachute, and much, much more.

These same attributes enable the region to position itself to meet the

challenges and opportunities of the 21st century.

Diversification has kept the area economically strong. A mixture of high technology, manufacturing, and service provides a strong, sound base of employment for area residents. Moreover, a unique mix

global economic development. The Greater Dayton area boasts one of the largest concentrations of technical experts in the world, and one of the highest concentrations of aerospace and high technology companies in the United States. The region is home to Wright-



The Great Miami River curves majestically through downtown Dayton.

of people has enabled the region to grow and thrive.

Today the Miami Valley is noted as the technological capital of the Midwest and is a major player in

Patterson Air Force Base, headquarters for research, development, procurement, and logistics systems for the U.S. Air Force worldwide. As such it is one of the nation's most important military installations. The Miami Valley Research Park, located in close proximity to WPAFB, devotes 1,200 acres to advanced technology.

Located in the rolling hills of southwest Ohio, at the "Crossroads of America," the Miami Valley is also noted as one of the nation's largest "90-Minute" markets by both air and land. By air, more than 55 percent of the nation's population, representing 56 percent of the nation's income, can be reached in 90 minutes. Travelling by land, it's possible to reach

5.6 million people in that same time.

Area residents and visitors alike have access to some of the highest quality health care available. No less than 18 hospitals offer a full spectrum of care. Wright State University School of Medicine's close affiliation with these hospitals has played a significant role in the

MICHELE
#ETERING FAIRMONT BEAT CENZERVILLE,
47 to 41 IN 2 OVERTIMES FRIDAY
NIGHT - 1ST TIME SINCE 1975.
P. ... - You Don't Want To

BUT-CAREFULL - YOU DON'T WANT TO
MAKE FIND OF CENTERVILLE FOR
LOSING FILTER

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DAYTON REGION POPULATION

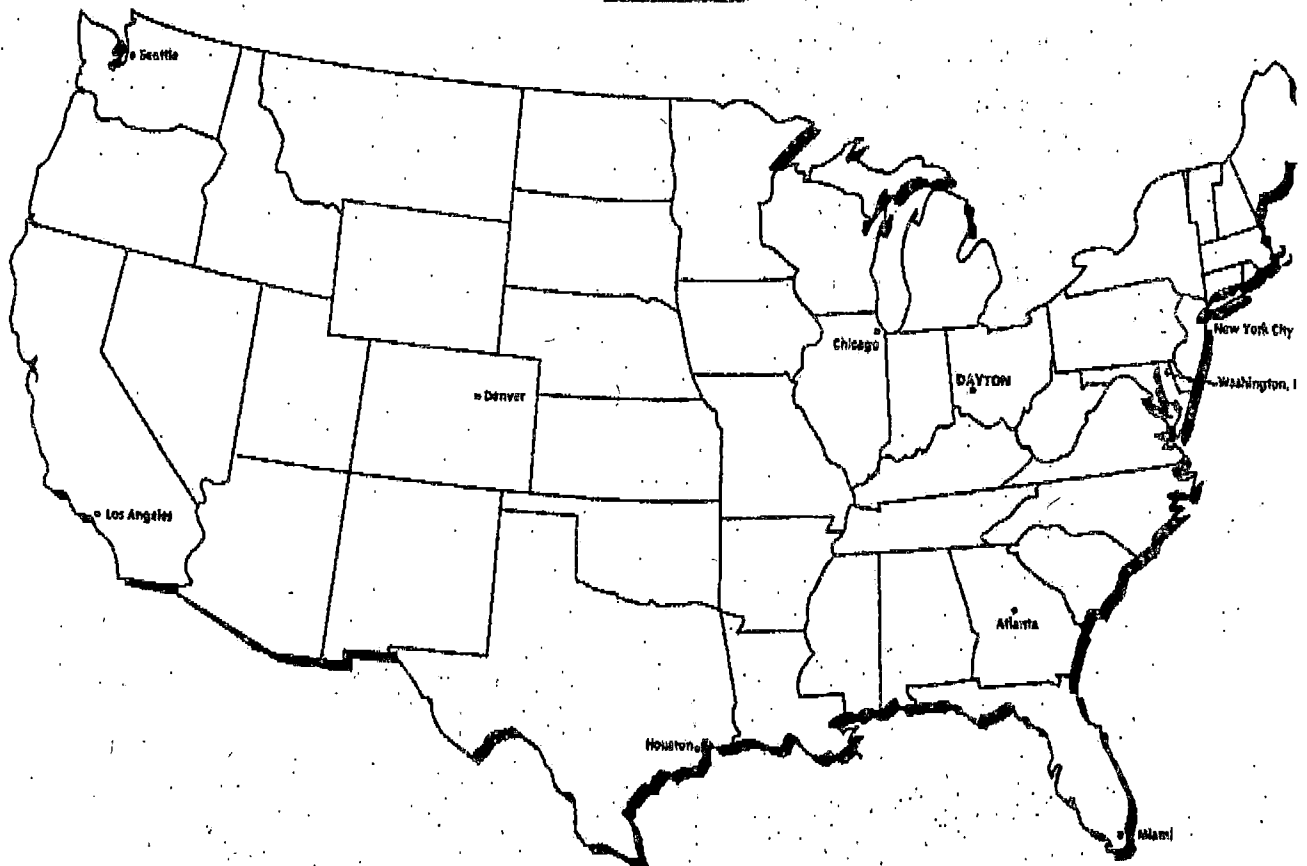
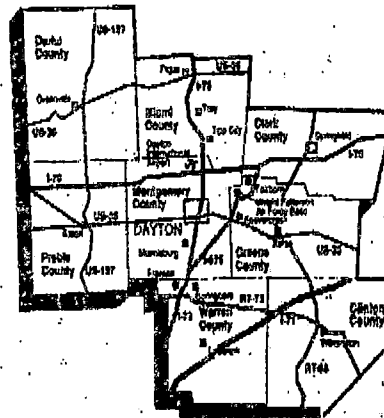
The population of Montgomery, Clark, Clinton, Darke, Greene, Miami, Preble and Warren Counties totaled 1,194,326 in 1990. Montgomery County was the largest in the region.

DAYTON REGION POPULATION GROWTH

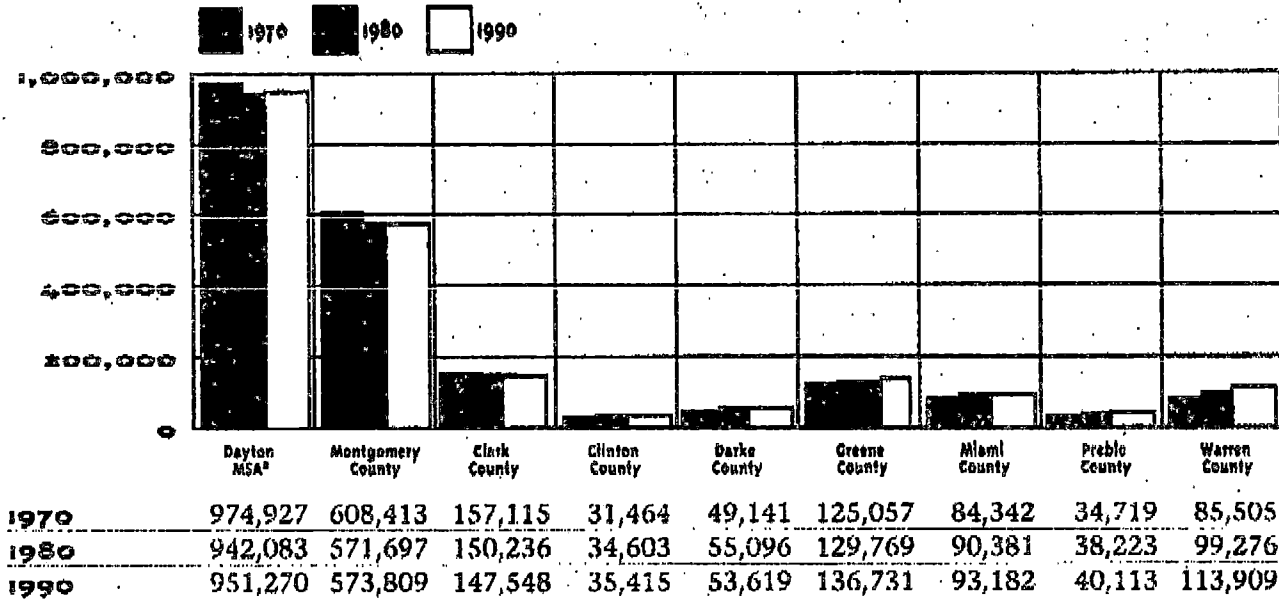
Between 1980 and 1990, the Dayton region population increased by 25,045. The greatest increase in population was 14.7% in Warren County.

DAYTON AREA AGE DISTRIBUTION

The median age in the Dayton area is 33.5 years. The age distribution of Dayton follows: 25.5% of the population is under the age of 18; 10.6% of the population is between 18 and 24; 16.3% is between 25 and 34; 21.2% is between 35 and 49 and 26.4% is over the age of 50.



POPULATION BY COUNTY



*MSA includes counties of Clark, Greene, Miami, and Montgomery

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

HOUSEHOLD DISCRETIONARY INCOME (EBI) DISTRIBUTION

Effective buying income (EBI) refers to the discretionary income after taxes that is available to spend. The median household EBI in the Dayton area is above the Ohio median rate. In the Dayton area, 60% of the households have an EBI of \$20,000 to \$49,999, and 18.4% have an EBI over \$50,000.

The number of households with an EBI above \$50,000 is 67,200, which ranks in the top fifth of the nation.

DAYTON MSA	PERCENT
Less than \$10,000	15.3%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	19.8%
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18.9%
\$50,000 or more	18.4%

Source: Sales & Marketing Management, 1991 Survey of Buying Power

ECONOMIC STRENGTHS

HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

From artificial hip joints and microwave ovens, to large turbo fan jet engines and golf clubs, the Dayton region is a premier center for research. There are 830 high technology companies in the Dayton region. The area plays a major role in the development and application of advanced technology, including computer software, information systems, electronics components, measurement instruments, aerospace, and aviation research and development.

More than 23,000 scientists, engineers, computer specialists and technicians work within the Dayton region, making this one of the largest concentrations of technical experts in the world and the highest ratio per capita of engineers and engineering technicians among Ohio's major metropolitan areas. Nearly 15 percent of Ohio's total engineers and engineering technicians are located within the Dayton area, with a projected growth rate of 18.6 percent between 1988 and 2000.

The Dayton region has the greatest number of aeronautical and astronautical engineers of any Ohio metropolitan area, comprising 13

percent of Ohio's total employment in this sector. Growth is projected to be 10.8 percent between '88 and 2000.

One of the highest concentrations of aerospace-high tech firms in the nation is in the Dayton region because of the proximity to Wright Patterson Air Force Base.

AEROSPACE

The catalyst for much of this growth has been and continues to be Wright Patterson Air Force Base — the most important and unique U.S. Air Force Base. The largest single-site employer in Ohio, the Base is headquarters for the foremost research and development center in the U. S. Air Force and a vast, worldwide logistics system.

Wright Patt is home of the new Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) which brings research, development, procurement and maintenance under one command. AFMC is responsible for managing over 50 percent of the U.S. Air Force budget annually.

In addition to AFMC, Wright Patt houses more than 100 organizations representing a broad spectrum of U.S. Department of Defense activities, including the newly created Joint Logistics Systems Center, the Air Force Institute of Technology and Wright Laboratory.

The Joint Logistics Systems Center manages the development, requisition, and installation of new computer systems for all military services and the Defense Logistics Agency. This center is expected to generate an incalculable number of new private sector jobs for the Dayton region, since Wright Patt encour-

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

There are 25,141 firms in the Dayton region. This represents an increase of 5,054 since 1980. The types of businesses in the Dayton region range from aerospace and high technology, to manufacturing and business services.

ages companies to locate near the Base in fulfilling their government contracts.

AUTOMOTIVE AND AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENT SUPPLIERS

Dayton's location along U.S. Interstate 75 and its 75 year history of automotive manufacturing make this region an attractive location for the automotive component supplier industry. There are 265 component manufacturing facilities in the Dayton region.

General Motors employs more than 20,000 people in the Dayton area, second only in size to Detroit. GM designs and builds high tech products in Dayton, such as air bags, anti-lock disc brakes, and suspension systems.

Acustar Division, one of Chrysler Corporation's original plants, manufactures auto air conditioning units.

More than one-third of all the Japanese plant locations in Ohio are within a 50-mile radius of Dayton and most of these are auto-related.

DISTRIBUTION AND WAREHOUSING

Distribution facilities in the Dayton region are on the increase because of the area's strategic location and the accessibility Dayton has built into its transportation systems.

Meljer, AutoWorks and Elder-

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE DAYTON REGION

Manufacturing	1,907
Contract Construction	2,289
Transportation & Public Utilities	731
Wholesale Trade	1,758
Retail Trade	5,389
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1,921
Services	8,356
Other	1,790
Total	25,141

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 1989

THE UNITED STATES AIR AND TRADE SHOW

The United States Air and Trade Show is the event that provides the U.S. aerospace industry with a "home court" advantage and is recognized as the international trade exposition of its kind for North America.

The event, held in June in even-numbered years, hosts nearly 300 domestic and international aerospace and related high tech businesses and organizations. Major product announcements are made at the show which attracts international media and trade press. The event is a forum for the discussion of global aerospace issues.

This international aerospace event features a colorful, exciting and world renowned air show. The weekend air show is described by most knowledgeable observers as the "best in the world."

The show creates a dramatic spotlight on Dayton — the "birthplace of aviation," highlighted by the latest developments in the aviation-aerospace industry.

Beerman are among the variety of companies that like the accessibility the Dayton area offers in helping them get their products to market. (See "90 Minute Market," pp. 8 & 9)

HIGH TECH SUPPORT

The public and private sectors and education work together to provide support for growth of the aerospace and high technology industries in the Dayton region.

- **Miami Valley Research Park** — is the tenth largest university-related research park in the U.S. and was established to create close relationships between academic institutions, non-profit technology consortiums and advanced technology firms.

- **Edison Materials Technology Center (EMTEC)** — is a consortium of business, industrial, academic, government and civic members working with nine universities and five major government laboratories with over \$1 billion worth of applicable "R&D" resources.

- **Center for Artificial Intelligence Applications (CAIA)** — has as its mission to promote the continuing development of future technologies which can be applied to a broad spectrum of defense and private sector commercial challenges. CAIA is a consortium of business,

government and five area universities.

- **Ohio Computer Technology Center (OCTC)** — is a consortium of computer and information technology companies including large corporate entities, universities and small entrepreneurial firms. Forty members act as contractors or consultants to help Ohio businesses and institutions adopt advanced information technology.

- **Ohio Advanced Technology Center (OATC)** — capitalizes on federal legislation which mandates greater access to federally-funded research and development for use by the private sector in the commercialization of new products and processes. OATC assists companies in identifying technologies at Wright Pattn and transferring them to the private sector.

- **Dayton Area Technology Network (DATN)** — is a consortium of organizations which provides information and networking opportunities on technology-based opportunities in the Dayton area.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SUPPORT

Twenty-five institutions of higher education within a 90-mile radius of Dayton offer significant contributions to advanced technology development through educational

programs and interdisciplinary research programs in aerospace, manufacturing, information systems, environmental sciences, biomedicine, electro-optics, economic research and management development.

A small sample of the research and development projects includes:

- advances in rapid prototyping, or desk-top manufacturing - a tool for American manufacturers to increase their competitiveness by shortening the time it takes to design a product and get it to market.
- the development of high-speed aircraft tires for space shuttles.
- the development of bird-strike resistant wind shields and canopies.
- the development of a method to use concentrated solar radiation to efficiently destroy toxic wastes, holding promise as a solution for cleaning the nation's Superfund toxic waste sites.
- the development of computer simulation models to improve the safety, efficiency, and usability of products and systems.

In addition to research and development activities, the area institutions of higher learning continue to provide a highly qualified, professional workforce. Within the 90-minute market, 4,858 students completed engineering and engineering technology degree programs in 1989 alone. That represented 53% of the total graduates in the state and approximately 70% of the state's master's and doctoral engineering graduates.

"90-MINUTE MARKET"

The time it takes to move people and goods, not mileage, is the true measure of market size. "90 minutes" represents a time frame in which a business can offer cost-efficient service. Dayton is the place to be for reaching a substantial portion of the population and buying power by air and land.

BY AIR

Dayton is the nation's top 90-minute air market, enabling you to reach 55 percent of the nation's population and 56 percent of the nation's income. For people who fly regularly, this means shorter flight times, reduced air fares, more productive days and fewer overnight stays.

BY LAND

You have access to more than 5.6 million people that live within a 90-minute radius of Dayton, an area that includes five Metropolitan Statistical Areas with over 300 cities, towns and villages.

As the nation's top "Second Morning Service Market," you can make a round trip to the farthest points in the market twice a day, including time for pick-up and delivery or for business meetings.

U.S. "90-Minute" Road Markets Ranked by Population

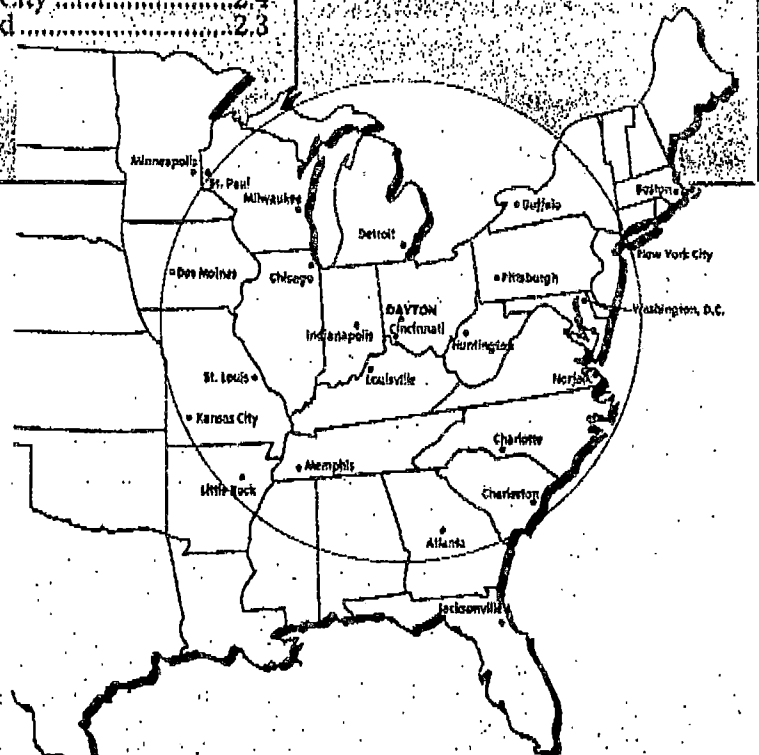
City	Population (in millions)
1. New York	24.7
2. Philadelphia	22.3
3. Los Angeles	15.0
4. Chicago	11.1
5. Milwaukee	9.0
6. Boston	8.8
7. Washington, D. C.	8.7
8. San Francisco	8.7
9. Detroit	7.4
10. Dayton	5.6
11. Pittsburgh	5.6
12. Cleveland	5.2
13. Cincinnati	5.0
14. Dallas	4.8
15. Atlanta	4.6
16. Columbus	4.6
17. Houston	4.4
18. Miami	4.2
19. Lexington	3.9
20. Minneapolis	3.6
21. Indianapolis	3.6
22. Seattle	3.5
23. St. Louis	3.4
24. Louisville	3.2
25. Buffalo	2.9
26. Denver	2.7
27. Phoenix	2.4
28. San Antonio	2.4
29. Kansas City	2.4
30. Portland	2.3

Top 10 "90-Minute - 600 Mile" Air Travel Markets and "Second Morning" Service Markets

City	Population (in millions)
1. Dayton	137.7
2. Cincinnati	135.1
3. Columbus	134.6
4. Cleveland	134.3
5. Pittsburgh	133.2
6. Lexington	132.5
7. Detroit	129.9
8. Louisville	122.1
9. Indianapolis	121.1
10. Buffalo	117.5

Source: Computations based on National Data Planning, 1991 estimates.

90-Minute Air Market



TRANSPORTATION

DAYTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Facts

- Location: Near Interstates 70 & 75
- Acres: 4,000 + (farm land and low density housing)
- Zoning: Airport
- Space: Varied
- Access: Excellent

Air Service

- Serves major markets domestically and internationally. Worldwide sortation hub for Emery Worldwide, making Dayton one of the nation's busiest cargo and freight airports.
- More than 200 daily flights including: non-stop service to more than 65 major domestic markets and connecting service to over 100 domestic and foreign cities. Airport handles approximately 4,000,000 passengers annually.
- Airlines serving Dayton:
 - American
 - American Eagle
 - Canadian Partner
 - Comair,
 - The Delta Connection
 - Continental Express
 - Delta
 - Northwest
 - The Northwest Airlink
 - TWA
 - United
 - United Express
 - USAir
 - USAir Express
- Air freight companies serving Dayton:
 - All commercial lines
 - Airborne Express
 - Burlington Air Express
 - Emery Worldwide,
 - a CF Company
 - Federal Express

- Three runways: 10,900 foot primary; 7,000 foot parallel with operations on a parallel runway when necessary; and an 8,500 foot crosswind runway. Dual runway system allows simultaneous operations on parallel runways with landings and departures on the crosswind runway.

- CSX - a 2,500 car switching yard; grain loading and unloading facilities.
- Conrail - 1,000 car switching yard
- Grand Trunk Western offers liquid or dry bulk intermodal transfer.
- Trailer or flat car service available.

HIGHWAYS

Known as the "Crossroads of America," Dayton is located at the intersection of Interstates 70 and 75 which cross just north of the Dayton city limits. I-75 connects the northern border of the U.S. to the southernmost tip in Florida, while I-70 connects the east and west coasts. This intersection is the nucleus of a national network of 25 interstate highways and major state routes. The Interstate 675 bypass has increased access to both Cincinnati and Columbus with its route from I-70 east of Dayton and joining I-75 south of Dayton.

Economic growth along the I-75 corridor accounts for 50 percent of the State of Ohio's increase in jobs between 1979 and 1989.

TRUCKING

Some 30 trucking terminals are located near the intersection of I-70 and 75, only minutes from Dayton International Airport.

These companies include contract and both heavy and light haulers; liquid or dry bulk; and motor freight carriers.

RAIL

The Dayton region has three Class I rail systems: CSX Transportation; Conrail; and Grand Trunk Western Railroad Co.

INTERCITY BUS LINES

Four intercity bus lines service the area, including the Miami Valley Regional Transit Authority, a county-wide system serving Montgomery (Dayton) and parts of the contiguous Greene County to the east of Dayton.

DISTANCE TO MAJOR CITIES

City	Miles	Kilometers
Chicago, IL	287	461
Detroit, MI	215	345
Cleveland, OH	202	325
Columbus, OH	72	115
Indianapolis, IN	100	160
Louisville, KY	155	249
Lexington, KY	132	212
Atlanta, GA	496	798
Cincinnati, OH	54	86
Washington, D. C.	456	733

EMPLOYMENT & BUSINESS

LABOR FORCE

The unemployment rate in the Dayton MSA was 5.8 percent in 1991, lower than the State of Ohio at 6.4 percent and the U.S. average of 6.7 percent. Dayton's strength is evident by its ability to withstand and bounce back after economic downturns.

As of March 1992, the Dayton MSA regained over 140 percent of the jobs lost since the peak employment of 1979 and the recessionary period through 1983. Thirteen percent of the manufacturing employment was regained over the same period, ranking the Dayton area recovery second in Ohio.

The total non-agricultural payroll employment has grown by 71,000 since 1983. Services, retail trade, and government have shown the largest job increases.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

The Dayton MSA is projected to have a 10.4 percent rate of job growth between 1988 and 2000.

Service producing industries are expected to add 47,900 new jobs between '88 and 2000. Industries adding the greatest amount of new jobs include health services and business services.

FASTEST GROWING INDUSTRIES

Industry	1988	Annual % Growth Rate
Business Services	25,700	3.0
Legal Services	2,200	2.7
Health Services	36,800	2.6
Transportation Services	2,300	2.5
Social Services	5,400	2.3
Credit (non-bank)	4,800	2.1
Auto Repair/Services	3,400	2.0
Insurance Agents	1,400	1.8
Air Transportation	2,000	1.7
Hotels & Lodging	2,500	1.7

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE DAYTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (In thousands)

	1980	1983	1989	1990	1991
Civilian Labor Force	390.2	438.5	478.2	476.9	474.4
Total Employment	361.0	391.9	453.8	451.5	446.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	10.6	5.1	5.3	5.8
Payroll Employment	397.1	372.3	448.4	451.4	443.3
Manufacturing	110.9	95.5	105.0	102.9	98.2
Non-Manufacturing	266.2	276.8	343.4	348.5	345.1

Source: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, Labor Market Information

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE DAYTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Seasonally Adjusted)

	1983	1989	1990	1991
Total	372,000	448,000	451,000	443,000
Manufacturing	96,000	105,000	103,000	98,000
Construction	11,000	18,000	16,000	14,000
Transportation/ Public Utilities	14,000	17,000	18,000	17,000
Wholesale Trade	18,000	20,000	20,000	19,000
Retail Trade	63,000	80,000	82,000	82,000
Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	16,000	18,000	17,000	18,000
Services	85,000	114,000	118,000	118,000
Government	71,000	76,000	77,000	77,000

Source: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, Labor Market Information

INDUSTRIES WITH LARGEST PROJECTION FOR NEW JOBS

Industry Title	# New Jobs 1988 - 2000
Health Services	11,600
Business Services	9,300
Eating & Drinking Places	5,400
Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods	1,900
Local Government Education	1,600
Food Stores	1,500
Social Services	1,500
Local Government	1,400
Misc. Retail Stores	1,200
Credit Agencies	1,200

Source: Labor Market Projections, Ohio Bureau of Employment Services

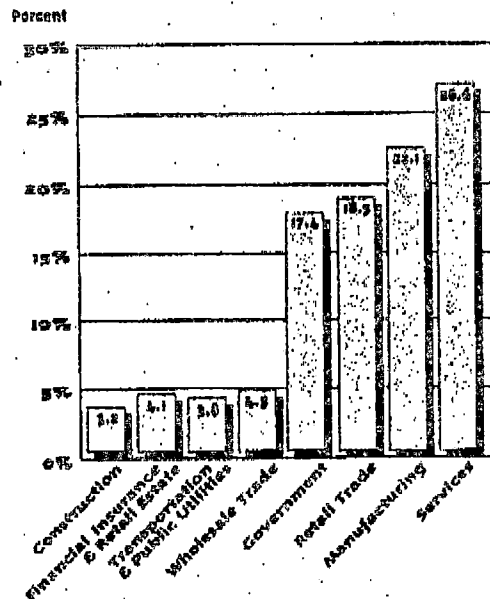
MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN THE GREATER DAYTON AREA

The Dayton area has a diverse base of employment. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is the region's largest employer with 30,000 employees. General Motors, with over 20,000 employees, is the largest employer in the manufacturing sector. In addition, the Dayton region offers a wide range of employment in the health, education, and computer and data processing/business services.

Name	# of Employees	Operation
Government		
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	30,000	Federal Gov't
Montgomery County	4,500	County Gov't
U.S. Postal Service	3,500	Federal Gov't
City of Dayton	3,100	City Gov't
Defense Electronics Supply Center/Gentile Station	3,000	Federal Gov't
Corporations		
General Motors (several divisions)	20,740	Automobile Manufacturing
NAVISTAR Corp.	5,530	Trucks, Buses
NCR Corp.	5,200	Computers
The Elder Beerman Stores Corp.	4,000	Retail
Airborne Express	3,500	Air Express/Freight Forward
The Mead Corporation	3,250	Paper Products/Computer Information
Dayton Power & Light	3,040	Energy
EG & G Mound Applied Technology Division	2,080	Chemical and Defense Research
PMI Food Equipment Group/Hobart Corporation	1,800	Manufacturing
Lazarus Department Stores	1,700	Retail
BANK ONE, Dayton, NA	1,700	Financial Services
Monarch Marking Systems	1,400	Marketing and Labeling Systems
Keynolds & Reynolds	1,370	Business Information
ACUSTAR, INC. - Dayton Thermal Products Division	1,370	Automobile Manufacturing
Hobart Brothers Company	1,300	Manufacturing
Emery Worldwide, a CF Company	1,300	Air Freight
Standard Register Company	1,200	Business Forms
Dayton Newspapers, Inc.	1,000	News Service
Ponderosa, Inc.	1,000	Restaurants
Systems Research Laboratories	960	Research and Development
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.	950	Communications
Hospitals		
Miami Valley Hospital	3,950	Health Care
Kettering Medical Center/Sycamore Hospital	3,870	Health Care
St. Elizabeth's Medical Center	2,400	Health Care
Good Samaritan Hospital	2,350	Health Care
Veteran's Affairs Medical Center	2,100	Health Care
Grandview Hospital/Southview	1,850	Health Care
Upper Valley Medical Center/Dettmer/Piqua/Stouder Hospitals	1,800	Health Care
Children's Medical Center	1,300	Health Care
Greene Memorial Hospital	900	Health Care
Universities/Colleges*		
University of Dayton	2,400	Education
Wright State University	2,040	Education
Sinclair Community College	1,400	Education

* Does not include student employees

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE DAYTON MSA



Source: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, Labor Market Information

COST OF LIVING

COST OF LIVING AND QUALITY OF LIFE

U.S. News and World Report calls Dayton one of the nation's "hottest housing markets." You will find an excellent selection of new and existing homes at all price ranges and in all types of areas, from urban to rural to suburban and historic neighborhoods in communities throughout the Dayton region.

Overall, Daytonians enjoy a cost of living below the national average and a high quality of life. There are more than 35,000 acres of recreational greenspace in the Dayton region — more than any other area of similar size in America. The

arts are in abundance, both performing and visual, including philharmonic orchestras, one of America's oldest ballet companies, opera, and theatre and dance companies with U.S. and international reputations. Eighteen hospitals plus many clinics and care centers form the nucleus for high quality medical care.

NEIGHBORHOODS

One of the nation's "Hottest Housing Markets", according to *U.S. News and World Report*, Dayton offers a good to excellent selection of new and resale homes at all price levels.

HOME SALES

In 1991, over 7,800 homes changed hands in the greater Dayton area with almost 1,200 of those within the City of Dayton.

The average sale price of an existing, single-family home in 1991 was \$89,198, which was well below the national average. In 1990, the average sale price was \$84,315 in the Dayton Area.

LOCAL TAXES

Municipal income taxes are paid first to the city or village in which you are employed. If that city has no income tax and you live in a community that has an income tax

COST COMPARISONS BETWEEN SELECTED URBAN AREAS

National Average = 100.0

	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health	Misc. Goods and Services
Midwest Region							
DAYTON, OH	99.7	93.5	106.3	98.9	99.3	87.9	101.6
Cincinnati, OH	107.1	103.2	113.4	97.2	108.1	97.3	110.3
Cleveland, OH	114.8	101.4	119.0	128.3	114.3	109.0	115.8
Indianapolis, IN	96.8	96.7	97.1	89.7	97.2	97.2	99.0
Lexington, KY	99.6	97.8	102.4	83.4	94.0	99.1	107.0
Louisville, KY	93.5	90.8	92.0	78.8	99.7	86.2	100.6
Selected Cities							
Boston, MA	132.4	110.6	184.5	131.8	128.2	139.8	106.8
Dallas, TX	105.9	99.9	105.9	120.9	108.2	112.0	101.5
Los Angeles, CA	126.9	106.7	194.6	86.9	114.3	134.9	106.9
Miami-Hialeah, FL	114.0	103.4	119.3	130.5	110.1	133.1	107.3
New York, NY	220.3	141.3	445.6	200.6	123.8	214.7	150.3
Philadelphia, PA	130.7	119.8	142.4	192.5	112.1	131.8	113.4
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA (Prince William, VA)	111.0	101.7	135.4	113.8	110.8	112.6	97.2

Source: ACCRA Cost of Living Index, Fourth Quarter

17TH REFERENCE of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Federal Information Systems Corporation
Federal News Service

OCTOBER 16, 1992, FRIDAY

SECTION: IN THE NEWS

LENGTH: 9418 words

HEADLINE: ADDRESS OF DEFENSE SECRETARY DICK CHENEY
TO THE PHILADELPHIA WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL
HOTEL ATOP THE BELLEVUE, PHILADELPHIAKEYWORD:
CHENEY PHILADELPHIA

BODY:

SEC. CHENEY: Thank you very much, Ed, for that fine introduction. And thank all of you for that warm welcome.

I, since I gave up politics and went to the Pentagon, I don't get warm welcomes like that very often anymore. (Laughter.) It's nice to be here today and have an opportunity to spend some time with all of you.

I can't help but reflect as I sit here in what used to be the Hotel Bellevue before it was refurbished and renamed, and remember being in this hotel on July 4 of 1976 as we marked the events commemorating the bicentennial of our independence. It was a tremendous day. We came to Valley Forge first with President Ford, Independence Hall here in Philadelphia, did the Tall Ships in New York Harbor, and finished up down on the south grounds of the White House in Washington with the annual celebration, the fireworks celebration. I remembered all the time because I had hanging on the wall in my office in the Pentagon a photograph of myself and General Brent Scowcroft standing outside the hotel waiting to get in the president's motorcade. In those days we both had hair (laughter) -- It was a dramatically different time than the one we're faced with now.

What I'd like to do today is keep this informal. I've got some thoughts I'd like to share with you, but I would like to avoid giving too long-winded an after dinner speech and have the opportunity to open it up to questions, respond to your comments or concerns as well.

I'm always struck, of course, these days, certainly when I look at the program you have put together today with some outstanding speakers on it, people like Les Gelb (sp), Bart Galman (sp), I see Bill Safire is going to be here later tonight. I always like to warm a crowd for Bill Safire. (Laughter.) I don't like to be there when he speaks, sometimes. (Laughter.)

But, it is an absolutely fascinating subject. And, of course, the question of how we adapt to the phenomenal changes that have occurred in the world is foremost in our thinking at the Pentagon these days. Contrary to what some have suggested, I would argue that the Department of Defense and both the civilian and military side of the building, we have been actively and deeply engaged now for some years in adapting and changing to the new world that we all are fortunate to be a part of.

I was asked recently by a reporter if I weren't nostalgic for the good old days. And by that he meant back to the good old days when there was a Cold War, when there was a Soviet Union that was our adversary and the bad guys were the commies and they all lived in Moscow and (inaudible) in terms of being able to make decisions in fairly black and white terms. And

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

I must admit, there are occasions when it's tempting to be a little nostalgic for the old days. But I quickly responded to his question that of course not, I couldn't be, not given what we had been able to do by way of lifting, if you will, the shadow of a possibility of nuclear holocaust that we've lived under for the last 40 some years.

One of the memories I will take with me when I leave the Pentagon is having had the privilege, at the direction of the President, of having signed the order that took all of our bombers off alert for the first time since 1957 when Dwight Eisenhower was president. We no longer have them loaded with nuclear weapons, fueled, parked at the end of the runway ready to go at a moments notice. We've also deactivated 45 percent of our land-based intercontinental ballistic launchers, taken all of our tactical nuclear weapons off our ships at sea and brought home from Europe those battlefield systems that we deployed over there for years in the chance that we might ultimately have to use them to repel a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

Changes have been very dramatic. And I would never suggest that they aren't welcome. They are, even in the bowels of the Pentagon, just as they have been, I think, on a worldwide basis. But they have imposed on us a certain burden in terms of how we think about what our military requirements are, about what kind of strategy we want to pursue for the future, and about the kinds of forces we'll need to carry out that strategy.

I want to spend just a moment today talking about that. And then I want to talk, as well, about a few disturbing trends and, I think, wrong-headed notions that have developed as a result of the end of the Cold War.

With respect to the strategy, of course, the most dominant change from the standpoint of how we think about our requirements from the military point of view has been the fact that we no longer have to be prepared to cope, on short notice, with a Soviet-led Warsaw Pact attack of about 100 divisions that would begin with perhaps only two weeks warning into Western Europe -- the kind of conflict that would quickly go nuclear and probably quickly go global.

That was the old set of assumptions. It required us to maintain sufficient forces to have 10 divisions in Europe within 10 days of a decision to mobilize, to keep a significant portion of that, almost half that force, forward deployed in Europe and to be prepared to go to the use of nuclear weapons in short order in order to offset the overwhelming Soviet conventional advantage on the ground in Europe. A scary scenario -- even to talk about it today and think about it in the terms that it did indeed dominate our planning all those years.

Now we've scrapped all that. We operate on the assumption that before there would ever be that kind of threat again to Western Europe we would have time to reconstitute forces, that warning time now isn't a matter of weeks, it's a matter of years, and that we can therefore afford to dramatically change our posture and the size of our forces where they're deployed.

The driving assumption now -- the key consideration that's replaced that old notion of containment, that old strategy that was pursued on a bipartisan basis throughout the Cold War, is the focus on regional conflicts, upon the need for the United States to retain sufficient military capability to guarantee that no nation hostile to us can dominate a region of the world critical to our interests, i.e., you don't want Saddam Hussein to be able to control the world supply of oil by occupying Saudi Arabia and key parts of the Persian Gulf.

That's a big change. You begin to see the kind of fall out that comes from that shift in focus, that shift in assumptions about the scale and extent of a military conflict that we'd have to deal with in the future. And that in turn has driven the development of what we describe as the base force, which I'd be happy to get into more detail if anybody wants to pursue -- given our notion that we can in fact substantially reduce the total size of the active and the

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

reserve components and cut back dramatically on the overall size of the Pentagon which I'll come back to in a few moments.

That's the good news. We can, in fact, I think, operate on the assumption in the future that we'll be able to defend our interests and protect and promote those values that we hold dear around the world with a significantly smaller force.

The unfortunate -- one of the unfortunate by-products, though, of the end of the Cold War and the transformation that has occurred in the last four years has been the development of some pieces of conventional wisdom, if you will, that I'd like to touch on this afternoon that I find deeply disturbing.

One of those pieces of conventional wisdom has been the notion that somehow this was a bloodless revolution, that it was all preordained, it had to happen, it was bound to happen, it didn't matter what the United States or our allies did over the last 40 years. Ultimately communism was doomed. The Soviet empire was bound to implode. There was never any need for us to make the kind of investment in military capability and to have those millions of Americans who served in uniform and hundreds of millions of taxpayers who supported that investment over the years.

I think that's a very dangerous notion because it leads us to a sort of what I believe to be a revisionist view of history -- the idea that U.S. power and influence in the world and the achievement of our goals and objectives in the international arena can be

achieved without significant military capability to back up those interests.

I think a careful reading of what transpired over the last 40 years leads one to the conclusion that while certainly there were a number of reasons why communism failed -- the fundamental flaws in the philosophy and the yearning for freedom in the human spirit on the part of those who lived behind the Iron Curtain for 40 some years -- the fact of the matter is that it was U.S. leadership and U.S. military force, collectively with our allies, that made it possible for us to erect that barrier against the spread of communism, that made it possible for us to deter the Soviet Union from ever using that enormous military capability that they acquired that was in fact a direct contributor to the successful outcome, that made it possible for democracy and freedom to flourish on this side of the Iron Curtain and ultimately held back the Soviet empire long enough so that its fundamental flaws and weaknesses would contribute to its own demise.

And as we think about the future -- as we contemplate where we're headed over the course of the next 10 or 20 or 30 years, it's very important for us to get right, if you will, our analysis of how it is we achieved the success that we all now are enjoying.

The second concern I have -- a wrong-headed notion, if you will, that I think has developed as a result of the end of the Cold War and that I see -- saw in evidence last night in the presidential debates -- is the extent to which it has almost become an accepted proposition that foreign policy, national security and defense doesn't matter any more. This year's presidential campaign, I find that if you ask the voters what's important, those issues are absolutely right smack on the bottom of the list of any poll you want to look at.

Last night at the presidential debate during the 90 minutes of questioning from a cross section of voters -- and I recall only one serious question about the U.S. role in the world in the foreign policy arena. Though pundits and commentators, and to some extent many of the candidates this year, for all offices are de-emphasizing foreign policy and national security concerns -- don't want to talk about it.

I think that's a dangerous proposition because I would advocate, if I might, for the sake of being a little provocative this afternoon, the proposition that the next four years may be far more challenging, far more difficult, the problems

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

[far more complex for our policy makers in the international arena than were the problems we've just come through for the last four years.]

I look at the Soviet Union and I see a former Soviet Union, a nation that is in transition, that is in the midst of a revolution, a revolution that began a relatively brief time ago. Perhaps you can date it from the coup attempt of last August or from the day last December when the Soviet Union ceased to exist. But it's a revolution in progress.

It's a great danger if we look at what we see in the former Soviet Union today and much as we welcome the change and much as we want to support and encourage and do everything we can to assist the forces of reform and democracy inside Russia and the other republics, and clearly it's very much in our interest, and much as we want them to succeed, we don't have any way of knowing at this point how that's going to sort out.

We do know that their economy is continuing to collapse. We do know there are serious problems of ethnic, potential ethnic and nationality conflicts. We know there are some 25 million ethnic Russians living outside the border of Russia. We know today there are conflicts in Moldova and Georgia and Armenia and Azerbaijan and Tajikistan. We know that whatever happens in the Soviet Union over the course of the next five or 10 years as they wrestle with the most significant political and economic issues that that nation's had to wrestle with perhaps in the 20th century, that all of that's going to get sorted out atop a stockpile of some 30,000 nuclear weapons.

And for us to assume that it's going to be a peaceful orderly progression of events that we do not -- are not going to be challenged from time to time to deal with the extraordinarily complex and difficult issues that may have a direct bearing on the vital interests of the United States or our key allies is a very dangerous assumption indeed.

[And for us to think that whoever's in charge in Washington in the next four or eight years is going to be able to take a pass on those kinds of concerns and not have to spend much time on foreign policy, I think is a serious misreading of the scope and scale of the forces that are work in the world that are going to have a direct bearing on the safety and security of the United States.]

The third proposition that I find of concern as a result of -- it's developed, I think, as a result of the end of the Cold War -- and it fits to some extent with the second one that I just mentioned -- this idea that somehow now we have to choose between being strong at home and being strong overseas -- the idea that we need to reallocate resources away from supporting our international role in the world -- our world leadership role that we've fulfilled since the end of World War II and put those resources on domestic problems so that we can deal with our problems here at home. It's time that we now change our priorities and shift away from an active day to day involvement in world affairs.

[I think that's a fallacious notion. I think it's a false choice. I think it's a proposition that won't stand up to any serious careful periodic analysis. I would argue that it's not possible for the United States to turn our back on the world. It's]

[not possible for us to develop a strong, healthy economy here at home and not have, as well, around the world, the kind of environment in which a society and economy based on values such as ours -- a belief in freedom and democracy and individual liberty and market economics -- can flourish.]

A world that is full of instability, where there are threats and challenges to a stable world order is not going to be one that's hospitable to the world's leading trading nation. That's us -- the United States of America. Our economic prosperity here at home depends directly upon our ability to do business on an international basis and anybody who thinks otherwise hasn't

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

taken a careful look at what the modern American economy's all about.

Well, then you say, well, let somebody else do it. We can afford, certainly now that the United States has borne this terrible burden during the Cold War, let somebody else bear the burden. As my friend, Al Gore said the other night in the vice presidential debates, let the Europeans do more, it's time they picked up a larger share of the burden.

Well, much as I respect our allies, and they are a vital part of the process, the notion that there is someone else out there other than the United States who can do it, again, doesn't stand up to analysis. Our German allies -- our great allies -- good friends, very important economically and politically and militarily to the United States, but they cannot operate military forces outside their borders for historic reasons and for domestic political reasons.

Our friends in Japan -- again, good allies, but they, too, have a similar problem. If you look to our friends in Britain, great allies, were always there when we need them, absolutely, totally reliable. But right now, today, we are in the midst of flying their peacekeeping forces from the U.K. to Yugoslavia because they don't have any strategic lift. Only the United States has that capability.

Our friends in France -- good allies -- occasionally a little friction there between the Americans and our friends in Paris -- but the fact of the matter is that our interests are very similar. We have a lot in common and when the chips are down we always work together. But when they get into trouble some place in Africa and want to send a battalion of troops to put down some unrest, we're the ones that provide the strategic lift to get them there.

There isn't any nation other than the United States that could have organized that tremendous coalition that we put together to stop Saddam Hussein in the Persian Gulf. There isn't any other nation that can send a half million men and women half way around the world and perform military tasks in one of the world's harshest environments using state of the art military technology and capabilities except the United States.

There isn't any other nation in the world that could have organized the Cold War coalition that successfully stood up to 40 years of intimidation and threat from the Soviet Union except the United States. And the notion now that there's someone out there who can step forward and fill the bill as we pull back and focus on our concerns here at home again simply doesn't stand up to any kind of careful analysis.

Another concern I have as I -- a fourth problem -- and then I'll get down close to the close here. The fourth concern I have -- what I see developing -- a trend, if you will, that has emerged as part of our concerns in the aftermath of the Cold War is this notion that we need to take the forces down faster and farther than we have proposed, that we can somehow much more dramatically move to harvest the so-called peace dividend, to ease the burden on the American taxpayer of the U.S. military budget.

Let me, before I counter that proposition, make certain everybody understands how dramatically we are already changing the size of the U.S. military as a result of programs that are already underway.

Right now, today, we have the smallest active duty force serving in 42 years. The last time we had an active duty force as small as it is today, Elvis Presley was a freshman in high school. Stan Musial was the National League batting champ that year. It was 1950, just before the Korean War.

General Motors made headlines a few months ago. They announced they were getting rid of 74,000 people over four years -- the world's largest corporation -- 74,000 over four years.

We're getting rid of 200,000 this year alone -- three times as many people in one-fourth the time. Between 1990 and 1995 I will have eliminated one million

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

jobs out of the Department of Defense -- half a million active duty, a quarter of a million reservists and a quarter of a million civilians. Right now the best estimate I can get is that as of the end of 1992, with decisions that have already been made -- this isn't perspective, these aren't cuts that are going to be taken sometime in the future -- cuts that have already been made. By the end of this year, the combined employment effect on the military, on the Department of Defense, and on the private sector is approximately 1.6 million people who are not employed at the end of this year that used to be employed and providing for the nation's security.

We're getting rid of 120 weapons systems and programs. That's how many programs I've canceled since I've become secretary, withdrawing from or closing down 800 bases and installations worldwide, getting rid of a third of the active divisions in the United States Army, 10 wings out of the Air Force, and dozens and dozens of battleships out of the United States Navy.

That's what's already being done. That's what's already programmed. By the mid 1990's, we'll be down to spending about 16 percent of the federal budget on defense -- just 16 percent. It was 27 percent in the mid 80's at the height of the Cold War and it was close to 60 percent back at the time of the Korean conflict.

Our gross national product, percentage of GNP that goes to defense, by the mid '90's will be down to about three and a half percent -- lowest level of spending as a percentage of GNP or percentage of the federal budget on defense since before Pearl Harbor. You've got to back to pre-1941 to find a time when we spent as small a percentage of our federal budget or GNP on defense as we'll be spending by the mid '90's under the program that's already on the books that we're advocating. But a great many people now are saying, well, that's not enough. We've got to cut farther. You've got to cut deeper. You've got to cut faster. Give us our peace dividend. We want it now.

The problem with that, of course is, that the danger here is that we will do what we have done every single time in this century when we've come off one of these periods of having significant military forces to achieve some important national objective. We'll overdo it.

I keep a portrait of George Marshall hanging on the wall behind my desk in the Pentagon. I keep Marshall there because I was always an admirer of the way he conducted himself as Army chief of staff in World War II. But he was also the third secretary of Defense. At the beginning of the Korean War in 1950 when Harry Truman got into trouble, he called Marshall back out of retirement and made him secretary of Defense. So he served as our third secretary of Defense after Forestal and then Louis Johnson.

The fascinating thing about Marshall is, of course, that when he became Army chief of staff in September of 1939, the same week that World War II started in Europe, the Army of the United States was 17th in the world. We ranked below Romania. We had four divisions, under strength divisions, and about 190,000 troops. Marshall, man of vision that he was, understood that the United States was eventually likely to be involved in that European conflict so he began in 1939 when he took over to rebuild the Army. And by the summer of 1941, six months before Pearl Harbor, he'd taken the Army up to 36 divisions from the four that he'd inherited and he had 1.6 million men in uniform in the Army by the summer of 1941.

But it was too late, because the forces that ultimately led to our involvement in World War II had already be set in motion and by the summer of 1941, 1.6 million men in the Army in 36 divisions wasn't enough to discourage our adversaries from undertaking the course of action that ultimately embroiled us in World War II.

And of course, then, after Pearl Harbor, we built the force to the largest its

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

ever been in the history of the republic -- some 12 million men and women in uniform, fought our way back across the Pacific and won a tremendous victory in Europe, and by the summer of 1945, the end of World War II, the United States stood absolutely unchallenged in the world in terms of our military capability and our leadership role and responsibilities -- unchallenged -- wasn't an enemy or an adversary out there, no one who could match us in terms of our capabilities.

And five years later -- June of 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea, a third rate military power nearly kicked us off the South Korean Peninsula. And George Marshall had to come back as Army chief of staff -- as secretary of Defense 11 years after he'd become Army chief of staff -- between 1939 and 1950. And in 1950 he encountered many of the same problems he'd fixed eleven years before. And in between we'd fielded the largest force in our history and won World War II.

So the thing I worry about now, as I hear all of this bold talk from some of my friends on Capitol Hill about cut deeper, cut faster, take it down farther, is that we will do exactly what we've done previously, which is undermine and destroy the quality and the capability of the U.S. forces that we need in order to guarantee our security in the future.

If I have something that wakes me up in the middle of the night in a cold sweat, it is exactly that concern. It's the fact that we probably won't know, until the next time we have to commit the force, whether or not we got it right. It's relatively easy to short-change those things in the defense budget that affect your readiness and your training and the quality of your force, your ability to pick up at a moment's notice and deploy halfway around the world and win major engagements against a tough adversary.

The things that are easiest to short-change are those items that don't have jobs connected with them back home in the district, the kinds of things that members of Congress get energized about. And my concern is, given the amount of time that it requires to build significant military forces, that we'll make a series of decisions in the early 1990s that will mean that five or ten or 15 years from now we will repeat the experience that we have every single time previously in this century.

Most people have no idea how long it takes to build (inaudible) military forces. They think I can turn them off today and go down tomorrow and buy some more, you know, like you buy cars or houses or anything else. But, of course, it doesn't work that way.

This last summer I commissioned an aircraft carrier, the George Washington. It's our latest nuclear aircraft carrier, CDN- 73, fantastic ship in its class, nuclear carrier. It would be in the fleet for 50 years, be refueled once. Took us nine years from the time Congress authorized it until it's ready to go to sea as an

asset that's ready for combat. Takes about 13 years to build a new kind of aircraft and get it into the inventory, 25 years to train an officer capable of commanding a modern army division in combat.

You can take the force down overnight, 15 minutes with a bad rollcall on the floor of the House or Senate, but it takes years and years to build it up. The force that we deployed to the gulf who performed so magnificently in Desert Storm was there because of decisions that were made 10, 15 and 20 years ago. And the decisions we're making now will shape the force 10, 15 and 20 years in the future.

Final point and then I'll be happy to stop and respond to some questions. We have an opportunity that very few generations of America are ever handed. As I look around the globe today I don't see any major adversaries for the United States. I don't see any nation that possesses enormous military capability

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

that wishes us ill. Our former adversaries are doing their level best to emulate us. As they tear down their old rotten, corrupt political system, they're looking to us for those principles that they want to use in building new ones. As their economies collapse and badly need replacement, they look to us for guidance and for those practices and principles and institutions that have made us the envy of the world in terms of our economic capability.

And we have the capacity, if we stay actively engaged in the world, if we retain our leadership role, if we preserve the military forces that are necessary as a foundation upon which that leadership role is based, we have it within our grasp to be able to shape the 21st century in ways that few generations can only dream of. We have the opportunity to create a world out there that is, in fact, hospitable to those values that are crucial to our society -- a belief in freedom and democracy and individual rights -- if we stay engaged, if we retain the kind of commitment that carried us through the Cold War. We can do it for less money than we've had to spend for the last 40 years. It's a bargain, if we have the wisdom and the courage to continue down that path and to learn the lessons that we ought to derive from that tremendous period that we've been through here over the last four years.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

We've got microphones in the back on both sides of the room and in the balcony up there. And I'll be happy to try to respond to questions, comments, except advice (laughter). I'm open to suggestions. Yes, sir?

Q Mr. Secretary, what can we do to prevent the loss of some of those 30,000 nuclear weapons to unstable governments?

SEC. CHENEY: The Russians to date have done a good job, I think, of maintaining control over the inventory of nuclear weapons themselves. They actually moved more rapidly than I thought they'd be able to in rounding up their tactical nuclear weapons from the outlying republics and consolidating those back inside Russia. They have retained centralized control over their strategic systems for the most part.

Now, of course, we're in this debate trying to implement START and to get Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Byelorussia to sign up as non-nuclear powers for the non-proliferation treaty and to develop the treaty language that'll let us implement the historic agreement President Bush reached with President Yeltsin in Washington this summer to go down to about somewhere between 3,000 and 3,500 nuclear warheads.

I guess the way I would describe it is so far, so good, in terms of the weapons themselves. But that's not -- it can't be the end of our concern. We do need to work with them, to help, wherever possible, with the dismantling and destruction of those systems. We have now had some discussions with them, it's been announced to the press, about the possibility of our purchasing highly enriched uranium, weapons-grade material that they no longer will need, that we would bring to the U.S. and use for our own purposes and to blend for commercial purposes.

We are supporting financially institutes in Kiev and Moscow to employ some of the weapons designers who have been actively involved in developing the systems over the years.

My greatest concern isn't so much with the weapons themselves as it is with the knowledge about how to build and designed those weapons, with the people who have developed the expertise over the years and who may find their services no longer needed inside the former Soviet Union and who are seeking employment elsewhere.

I would not want to predict what will happen in the future. I can't. I don't know. I do know that to date, they've done a good job with respect to

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

maintaining control over their inventory of weapons. A lot of that will be affected by future developments inside Russia, by whether or not there are conflicts between any of the republics that hold or have those weapons based on their soil. And of course, a lot of it will depend upon what happens with respect to the seepage of that kind of know-how and technology and capability outside the boundaries of the former Soviet Union to third parties.

One of the things we have to assume -- I don't intend this to apply just to nuclear weapons, but I'd cast it more broadly than that -- one of the things I think we have to assume from the standpoint of our own military planning is that one of the byproducts of the disintegration of the Soviet Union will be some spread of sophisticated knowledge about military systems and hardware and capabilities to other nations. It may be in the area of laser range-finders for tanks or sophisticated aircraft or precision-guided munitions or stealth capability. There are a lot of technologies that are relevant in terms of trying to upgrade and improve military forces, only some of which have to do with nuclear weapons, that we have to be concerned about in terms of our future needs and requirements. Yes, sir?

@ Mr. Secretary, at what point does America's appetite for illegal drugs constitute a threat to national security? And if we reach that point, what are the arguments for and against involving the military in the war against drugs? SEC. CHENEY: I think we've reached that point already. I think -- I made a decision early on during my tenure at the department, with the approval of the president, that this was a national security problem, not only in terms of what it does in the United States, but what it does to the supplier countries overseas.

When you talk to the president of Guatemala, he will tell you there is an alliance in his country between the narco traffickers, on the one hand, who provide arms and money, and the guerrilla insurgency on the other, that Guatemala's had to deal with for a long time. And they are mutually supportive, reinforcing, and they threaten the stability of that regime.

Here at home, in Washington, it seems to me now the number of deaths, murders in the district so far this year is up to over 330, more than twice as many as we had killed in action in the Gulf, and most of that's drug-related. And that's just one city. And of course, it's rife throughout the country.

It is a major national security problem, in my opinion. I think the military does have a role to play. We do not want to be a law enforcement agency. That's not our role, but we can do a lot to support law enforcement and we're doing it. We're spending several billion dollars a year trying to help in the interdicting the flow of narcotics into the country.

And of course, one of the great success stories in this area is what the Department of Defense and the U.S. military has done with respect to illegal drug use. It happened before I arrived, it didn't occur on my watch. But we have driven down drug usage in the military to very, very low levels. We did it by mandatory testing.

I get tested. Every once in a while, somebody shows up in the office, and says, Come on, Mr. Secretary, it's your turn. Everybody all the way down through the organization is subject to random testing. And that fact alone lets you identify those who've got a problem. We counsel them the first time around. The second time around they're history. We don't want anybody in the U.S. military who is abusing or using illegal narcotics.

Our society has not yet come to grips with the problem, being prepared to undertake that kind of very aggressive posture, obviously. I'm not advocating it here today. But I do think it's a problem of that scale and it is an appropriate role for the U.S. military to be actively involved in trying to support the efforts to interdict that flow of traffic into the country, to

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

help the producing nations train their forces so they can deal with the narco traffickers in Latin America, to interdict the traffic on the high seas and to support law enforcement at home. Yes?

Q Secretary Cheney, do you have plans now to take various organizational components of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, for example, research and development or test and evaluation, and combine these components into one large DOD organization? And if you have such plans, when will they be implemented?

SEC. CHENEY: There are a number of initiatives underway within the department we describe as the DMR, the Defense Management Review process, that was started in '89 that is leading to exactly those kind of activities. We're looking not only at the R&D area. We're looking at our maintenance depots. Each of the services maintained its own system of maintenance depots, many of which operate only at 45 or 50 percent of capacity. We're doing a lot with respect to our supply systems and consolidating those networks.

We've moved to the health area, for example, to get centralized financial accounting and control over the resources being spent by all the services in the health area.

So there are a number of areas like that we are moving on. But even whenever I depart, there'll still be plenty left to do by way of consolidating and improving management of the department in those regards.

Q (Microphone problem) -- this election campaign go by without a greater and more in-depth discussion of these foreign affairs and defense. And it hasn't come up significantly in the debates. And what can we do at this late stage in the campaign to make these issues more prominent on the scene for discussion?

SEC. CHENEY: I suppose if I had the answer to that question, I'd have Jim Baker's job instead of the one I've got. (Laughter.)

It's a problem because there is this mood in the country that says we don't want to hear about foreign policy and national security.

I find when I get out around the country that you can get people interested in it. If they stop and think about it, most of them will nod their heads and say, yes, by no means should we assume that everything's going to be sweetness and light here for the future.

But it's difficult, in the midst of economic problems and given the way the dynamics of the campaign have developed, to get any focus or attention on it at all. When we talk about it in the administration, it's almost as if we're accused of trying to change the subject. Don't talk to me about that, I want to know about the economy.

It's going to take someone other than those of us who've been involved in it for the last few years, I'm afraid, to get the focus of attention shifted.

Q I'm interested in an aspect of civilian technology that might have some bearing on military force levels, namely, the development which Bell Labs told me I could expect by 2010 of synthetic simultaneous translation. DARPA's chief contracting officer for Star Wars said, basically, cost is no object when you're talking about that because you could give everyone a phone with translation capability worldwide, and they'd all talk, talk instead of war, war. Would you give me some idea how important such developments could be to reduction of strife in the world?

SEC. CHENEY: Hmmm. (Laughter.)

Well, that's a difficult one. I would assume that enhancing communication between the world's peoples would help. But I'm not certain it would eliminate all the sources of conflict in the world. I mean, Yugoslavia's a case in point, where we've had people living side by side as neighbors and common communities for decades anyway, since the end of World War II, suddenly at one another's throat in a very violent, very bloody civil war. I'm not certain it would eliminate all the sources of conflict in the world. I'm not sure I'd want to

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

bet the farm on that proposition. Yes, sir?

Q Mr. Secretary, can you elaborate on the Defense Department's commitment in preserving the reserve component forces for use in domestic crisis, as we've seen in the Los Angeles riot, hurricane relief, and as was mentioned earlier, for the drug interdiction programs?

SEC. CHENEY: We do want to preserve a significant reserve component. It's a source of continuing debate within Congress and between us and Congress over how big it ought to be. I would describe the current debate as pitting the administration, the Department of Defense, against a majority in the Congress over how far down we can take the force.

At the heart of our philosophy, in terms of our strategy for reducing the defense budget this time around, has been the idea that we wanted to get smaller. We did not want to keep all the force structure out there. We didn't want to hollow out the force, we didn't want to keep all the divisions but short-change them in terms of equipment or short-change them in terms of training. We wanted

the units that were left to be the best possible units we could make them. So the overall guiding principle has been get smaller in order to maintain the quality of the force if we're going to have less money.

Unfortunately, that's been especially difficult where the reserve components and the National Guard are involved. We've recommended proportionate reductions in the National Guard based upon changes in their mission. Congress has resisted that consistently, have only given us a small part of our cut.

Let me give you just a quick example of the problem. If you look at the deployments we had in Europe, we had two full corps there over the last 10, 15 years, 5th corps and 7th corps. Seventh corps was made up of four divisions, two active divisions over there and two active divisions in the U.S. They are third armored, the eighth Mech, the ninth infantry at Ft. Lewis, Washington, the second armored down at Ft. Hood, Texas.

Altogether, the active component of 7th corps was 100,000 strong -- aviation units, artillery battalions and so forth. Backing up those 100,000 active duty personnel were 140,000 Guardsmen and reservists, units stationed here at home who would be called up in wartime and would have deployed to Europe, fallen in on the rest of 7th corps. And that whole corps, 240,000, would have then gone to war to stop a Soviet assault into Western Europe. That was the old scenario. Now, that active component of 100,000 men is gone, it's history. All four of those divisions have been deactivated. Last spring we closed down 7th corps headquarters. It is no more.

But I've still got the 140,000 Guardsmen and reservists backing it up, and they no longer have a mission. That wartime scenario in Europe's gone away. But Congress is giving me great difficulty in letting me shrink the active -- the reserve and Guard component as dramatically as we shrunk the active component. And the cost of that if we don't do it, if we're not able to take down the Guard and reserve as much as we want, the cost over five years is \$20 billion.

Now, what we have to do, it's a classic example, I think, of how we don't want to proceed. If we keep all our force structure, units that don't have a wartime mission anymore, keep them there because my friends in Congress don't like to shut down National Guard armories back home in the district, then we'll find ourselves spending money on forces that don't have a mission, and that's money that's not there to spend on the active duty force, on training, on research and development, on new weapons systems, on modernization of the force. It's a classic case of how we should not proceed.

So the debate in part, and it's captured especially in the Guard and reserve portion, is not only what the top line ought to be for defense, but within that top line, what do you keep and what do you get

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

rid of? And the key to maintaining the quality force, just like it would be if you were running a business that fell on hard times, is to get smaller in order to maintain the quality -- cut out the overhead, get rid of the redundancy and focus on what's crucial in terms of maintaining the quality of the force. Yes?

Q (name inaudible) I'd like to know, now the Soviet Union, that it's separated and it's the Soviet states, and there are more of separate states than a whole unified bargaining unit, how does the U.S. government plan to negotiate nuclear weapons reductions with the Soviet states?

SEC. CHENEY: This has been a complex problem for several reasons, partly because we negotiated the START treaty with the old Soviet Union, signed it with Gorbachev last summer, a year ago last summer, and of course, a few weeks later, there was the coup in Moscow and then the subsequent disintegration of the Soviet Union itself. So we've been involved in working out arrangements that go to the question of what is the successor state to the Soviet Union?

What we've done is deal not only with Russia as the successor state but also the other nuclear states -- Byelorussia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. They have all agreed to ratify START. They have all signed up for membership in the nonproliferation treaty as nonnuclear powers. That's something Jim Baker negotiated with them. And we're now in the process of implementing that. We've just ratified the START treaty ourselves in the Senate and we're working with and encouraging those successor states to the Soviet Union to get the treaty ratified as soon as possible.

Separate and apart from that is the issue of what happens to the residue of strategic weapons inside Russia itself -- what's been negotiated but not fully implemented, and you end up only with Russia having nuclear weapons. The other three states are nonnuclear states once they've fully implemented the START agreement, and the nonproliferation agreement.

Then the question is developing the treaty language, which we're now working on that will allow us to implement the Washington agreement of last summer that takes us down to some 3,000 to 3,500 strategic systems on both sides, and those negotiations are under way. Frank Wisner, undersecretary of State, was just over there on these negotiations and will continue to work it.

But I don't want to leave you with the impression that everything's a done deal. It's a complicated problem, in part because from time to time somebody in one of those non-Russian states will suggest that perhaps they'd like to keep or retain some nuclear weapons, although the official policy of all three of those states has been to give them up.

It's a problem in part because it's a very sensitive issue, among the Russians and Ukrainians especially, over who we deem to be the successor state to the Soviet Union. Ukrainians are very proud. They want equal treatment with the Russians. So it's been a difficult and a delicate diplomatic dance but so far I think we're on track. Yes, sir?

Q Secretary Cheney, you mentioned four or five principal reasons for leaving U.S. military forces by 1996 or so at levels at which they were at shortly after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the early 1980s. I have a number of problems with all of them, but I'd just like to focus on the two principal ones. First, I don't understand how present U.S. military assets are going to be of much help in coping with whatever problems result from continued fragmentation in the former Soviet Union.

I also cannot imagine that either you or your chief military advisers would be especially anxious to use U.S. forces to repel the westward thrust of a reconstituted Russia into Eastern Europe. I cannot imagine that.

I actively backed Desert Storm. But I sure wish that we had done a lot more since the early 1970s to reduce our reliance on Persian Gulf oil. Instead, from '85 to '89 we let that reliance increase fourfold. Had we done something in

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

those roughly 20 years, we might have been able to look at events in the Persian Gulf, at the very least, in a much more relaxed manner.

SEC. CHENEY: I guess I'm not sure what the question is. You want the rationale for why I think we need forces of the size we do?

Q Right.

SEC. CHENEY: Well, the way we got to the base force, we were looking at our worldwide commitments and taking into account the changed circumstances out there, we developed the force that we've recommended to the Congress.

The biggest cuts have come in the Army, for example, which has its active divisions cut by about a third, from 18 down to 12. And most of that has been with respect to the European contingent that were there for that Cold War scenario that I talked about earlier.

The force is coming down in Europe to about 150,000 by '95 because that's as fast as we can get it down there without doing severe violence to it. It's a very complex process of moving literally thousands of people a week, when you consider dependents and everybody else, back home.

I would not want to go any faster than that when we get down to the 150,000. The 150,000 is based upon our NATO commitments, our development within NATO, with the other heads of the NATO

government, consummated at the summit in Rome about a year ago for our new NATO strategy, in which we committed a full-up corps -- two divisions and a corps headquarters and the supporting elements to Europe. That's why we come up with the number of 150,000. That's a usable, viable force you can do something with. With respect to our total deployments overseas, they'll be fewer than they've been in the past, fewer than they were in 1980 at the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. I think a larger portion of our total force will be deployed here at home, but we also need to make certain we have the capacity to redeploy rapidly in a crisis. So we're investing money now in more sealift and in new strategic airlift, so that we can deploy in a hurry.

We want to retain some capability and presence in Europe because the presence of the United States is extremely reassuring to our allies. And it's not enough to simply do that on paper or to have symposia where we talk about how committed the United States is to Europe. That commitment to NATO and the thing that's made NATO unique is that it is a real, honest to goodness, go to war military force, composed of the forces contributed by all the member nations with an integrated military command that's capable of performing missions and that trains and exercises together. And NATO, I would argue, is going to be extremely important in the future as the anchor of stability, if you will, as we see developments unfold in Central and Eastern Europe.

Some of the staunchest advocates I find of NATO and of continued U.S. presence in Europe any place are the Czechs, the Hungarians, the Poles, and there are others, including some of those in the republics of the former Soviet Union who want the U.S. there as a stabilizing force and presence.

It doesn't mean you've got forces deployed inside the boundaries of the former Soviet Union. Obviously not. But it does mean we need to have good relationships with all those republics. Does mean that they want to become part of whatever security structure is developed and the foundation for that structure, I think, will be NATO. And the key to making NATO work is continued U.S. presence and involvement.

I think Europe is going to be much more stable, long term, prospects for the successful transition of those old communist regimes to purely functioning democracies, if the U.S. is an active part of that, and our military presence there is key to that.

So the idea that we'd want to go back to much lower levels I find unacceptable.

Yes --

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

Q Mr. Secretary, having a son in Air Force, he joined at the age of 18, hoping to make a career of it, and eight years now having been in the Air Force, he is very concerned about the cutbacks. How and who decides who is cut back? And how do we motivate the younger students and young boys and girls coming up to join the service?

SEC. CHENEY: Well, we first of all thank him for his service. It's probably the most difficult part of the job because, in fact, it's an all-volunteer force. There isn't anybody in uniform today who didn't voluntarily step up and say I want to be a soldier, sailor, airman and Marine. They all volunteered to serve and it is, I think, the highest quality force we've ever fielded. It is just a phenomenal group of young men and women. And my job is to tell half a million of them, three-quarters of a million of them if you include the reservists, that they're not needed any more.

Now, what we're trying to do in terms of making decisions about where we cut is to make certain we have a balanced force. That is, one way to get down fairly rapidly is just to stop recruiting. Don't take any new ones in. But that creates some problems way down the road. Then all of a sudden you end up four or five years hence, you've got a great big huge gap in your force, you don't have any privates and lower level enlisted personnel, you're got a whole bunch of senior sergeants and no troops. so we've got to cut all up and down the line.

We're getting rid of 25 percent of all the admirals and generals. They've got to come out, too. And we're cutting at each level in terms of seniority and grade and, of course, we focus, as well, on their MOSs, on their occupational specialties. And that's what's driving the basic reshaping of the force. It's being handled basically by each of the services.

We've tried to recognize we have an obligation to those who have served and may not have gotten 20 years in. We got authority from Congress last year to pay what's called a voluntary separation incentive, a financial package for people on their way out who've got more than six years of service but less than 20 years. They can take it as a lump sum when they leave or have it paid out over a period of years. And we're trying to ease the adjustment back to the private sector for them. But it is difficult and I won't deny that it's a tough problem to manage.

The biggest thing we can do for them is to make a decision and then live with it. Congress insists I submit a six-year budget, which I do every year, a six-year budget or updated long-range plan. They refuse to pass any more than a one-year authorization or appropriation bill. And each year that we go through this cycle, we can put together a plan that I've signed up to and General Powell and the other members of the Joint Chief services are on board, this is the force we think we need by '95 or '96, but Congress keeps coming back and they might sign off on it this year but next year they'll come back and take a piece of that or cut the budget or reduce the top line in the end strength.

If I had some certainty, some confidence that the parameters on the playing field out there were going to stay for a period of time, then I could say to young men and women who are in today, yes, I do need you, there will be a place for you for the next 20 years, assuming you continue to meet the standards, and that's the quickest way we can restore the overall morale and quality of the force.

As long as there's this drift and uncertainty about how big the force is going to be long term, then we'll continue to have people who've got questions such as yours. Last question.

Q Secretary Cheney, what in your opinion is the value to having a space-based asset as part of both a national ballistic missile defense and a theater

Federal News Service, OCTOBER 16, 1992

ballistic missile defense?

SEC. CHENEY: I'm sorry, I couldn't hear your question.

Q What's the value of having space-based assets as part of either a national or a theater ballistic missile defense?

SEC. CHENEY: One of our biggest problems and one of our most important military requirements that we've got to satisfy, looking to the future, is the ability to deal with the threat posed for our forces, our friends and allies overseas and perhaps ultimately the United States of ballistic missiles. It is our toughest challenge in the gulf. And our biggest loss in one single incident over there came when one of the Scud missiles hit a barracks in the rear area in Dhahran. Saddam's one chance at trying to change the strategic balance and break up the coalition were his missile attacks on Israel, as well as what he did with respect to Saudi Arabia. And the toughest military task for us was trying to find those Scud missiles and take them out.

Very crude technology. 1950s technology. Not very impressive. Not much of a guidance system. Conventional warhead. But it gave us a lot of trouble.

The next time we deploy the force in that kind of a setting, we may well be up against somebody who's got missiles with greater range, much greater accuracy, bigger, unconventional payloads. And so as I look down the road to that force that will be there for my successor two or three times removed, having some capacity to defend our forces against ballistic missiles is absolutely vital. So that's what SDI is all about. And it's been controversial, but it's vital that we continue to develop that capability, both theater missile defenses, and I think ultimately strategic defenses. And the value of space-based assets is that they're crucial in terms of giving you the kind of information you need with respect to space-based sensors to let you cue whatever interceptor you want to launch at an incoming missile.

Space-based assets are valuable, perhaps as interceptors in the launch phase for the enemy missile -- certainly in terms of

triggering our own systems, when we see a launch, and crucial in terms of letting us cue our interceptors so that we get them up as high as possible.

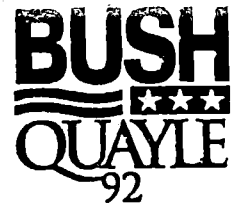
A Patriot was okay against a conventional scud warhead. But if those had been chemical or biological warheads, it wouldn't have done you a lot of good to either knock them off target or to blow them up a few thousand feet in the air. You want to get them as far out as you can, and the key to solving that problem ultimately will be those space-based assets. So it's a vital part of the system.

(Applause.)

END

BACKGROUND

Issues Office



September 4, 1992

CLINTON-GORE: MOVING OHIO WORKERS FROM THE ASSEMBLY LINE TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT LINE

President Bush has the right answers on the issues that matter most to Ohioans -- creating new economic growth, opening markets for Ohio products, and preserving opportunities for Ohio businesses to create jobs.

- o **Clinton's Plan to Raise Taxes:** No one with a lick of sense believes that the way to create jobs is to start out with a massive tax increase -- no one except Bill Clinton. Clinton will impose the **largest tax increase in American history** -- at least \$150 billion, not including payroll taxes. Three-fourths of those who will be hit by higher Clinton taxes will be job-creating small businesses.
- o **Clinton Tax Hikes will Cost Ohio Jobs:** Though Clinton says he will only tax the wealthy, the truth is, **he will tax everyone with a job**. Clinton's "play-or-pay" health plan will require a new 7%-9% payroll tax -- an \$80 billion tax that will cut the take-home pay of the average worker by \$1,700 a year. Clinton will also impose a 1.5% payroll tax to fund government-run worker retraining.
 - All told, Clinton's tax hikes on small businesses, combined with a radical increase in auto efficiency standards, a tax on foreign investment, and a slashing of defense spending, will cost 2.6 million jobs nationwide
- o **Clinton's Plan to Deep Six Ohio Defense Workers:** Clinton will slash defense spending by \$58 billion more than the President's careful reductions -- a move that will cost one million defense jobs nationwide, including more than 34,000 defense workers in Ohio.
- o **Clinton-Gore to American Auto Workers -- Drop Dead:** The Clinton-Gore proposals to drastically increase Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards -- to 40 mpg by the year 2000 -- would cripple the U.S. auto industry. Higher CAFE standards would prompt more American auto manufacturers to shift their large car production overseas, or to stop making such cars altogether. All told, the Clinton-Gore CAFE standard would put 300,000 U.S. jobs at risk, including 20,000 jobs at four auto plants in Ohio.
 - Still, Clinton's radical environmentalist running-mate, Al Gore, wants to go further than just increasing automobile fuel economy standards. In his recent book, Gore calls for a total elimination of the internal combustion engine and identifies the automobile as America's greatest national security threat.
- o **A Logical Approach to Cleaning the Air:** President Bush's Cash-for-Clunkers Program and other market-based clean air initiatives make more sense than job-costing government mandates: they encourage destruction of inefficient, polluting models and the purchase of more modern, less-polluting ones.

- o **Clinton's Plan to Tax Ohioans Right Out of Work:** Among Clinton's many tax schemes is a plan to tax foreign companies who invest in factories and workers in the U.S. Clinton's ill-conceived idea will jeopardize 4.5 million American jobs, including those of 150,000 Ohio workers employed by 600 foreign-owned companies.
 - At a time when foreign firms like BMW are making significant investments in the U.S., building new factories and creating new jobs, Clinton's tax will make it far less likely that others will follow their lead.
 - Clinton's blatantly protectionist tax on foreign investment would almost certainly cause foreign nations to retaliate against American companies abroad. It may also encourage them to retaliate against U.S. products. This puts at risk an additional 7 million jobs tied to foreign trade.

- o **Clinton-Gore -- Spinning Agriculture's Wheels:** Ohio farmers can expect little more than increased bureaucracy, higher taxes, less trade, and job-costing environmental regulations from Bill Clinton and Al Gore.
 - Clinton has flip-flopped for political expediency on wetlands, and now favors a broad definition of wetlands, which would jeopardize property rights and farm productivity. Gore naively questions the need for any agricultural pesticide use.
 - Clinton claims to support free trade in principle, but now refuses to say whether or not he will support the President's job-creating free trade agreement with Canada and Mexico. Should Clinton keep his promise to Big Labor to follow the lead of protectionists in Congress on NAFTA, he will imperil by risk of retaliation Ohio agricultural exports to Mexico (which have increased 430% since 1987). **That's bad news for Ohio's 78,000 farms.**

- o **President Bush Opening Export Markets Abroad:** U.S. agricultural exports currently support over one million jobs. With this in mind, President Bush continues to fight trade barriers that prevent American exporters from competing on a level playing field. The President's new Export Enhancement Program (EEP) will help level the playing field for American farmers, supporting nearly 100,000 U.S. jobs, and generating over \$10 billion in business activity for the U.S. economy. This initiative will help farmers sell over one billion bushels of wheat with a market value of \$3 billion.

- o **Facing Down the Gridlock Congress:** President Bush has fought for far-reaching legislation to reform the way government spends money, the way our schools teach our children, and the legal and health care systems. Still, the Gridlock Congress has been more interested in appeasing special interests than meeting the national interest. That's why the President's plan to empower every American to reduce the national debt with the **mere stroke of a pen** is so important: by checking a box on their tax returns, every American will be able to -- at once -- cut our Nation's debt and force the Congress to spend more wisely.

Date: 10/11/92 Time: 19:01

Bush's Underwear Nets \$325

PIQUA, Ohio (AP) Linda Roth just wanted to do her part to help President Bush's re-election campaign. So she paid \$325 Sunday to buy a pair of his signed underwear.

Bush donated the shorts as part of the Great Outdoor Underwear Festival which took place this weekend in this western Ohio city.

"Buying the underwear was a piece of history," said Ms. Roth. She called in her bid as she watched a local cable television channel's broadcast of an auction of items donated to the festival by celebrities.

She said she did it "to encourage people to vote for George Bush."

Her bid beat all others Sunday, including the \$200 which Ron Bell of Troy paid for a pair of underwear signed by the Democratic presidential ticket of Bill Clinton and Al Gore.

Red Skelton's undies went for \$230 and a pair signed by the cast of the television show "Home Front" went for \$200.

Baseball star Nolan Ryan declined to send underwear, but offered a signed baseball card that went for \$200.

The festival started in 1988 to promote the city and its heritage. In the early 1900s, Piqua had eight knitting mills that produced lingerie, men's shorts and other underwear. One of the mills remains in operation.

Mayor Lucy Fess said more than 10,000 people attended the festival, with attendance hurt slightly because of rain. She estimated that about half of those attending were from out of town.

"It gives the city a chance to share its friendliness, its heritage and its culture with the outside world," she said. "This is a laid-back festival. It's just fun."

Karen Murphy of Caldwell, Idaho, was in town to visit her sister.

"The underwear festival is an idea whose time has come, considering what Madonna has done for underwear," she said. "This provides another outlook."

She said she never bought any underwear in Piqua.

"In Idaho, underwear remains firmly inside, for clothing," she said.

AP-NY-10-11-92 1901EDT

Kids to Go to Polls on Election Day

DAYTON, Ohio (AP) It's late in the day, but Cynthia Kilby has the undivided attention of her class. Nearly every hand is in the air as the teacher talks presidential politics with her pupils.

Interest is high because come Election Day the second-graders will go to the polls and face some big decisions, such as who they want as president of the United States.

The youngsters at Louise Troy Elementary School are among nearly 100,000 students in Montgomery County who will be allowed to cast ballots Nov. 3 at actual polling precincts. They will choose among the real candidates on the ballots.

"Will the kids' votes count?" asked 7-year-old Trevor Johnson. No. But they will be counted and the results will be publicized, replied Ms. Kilby. That drew a "Yeh" from her young pupil.

Dayton is among communities in 11 states taking part in Kids Voting USA.

Marilyn Evans, president and executive director of the Tempe, Ariz.-based group, said 1.3 million students, 38,000 teachers and 25,000 poll volunteers nationwide are involved this year.

She hopes the program creates a new generation of skilled and enthusiastic voters and increases voter turnout among adults.

Under the program, students in kindergarten through 12th grade are taught about elections, ballots, decision-making, campaign ads and politics in general. Some pupils are asked to research the candidates and give a report to their classes.

"We don't care about how a child votes. All we care about is they acquire the skills for getting the information and making the decisions," said Ms. Evans.

Kids Voting, supported by corporations and private foundations, provides schools with the teaching materials. This year's effort will cost about \$2 million.

In Ohio, children under 14 years of age must be accompanied to the polling place by a person who is at least 18. Those 14 and older can go by themselves.

High school students are given ballots much like the real ones. Those for the younger pupils are scaled down, with only a few of the candidates and issues listed. For kindergartners, the candidates' pictures are shown.

Jim Sullivan of the Montgomery County Board of Elections said voting by the children will be handled separately by six volunteers in each precinct so that it doesn't interfere with the real voting.

"I think anything that helps turn out the vote is great," he said.

Carla Cantrell, a teacher at San Marcos Elementary School in Chandler, Ariz., has been involved in the program for four years, teaching second- and third-graders.

"I believe we're certainly creating a much higher awareness in this generation of voters to come," she said. "They're going to know more about the voting process, more about electing officials than I knew when I got out of high school."

The program appears to be a hit among students.

"I would say that most of them really look forward to it," Ms. Cantrell said. "It's something that's very different."

Craig Reinerman, professor of sociology at the University of California-Santa Cruz, said low voter turnout stems from young people deciding at an early age that politics doesn't matter.

"Trying to socialize young people that politics matters, in a very non-partisan way, is a real important step," said Reinerman,

Kids Voting began after three Arizona businessmen on a fishing trip to Costa Rica discovered that the Central American country frequently had voter turnouts exceeding 90 percent. Some credited a program in which students were taught about democracy and accompanied their parents to the polls.

The U.S. project began in 1987 in four Arizona cities. Voter turnout increased 3 percent in those cities in the 1988 election. In 1990, when 95 percent of Arizona's school districts participated, there was a 3 percent increase in turnout statewide.

"We had about 30,000 adults that were dragged to the polls by those kids," said Ms. Evans.

In addition to Dayton, participating in the program this year are communities in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina, South Dakota and Tennessee.

Ms. Evans said private groups in Africa, Central America and the Eastern bloc have expressed interest in the program.

If it changes voter turnout, the program could play an interesting role in Montgomery County, since both Democrats and Republicans consider it one of five bellwether counties in the nation they must win or come close to winning for the presidency.

Eugene Branstool, chairman of the Ohio Democratic Party, said the program probably will increase voter turnout in the long run. He also said Democrats could benefit if there is a higher turnout in this election.

"The old rule is with higher voter turnouts, it favors Democrats," said Branstool.

Bob Bennett, chairman of the Ohio Republican Party, said the program is important to teach young people the importance of participating in elections.

But he said he doubts it will increase voter turnout in Montgomery County this year, since voting historically is higher anyway for presidential elections. He said a higher turnout probably would benefit Republicans and Democrats equally.

Ohio Secretary of State Bob Taft said if the program succeeds in Montgomery County he will try to expand it statewide for the 1994 election.

Seven-year-old Amanda Houchins of Louis Troy Elementary School would want it that way.

"Everybody should be able to have a chance to vote," she said.

AP-NY-10-18-92 2320EDT

Date: 10/16/92 Time: 17:27

President Approves National Park For Dayton, With Reservations

WASHINGTON (AP) President Bush on Friday signed a bill creating the Aviation Heritage National Historic Park in Dayton, Ohio, the hometown of Orville and Wilbur Wright.

Bush issued a statement praising the Wrights as "two of our most distinguished Americans," said he said he had reservations about the law.

Bush complained that Congress cut the National Park Service's administrative account, and said the park service didn't want to add another Wright Brothers site to the park system.

"I question the wisdom of establishing new units of the National Park System that fail to meet the criteria established by the National Park Service when the Congress is not providing the existing system with adequate funding," according to a statement released by the White House.

The park's backers Reps. Tony Hall, D-Ohio; David Hobson, R-Ohio; Sens. John Glenn and Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio secured \$50,000 in this year's budget for the commission that would set up the park.

The new law is intended to help Dayton cash in on the Wright Brothers' invention by luring tourists to see the buildings where the Wrights worked.

The park also would include a building that housed the Wrights' printing business; the prairie where they figured out how to make a plane turn; and the home of the brothers' business partner, black poet Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Adding the park to the national system could eventually cost more than \$3 million. The Ohio lawmakers had a hard sell among colleagues who questioned adding a new park when there isn't enough money to maintain existing ones.

Backers estimate that after all the start-up costs are paid, the park would cost taxpayers about \$720,000 a year.

The Wright Brothers already have a memorial at Kitty Hawk, N.C., where they successfully tested their craft.

Dayton lost another Wright Brothers attraction to Greenfield Village in Michigan, a private museum where one of the original Wright bicycle shops was moved.

U.S. District Judge Walter H. Rice, who heads Dayton's 2003 Fund Committee, and other community leaders came up with a proposal for a local-federal partnership to share operating and maintenance costs.

They worked with Hall's staff to write the legislation and perfect it after congressional experts found problems.

And the new national park may smooth over some hard feelings Dayton loyalists feel toward Kitty Hawk and Greenfield Village.

The park will "promote Dayton as the real birthplace of aviation," Hall said Friday.

AP-NY-10-16-92 1727EDT

Date: 10/10/92 Time: 00:39

Bush Criticizes Clinton as Indecisive, Soft on Criminals

CINCINNATI (AP) President Bush traveled Ohio to criticize Democratic challenger Bill Clinton as a liberal easy on criminals and as a man who cannot make up his mind.

Bush accepted the re-election endorsement of the national Fraternal Order of Police when he visited the state FOP meeting Friday at a Clermont County hotel, 15 miles east of Cincinnati.

He flew afterward to Columbus for a fund-raiser at the suburban home of Leslie Wexner, founder of The Limited clothing store group.

Bush said he was fighting for an agenda that included reducing the deficit and reducing taxes by cutting federal spending. He said he also seeks a mandate for congressional term limits.

Earlier Friday, Democrats in Cincinnati assembled 30 Ohio prosecutors, sheriffs and deputies, and representatives of two other national police associations, to show their support for Clinton.

Bob Scully, president of the National Association of Police Organizations, and Bill Dunn, field representative for the International Union of Police Associations, said their groups have endorsed Clinton.

Dewey Stokes, a Columbus police officer who is president of the 240,000-member national FOP, praised Bush as an experienced administrator receptive to law enforcement concerns.

"These are critical times, and proven leadership is imperative," Stokes said. "It is no time to experiment."

Bush denounce Clinton as "a real tax-and-spend liberal, a coddle-the-criminal man."

Bush told the FOP that he backs a federal death penalty for convicted killers of police officers.

Speaking in Columbus, the president said Clinton is indecisive.

"The man likes to take both sides on every issue, and he's the reason we're having three debates," Bush said. "One is so Governor Clinton can state his positions, and the other two are so he can change his mind."

The first presidential debate will be Sunday in St. Louis.

Bush said he supports Supreme Court justices who favor the rights of victims, not criminal suspects. The FOP crowd booed when Bush mentioned New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, who Clinton has suggested as a possible Democratic nominee to the Supreme Court.

Ohio Attorney General Lee Fisher, co-chairman of Clinton's Ohio campaign, told reporters that Clinton supports the death penalty, backs a plan to put an additional 100,000 police officers on the nation's streets and supports increased penalties for repeat offenders.

"Our intent today is not to criticize the FOP," Fisher said. "Our intent is to say that the vast majority of law enforcement in America ... stands squarely behind Governor Clinton."

The Clinton campaign said it paid for radio commercials Friday to criticize Bush as being soft on crime.

The Bush campaign distributed a statement saying that anti-crime policies of Bush and former President Ronald Reagan had helped increase federal convictions 63 percent from 1980 through 1990.

AP-NY-10-10-92 0038EDT

Date: 10/13/92 Time: 19:23

The Cincinnati Post Endorses Bush

CINCINNATI (AP) The Cincinnati Post has endorsed President Bush, calling him a seasoned and internationally respected leader. The Post, in an editorial Monday, said it supported Bush even though his domestic policy during his first term lacked focus and resolve.

''Even so, this election is not a referendum on the past, as some are claiming,'' the Post said. ''It is a choice between alternative policies and terms to steer the first full presidential term of the post-Cold War age.

''Unwilling to turn both White House and Congress over to big-government Democrats at this historic juncture and hoping that Bush has learned from his mistakes we believe his re-election in November will serve the country best.''

The Post praised Bush's plan to stimulate investment through tax breaks, regulatory restraint and tort reform. It called his proposal to slow the growth of entitlements preferable to the Democrats' plan.

''Though hardly infallible, Bush has lived his commitment to family and country,'' the endorsement said. ''If his recent beating in public opinion has taught him to hold fast to his rediscovered principles of limited government, he can perform more than presentably in a second term.

''In that belief, this newspaper heartily endorses George Bush.''

AP-NY-10-13-92 1923EDT

Date: 10/12/92 Time: 23:17

Willoughby Paper Backs Bush

WILLOUGHBY, Ohio (AP) The News-Herald has endorsed President Bush, calling him a man of proven leadership and vision.

The newspaper, in its endorsement Sunday, acknowledged that the nation faces economic difficulties and noted that Bush has said he made a mistake when he approved a tax increase.

``Nevertheless, voters must remember some basic facts about their government: no president can enact a tax hike by himself. It must be initiated and adopted by Congress,'' the newspaper said.

``Bush signed the tax hike only after exacting a pledge from congressional leaders to use some of the revenue raised to reduce the deficit a promise that has long since been abandoned in the continuing sea of red ink,'' the newspaper said.

The newspaper was critical of Democratic candidate Bill Clinton and independent Ross Perot for suggesting deep cuts in the defense budget.

``The fact of the matter is that the world remains a dangerous place,'' the newspaper said.

AP-NY-10-12-92 2317EDT

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Houston Chronicle Publishing Company
The Houston Chronicle

March 1, 1992, Sunday, 2 STAR Edition

SECTION: A; Pg. 27

LENGTH: 912 words

HEADLINE: Peace casts shadow over Ohio town as tank orders dry up

BYLINE: JOSEPH ALBRIGHT; Cox News Service

DATELINE: LIMA, Ohio

BODY:

LIMA, Ohio -- Inside the Army's only remaining tank factory, a \$ 15.45-an-hour welder is working on one of the last 300 tanks the Bush administration says the U.S. military will need this century.

Sparks cascade over 2-inch-thick steel armor as the embryonic hulls inch down the assembly line, slowly taking on fuel tanks, turrets and cannon before emerging as the finest war mobiles the world has ever seen.

To visit the Abrams M1-A1 tank factory is to glimpse the waning majesty of America's military-industrial base.

Here is a modern, automated factory with a team of 2,000 expert welders, machinists, engineers and other workers. It is so specialized and so valuable to national defense that even if it closes, it will not be dismantled, but rather mothballed in case it is needed.

Now that the Cold War threat has subsided, the plant and its 90,000 neighbors in and around Lima face a dismal set of choices: General Dynamics, which operates the factory for the Army, must sell thousands of the world's best tanks to foreign customers.

So far, the Egyptians have ordered 555 and the Saudis 465. That will keep the plant alive until 1995. Meanwhile, General Dynamics is pursuing more orders from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Canada and the United Arab Emirates.

Or, someone must successfully lobby Congress to buy tanks the Pentagon says it doesn't need. Last year, Congress added \$ 313 million to the administration budget, but Defense Secretary Dick Cheney has seemed adamant against spending it just to preserve the industrial base.

Or, sometime in the mid-1990s, the Pentagon will close the factory, store the machinery in Cosmoline, and forget about Lima.

It will be four months before Abrams Tank No. 7,856 -- now just starting to take shape on the assembly line -- will complete its test drive and be turned over to the Army.

It will be identical to the 1,904 top-of-the-line M1-A1 tanks that the U.S. Army used to storm into Iraq and Kuwait one year ago, along with 120

The Houston Chronicle, March 1, 1992

older-model M1 Abrams used by a few rear-guard Army units.

During the Persian Gulf War, the M1-A1 proved so durable that not one was destroyed by Iraqi fire, according to a recent U.S. General Accounting Office report. In one case, an Iraqi shell lodged harmlessly in the armor of an M1-A1, and in another case a shell bounced off.

Tank No. 7,856 probably never will be used by the military.

By 1995, the slimmed-down Army and Marines will need only 4,700 tanks for all active armored units and all wartime emergency reserve depots, according to Army spokesman Maj. Peter Keating.

Even so, the Pentagon is committed to buying 8,113 Abrams tanks before the last U.S. order runs out in late 1993. By 1995, that will mean the military will own 3,000 more Abrams tanks than the active forces need. There will be enough left over to put almost all Reserve and National Guard units in M1 Abrams tanks.

Daily, the 90,000 people in and around Lima are gnawed by the prospect that their most lucrative employer -- with a payroll approaching \$ 90 million a year -- may have only a few years to live before the Army locks the gates and leaves only a few guards on the payroll.

"To tell you the truth, Lima is going to the devil," worries Mary Barton, 71, a lifelong neighbor of the factory who watched it sprout from the corn fields in May 1941 as the nation mobilized before World War II. "I am afraid that the only thing that can get our town going again is a war, God forbid." Jerry Moore, 54, of nearby Harrod, Ohio, says, "My boy got laid off at the tank plant last year. Now he's trying to get a job at Rudolph Foods making pork rinds. They start you there at \$ 5 an hour, but you can't live off \$ 5 an hour these days." The Army owns the plant and all its tools, overseeing the 393-acre premises like a mini-Army base. The Army contracts the tank-building work inside the fence to General Dynamics' Land Systems Division.

Once before, in the post-Korean War demobilization, the Army mothballed the Lima plant and left it empty from 1959 to 1976.

Harold Gerton, 43, the Army civilian deputy plant manager, remembers what it was like when the Army decided in 1976 to reopen after the Army got the go-ahead to replace the old Patton tank with the Abrams.

"There was some rust, but nothing serious," Gerton recalls.

"The machines were in pretty good shape." All the same, he said, it took four years from the Army's announcement until the first Abrams was finished.

Layoffs and retirements have dropped the tank plant's work force from 2,500 to 2,000 over the past 18 months. Everyone thinks more layoffs are coming, says Bob Mitchem, 48, a plant machinist and recording secretary of the plant's United Auto Workers chapter.

"People pick up the slightest rumor and they come running to the union office and say I heard this, I heard that," Mitchem said. "It's hell in there all the time -- it's not just the union people, it's everybody." At the

The Houston Chronicle, March 1, 1992

municipal hall in downtown Lima, Mayor David J. Berger remains an optimist. He thinks Washington may eventually buy the idea of funding a low level of tank-building to keep the factory available for a future emergency. At the same time, he is pushing plans to open a 130-acre industrial park in August to attract new factories.

"We are not waiting around until this current downturn is over," he said. "We will be ready to go as soon as this economy starts to move again."

GRAPHIC: Photo: This February 1991 photo shows a column of Abrams M1-A1 tanks from the 3rd Armored Division moving across the Saudi desert; Associated Press file