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[Johnny] Isakson for Governor 10/10/90 [OA 6896]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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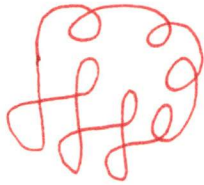
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

988-0522

Jay Morgan

404-257-9090

Anne McMahon
Comm Dir.



Box 2274

6065 Roswell Rd.

Atl, GA 30328

973-0303 - Dianne

252-3667 Joyce



Sullivan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: DAVID DEMAREST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY *cc*

RE: ISAKSON ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The acknowledgements for tonight's remarks should read:

- Thank you, Johnny;
- Diane ((Mrs. Isakson));
- the Isakson family;
- Bill Bennett;
- Paul Coverdell;
- Alec Pointevint;
- Mack Mattingly;
- Fred Cooper;
- Joe Rogers;
- [Ms.] Saye Sutton;
- Jack Guy;
- Lee Greenwood;

The following people are not on the stage and have been removed from the previous acknowledgements:

- John Robson;
- Ann and John Parker;
- Charlie Ackerman.

- FL Staff # fax: (404)
- GA Staff fax: 988-0903

Faxed to Tina

10-10-90
12 noon

ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR \ WAVERLY STOFFER, ATLANTA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1990 \ 6:30 P.M.

Bill Bennett

THANK YOU, JOHNNY. ^{*Diane*} THE ISAKSON FAMILY; ALEC
POITEVINT, FRED COOPER, [Ms.] SAYE SUTTON; JOE ROGERS,
PAUL COVERDELL, ^{*yes*} [JOHN ROBSON], ^{*Dep. Treas*} MACK MATTINGLY; ^{*[don't rec.]*} ANN AND
JOHN PARKER, ^{*(not on stage)*} CHARLIE ACKERMAN, JACK GUY; LEE GREENWOOD.

THANK YOU FOR THAT WARM WELCOME. [[REALLY, IT'S
NOT OFTEN I BRING A CROWD TO ITS FEET LIKE THIS. \\ \\
WELL, I KNOW YOU'VE ALL BEEN STANDING FOR A WHILE -- SO
I'LL BE BRIEF.

- 2 -

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE IN ATLANTA -- PROUD HOME OF
THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES. I HEAR THEY'RE ALREADY
PLANNING ALL THE NEW FACILITIES. THE STADIUMS, THE
POOLS, THE TRACKS, THE HORSESHOE PITS... \\ \\

THE OTHER DAY IN THE ROSE GARDEN, I HAD A CHANCE TO
CONGRATULATE MY FRIEND MAYNARD JACKSON, AND BILLY PAYNE
FOR THEIR WORK, AND FOR ALL THE VOLUNTEER EFFORTS THAT
BROUGHT THE GAMES TO ATLANTA. IT'S GOING TO BE A GREAT
OLYMPIC GAMES.

- 3 -

OF COURSE, YOU'RE NO STRANGER TO GREAT SPECTACLES. THERE'S THE SUPERBOWL, COMING IN 1994. AND YOU REMEMBER THE SUMMER OF 1988 -- ATLANTA WAS WITNESS TO SOME AMAZING FEATS OF RHETORICAL GYMNASTICS. \\\ YES, THEY KEPT ASKING, "WHERE'S GEORGE?" WELL, I'M HERE. \\\]]

AND I'VE COME TO THE CAPITAL OF THE NEW SOUTH -- THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL CITY -- WITH A MESSAGE FOR THE STATUS QUO.

- 4 -

GEORGIA HAS POTENTIAL UNREALIZED -- DREAMS, YET UNFULFILLED. THIS STATE STANDS AT THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW ERA, BRIGHT WITH POSSIBILITY. BUT YOU UNDERSTAND THAT GEORGIA WON'T GET THERE ON OLD IDEAS.

IT'S TIME FOR NEW LEADERSHIP. SO I'M HERE TO LEND MY WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT TO THE MAN WHO CAN LEAD GEORGIA TOWARD A BRILLIANT FUTURE -- JOHNNY ISAKSON.

\\\

JOHNNY'S BEEN BEEN CALLED "MR. COBB COUNTY." THE JAYCEES CALL HIM "OUTSTANDING." HIS FELLOW LEGISLATORS CALL HIM "EFFECTIVE AND FAIR." WELL, COME THE SIXTH OF NOVEMBER, THERE'S JUST ONE MORE THING I'D LIKE TO CALL JOHNNY ISAKSON. GOVERNOR \ \ OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

\ \ \

JOHNNY HAS CALLED FOR A "NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR GEORGIA'S FUTURE." HE WANTS TO MAKE GEORGIA'S GOVERNMENT OPEN TO ALL CITIZENS.

HE'S SAID IT'S TIME TO "UNSHACKLE THE LIMITATIONS OF ONE PARTY RULE."

THERE MAY BE SOME IN THE OTHER PARTY WHO THINK THEY'VE GOT A LOCK ON THE GEORGIA ELECTORATE. WE SAY -- YOU MAY BE IN FOR A SURPRISE.

THE WORLD IS CHANGING. WHO WOULD'VE THOUGHT THE SOVIETS WOULD MOVE TO A MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM? WELL, COME NOVEMBER, I THINK WE'RE GOING TO SEE THE REBIRTH OF TWO-PARTY POLITICS HERE IN GEORGIA. \ \ \

- 7 -

THERE MAY BE SOME WHO TAKE GEORGIA'S VOTE FOR GRANTED -- WHO THINK PEOPLE WILL SETTLE FOR THE POLICIES OF THE PAST. WE KNOW THOSE POLICIES HAVEN'T WORKED -- AND THAT THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA ARE READY FOR LEADERSHIP THEY CAN TRUST. LEADERSHIP THAT USES ITS HEAD, FEELS WITH ITS HEART, AND EXTENDS AN OFFERED HAND.

GEORGIA IS READY FOR JOHNNY ISAKSON. \\\

- 8 -

YOU KNOW, THIS MAN HAS DEVOTED HIMSELF TO THE GOVERNOR'S RACE AS A "CANDIDATE FOR THE CHILDREN." BECAUSE HE UNDERSTANDS THAT THE FUTURE BEGINS AND ENDS WITH OUR KIDS -- THEIR EDUCATION, THEIR SAFETY, THEIR FUTURE. SO HE'S COMITTED TO REAL SCHOOL REFORM -- BEGINNING WITH THE CLASSROOM, NOT THE BUREAUCRACY. AND BECAUSE NO KID CAN BE SAFE, AS LONG AS DRUG DEALERS WANDER THE STREETS PEDDLING POISON, JOHNNY ISAKSON HAS ALREADY WRITTEN TOUGHER STATE LAWS FOR THESE MERCHANTS OF DEATH.

AS GOVERNOR, HE WANTS TO ENLIST EVERY PUBLIC INSTITUTION, BUSINESS, SCHOOL AND CAMPUS IN THE WAR ON DRUGS.

FOR ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA, JOHNNY ISAKSON UNDERSTANDS THE IMPORTANCE OF PARTNERSHIPS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH. HE'S BUILT THEM HIMSELF, IN BUSINESS -- AND HE KNOWS HOW TO BRING NEW BUSINESS TO GEORGIA.

JOHNNY ISAKSON ALSO KNOWS HOW TO KEEP GOVERNMENT SPENDING UNDER CONTROL, UNLIKE HIS LIBERAL OPPONENT.

FOR OVER A DECADE, HE'S FOUGHT FOR CHANGES THAT WOULD HAVE PREVENTED GEORGIA'S FISCAL PROBLEMS. AND HE'S STILL ASKING, WITH GOOD REASON, HOW A STATE GOVERNMENT COULD RUN OUT OF MONEY A YEAR AFTER THE LARGEST TAX INCREASE IN STATE HISTORY.

HE MAY NEVER GET AN ANSWER -- BUT HE KNOWS HOW TO MAKE SURE IT NEVER HAPPENS AGAIN. THAT'S BY GETTING AT THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM -- BY REFORMING THE PROCESS.

THAT'S WHAT WE'RE WORKING FOR, AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL -- AND BELIEVE ME, IT ISN'T EASY. RIGHT NOW, THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS IS LIKE A HUGE RUBE GOLDBERG MACHINE, OUT OF CONTROL -- PRODUCING NOISE, SMOKE, HEAT, AND NO LIGHT. SUCKING UP MORE AND MORE TAX DOLLARS ON ONE END -- AND CHURNING THEM INTO SPENDING PROGRAMS WITHOUT END.

new,
but OK
per CW
10-9-96
7:30 pm

FRANKLY, IF WE HAD MORE REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS, WE WOULDN'T BE IN THIS MESS. BUT FOR EIGHT LONG MONTHS WE'VE WRESTLED TO GET THIS DEFICIT DOWN. FOR EIGHT LONG MONTHS, I'VE NEGOTIATED IN GOOD FAITH. I PUT IT ALL ON THE TABLE -- EVEN TAXES -- AND I TOOK THE HEAT. I PUSHED HARD FOR THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT -- NOT BECAUSE IT WAS THE BEST PLAN EVER -- BUT BECAUSE IT WAS THE BEST PLAN POSSIBLE.

OK per
DMS
language

- 13 -

*OK per
Dan's
language*

AND I WILL CONTINUE TO PRESS HARD FOR A BUDGET THAT FULFILLS THE SPIRIT OF THAT BIPARTISAN PLAN -- AND PROVES TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ONCE AND FOR ALL THAT WE CAN DEAL WITH THIS DEFICIT.

WE'VE HAD A FEW DAYS NOW FOR THE SMOKE TO CLEAR.

- 14 -

NOW IT'S TIME TO MOVE FORWARD -- IT'S TIME FOR CONGRESS TO PUT TOGETHER A BUDGET PACKAGE THAT DELIVERS A FULL \$500 BILLION DOLLARS IN DEFICIT REDUCTION OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS: THE SINGLE LARGEST DEFICIT REDUCTION PROGRAM IN HISTORY.

AND I CALL ON THE CONGRESS TO ENSURE THAT THE BUDGET MEETS FOUR CRUCIAL TESTS. IT MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET SUMMIT AGREEMENT -- WITH FULL AND FAIR OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL VOICES TO BE HEARD, REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT ALIKE.

IT MUST INCLUDE PRO-GROWTH INCENTIVES, TO CREATE NEW JOBS AND KEEP THIS ECONOMY MOVING. \\ THE SPENDING CUTS WE AGREE ON MUST BE FULLY ENFORCEABLE -- WITH THE SIGNIFICANT BUDGET PROCESS REFORMS HAMMERED OUT IN THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT. AND FINALLY, THE BUDGET MUST DELIVER REAL SPENDING CUTS -- WITH REAL SAVINGS -- BECAUSE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE FED UP WITH THE RUBE GOLDBERG BUDGET MACHINE.

*of per
DWS
language*

THE TEST COMES NINE DAYS FROM NOW: THIS BUDGET BILL MUST BE PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 19. I'M CONFIDENT CONGRESS CAN COMPLETE ITS VITAL WORK -- AND PASS A SOUND BUDGET THAT PUTS THIS NATION ON THE PATH TO LONG-TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH.

HERE IN GEORGIA, YOU'RE ALSO APPROACHING A DEADLINE -- A REFERENDUM ON THE KIND OF LEADERSHIP YOU WANT IN THE COMING DECADE.

- 17 -

SO THIS RACE FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP SHOULD RIGHTLY BE UNDERSTOOD AS A CHOICE -- BETWEEN WHAT HAS BEEN, AND WHAT SHOULD BE.

WELL, WE KNOW HOW BRIGHT GEORGIA'S FUTURE CAN BE. AND IF A JOURNEY OF A THOUSAND MILES BEGINS WITH A SINGLE STEP, GEORGIA'S JOURNEY TOWARD THE FUTURE BEGINS WITH A SINGLE VOTE. EVERY VOTE IS GOING TO COUNT THIS FALL -- SO LET ME ASK ALL OF YOU -- DO ALL YOU CAN TO GET PEOPLE TO THE POLLS.

- 18 -

AND, FINALLY -- MAKE SURE THOSE VOTES DELIVER A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR GEORGIA. MAKE SURE THEY'RE VOTES FOR JOHNNY ISAKSON, FOR GOVERNOR.

THANK YOU ALL. AND GOD BLESS THE GREAT STATE OF GEORGIA.

#

11/16/80
Budget
inserts

The GOP is gaining ground -- on a steady march to majority status. And yet in many states, Democratic Legislatures can erase -- quite literally -- whatever gains we make at the ballot box. For the sake of fairness -- and for the future of this Party -- we've got to stop the masters of gerrymander. // In a number of key states -- Republican Governors may well be our last line of defense. /// So tonight, I call on all of you in this room to redouble your efforts -- and make 1990 the year that marks a milestone on the road to a Republican majority. ///

We do it by making sure that G-O-P spells Growth // Opportunity // and Prosperity -- for all Americans. // That's an issue where Washington does play a large role -- and every state feels the impact. That's why I want to speak for a moment about the work that remains to be done over the next 10 days to reach final agreement on the federal budget. ///

I'll be candid. There's no doubt at all in my mind that with Republicans in control on Capitol Hill -- there would be a different story to tell tonight. // But the fact the Democrats control the Congress is all the more reason for Republicans to fight every inch of the way to make this the best budget possible. ///

Pressures caused by the deficit problem have been building for years. This year, they reached the boiling point. For eight long months we've wrestled with this problem. For eight long months, I've negotiated in good faith -- because I knew the American people didn't send me here to play politics: they sent

me here to govern. // I put it all on the table -- even taxes -
- and I took the heat. // I pushed hard for the bipartisan
budget agreement -- not because it was the best plan ever -- but
because it was the best plan possible. And I will continue now
to press hard for a budget that fulfills the spirit of that
bipartisan plan -- and proves to the American people once and for
all that we can deal with this deficit. //

We've had a few days now to clear the air -- time enough for
some members of Congress to float their own alternatives and
learn for themselves that no one has a package that's 100%
acceptable to everyone. ///

Now it's time to move forward -- to put together a budget
package that delivers a full \$500 billion dollars in deficit
reduction over the next five years: the single largest deficit
reduction program in history.

As the Congress works to fill in the details of this
framework agreement, let me make clear that the package must meet
these criteria:

** It must be consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Summit
Agreement -- and it must be produced on a bipartisan basis, with
full and fair opportunities for all voices to be heard,
Republican and Democrat alike. //

** The budget must include pro-growth incentives, to create new
jobs and keep this economy moving. //

** It must deliver real savings. We can't trick the deficit
into disappearing. The American people are sick and tired of

smoke and mirrors. Congress must now rise to the occasion -- and make the hard choices that bring real reductions. ///

** The budget cuts we agree on must be fully enforceable -- and the budget I sign must include the significant budget process reforms hammered out in the bipartisan budget agreement. //

This year, the American people have watched with growing frustration as this process drags on and on. It hasn't been pretty. The American people have every right to expect more from their elected representatives. Let's not let them down: If this is the best "the system" can do -- then it's time to build a better budget system. //

The test comes ten days from now: This budget bill must be passed by both Houses no later than October 19. And let me make clear to Congress just how serious I am about this deadline. Last Friday night, with no budget agreement in sight, I vetoed the CR -- the Continuing Resolution -- to keep the government from shutting down. I did it to keep the pressure on. I'm convinced that without that veto, Congressmen would have headed home for the Columbus Day parades -- and left this deficit problem sitting on their desks. //

Instead, they stayed in session, and moved the process forward. // I'm confident Congress can complete its vital work -- and pass a sound budget that puts this nation on the path to long-term economic growth. ///

Ending this budget impasse is imperative -- and not just for the sake of the American economy. It's especially important,

Staffed 10-4-90, 6⁴⁰ p.m

Factcheck Copy

(Lange/Cawley)
October 4, 1990
5:20 p.m.
[GEORGIA.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RECEPTION, ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR
WAVERLY STOUFFER, ATLANTA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1990
6:30 P.M.

Thank you, JOHNNY. The Isakson family; Joe Rogers, Paul Coverdell, John Robson, Mack Mattingly...

Anne

Thank you for that warm welcome. [[Really, it's not often I bring a crowd to its feet like this. \\ Well, I know you've all been standing for a while -- so I'll be very brief.

It's a pleasure to be in Atlanta -- proud home of the 1996 Olympic Games. I hear they're already planning all the new facilities. The stadiums, the pools, the tracks, the horseshoe pits... \\

Of course, you're no stranger to great spectacles. There's the Superbowl, coming in 1994. And you remember the summer of 1988 -- Atlanta was witness to some amazing feats of rhetorical gymnastics. \\]]

Well, today I've come to the capital of the New South -- this Great International City -- with a message for the status quo. Georgia has potential unrealized -- dreams, yet unfulfilled. This state stands at the threshold of a new era, bright with possibility. But you understand that Georgia won't get there on old ideas.

It's time for new leadership. So I'm here to lend my wholehearted support to the man who can lead Georgia toward a brilliant future -- Johnny Isakson. \\

USA Today
9-20-90
PIA

Johnny's been been called "Mr. Cobb County." The Jaycees call him "outstanding." His fellow legislators call him "effective and fair." Well, come the Sixth of November, there just one more thing I'd like to call Johnny Isakson. Governor \\ of the state of Georgia. \\\

Bo's

Johnny has called for a "New Partnership for Georgia's Future." He wants to make Georgia government open to all citizens. He's said it's time to "unshackle the limitations of one party rule."

campaign lit pkg.
-12-90 remarks
by Isakson

There may be some in the other party who think they've got a lock on the Georgia electorate. We say -- you may be in for a surprise.

campaign brochure, p 2

The world is changing. Who would've thought the Soviets would move to a multi-party system? Well, come November, I think we're going to see the rebirth of two-party politics here in Georgia. \\\

There may be some who take Georgia's vote for granted -- who think people will settle for the policies of the past. We know those policies haven't worked -- and that the people of Georgia are ready for leadership they can trust. Leadership that uses its head, feels with its heart, and extends an offered hand.

Georgia is ready for Johnny Isakson. \\\

You know, this man has devoted himself to the governor's race as a "candidate for the children." Because he understands that the future begins and ends with our kids -- their education,

Isakson remarks
7-17-90

their safety, their future. So he's comitted to real school reform -- beginning with the classroom, not the bureaucracy.

And because no kid can be safe, as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison, Johnny Isakson has already written tougher state laws for these merchants of death. As governor, he wants to enlist every public institution, business, school and campus in the war on drugs.

For all of the people of Georgia, Johnny Isakson understands the importance of partnerships for economic growth. He's built them himself, in business -- and he knows how to bring new business to Georgia.

Finally, Johnny Isakson knows how to keep government spending under control. For over a decade, he's fought for changes that would have prevented Georgia's fiscal problems. And he's still asking, with good reason, how a state government could run out of money a year after the largest tax increase in state history.

He may never get an answer -- but he knows how to make sure it never happens again. That's by getting at the root of the problem -- by reforming the process.

That's what we're working for, at the federal level.

[BUDGET INSERT]

campaign lit
pkg, p. 1

campaign lit
pkg, p. 1

campaign
noting, p. 3

campaign lit, p. 2

Pac Rim mission

campaign lit
pkg, p. 5

The Augusta
Chronicle
8-22-90
The Daily News
8-23-90

OK

This race for the governorship of Georgia should rightly be understood as a choice -- between what has been, and what should be.

*so the quote
beginning*

Well, we know how bright Georgia's future can be. And if a journey of a thousand miles **beginns** with a single step, Georgia's journey toward the future begins with a single vote. **A vote for Johnny Isakson, for Governor.**

Thank you all. And God bless the great state of Georgia.

#

(Lange/Cawley)
October 2, 1990
7:00 p.m.
[GEORGIA.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RECEPTION, ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR
WAVERLY STOUFFER, ATLANTA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1990
6:30 P.M.

Thank you, _____. [ackn.] Thank you for that warm
welcome. [[Really, it's not often I bring a crowd to its feet
like this. \\ Well, I know you've all been standing for a while --
so I'll be very brief.

It's a pleasure to be in Atlanta -- proud home of the 1996
Olympic Games. I hear they're already planning all the new
facilities. The stadiums, the pools, the tracks, the
horseshoe pits... \\

Of course, you're no stranger to great spectacles. There's
the Superbowl, coming in 1994. And you remember the summer of
1988 -- Atlanta was witness to some amazing feats of rhetorical
gymnastics. \\ I missed it. "Jake and the Fatman" was on.]]

Today, I've come to the capital of the New South -- this
Great International City -- with a message for the status quo.
Georgia has potential unrealized -- dreams, yet unfulfilled. ^{It} She
stands at the threshold of a new era, bright with possibility.
But you understand that Georgia won't get there on old ideas.

It's time for new leadership. So I'm here to lend my whole-
hearted support to the man who can lead Georgia toward a
brilliant future -- **Johnny Isakson.** \\

Johnny's been been called "Mr. Cobb County." The Jaycees call him "outstanding." His fellow legislators call him "effective and fair." Well, come the Sixth of November, there just one more thing I'd like to call Johnny Isakson. Governor \\ of the state of Georgia. \\\

Johnny has called for a "New Partnership for Georgia's Future." He wants to make Georgia government open to all citizens. He's said it's time to "unshackle the limitations of one party rule."

There may be some in the other party who think they've got a lock on the Georgia electorate. We say -- you may be in for a surprise.

The world is changing. Who would've thought the Soviets would move to a multi-party system? ^{Well come November} We think it's time the state of Georgia did. \\\

There may be some who take Georgia's vote for granted -- who think people will settle for the policies of the past. We know those policies haven't worked -- and that the people of Georgia are ready for leadership they can **trust**. Leadership that uses its head, feels with its heart, and extends an offered hand. **Georgia is ready for Johnny Isakson.** \\\

You know, this man has devoted himself to the governor's race as a "candidate for the children." Because he understands that the future begins and ends with our kids -- their education,

their safety, their future. So he's comitted to real school reform -- beginning with the classroom, not the bureaucracy. And because no kid can be safe, as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison, Johnny Isakson has already written tougher state laws for these merchants of death. As governor, he wants to enlist every public institution, business, school and campus in the war on drugs.

For all of the people of Georgia, Johnny Isakson understands the importance of partnerships for economic growth. He's built them himself, in business -- and he knows how to bring new business to Georgia.

Finally, Johnny Isakson knows how to keep government spending under control. For over a decade, he's fought for changes that would have prevented Georgia's fiscal problems. And he's still asking, with good reason, how a state government could run out of money a year after the largest tax increase in state history.

He may never get an answer -- but he knows how to make sure it never happens again. That's by getting at the root of the problem -- ~~not by re-taxing the people, but by reforming the~~ process.

That's what we're working for at the federal level.

[BUDGET INSERT]

This race for the governorship of Georgia should rightly be understood as a choice -- between what has been, and what should be.

Well, we know how bright Georgia's future can be. If a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, Georgia's journey toward the future begins with a single vote. **A vote for Johnny Isakson, for Governor.**

Thank you all. And God bless the great state of Georgia.

#

October 2, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Carolyn Cawley and Mark ~~DeVries~~ ^{Lange}

FROM: Wendy Gale

RE: Community Support Projects in Georgia for Soldiers

Contact: Rich McDowel, Speechwriter
Fort Benning (Columbus)
(404) 545-3512

1. Georgia Tech donated 100 tickets to relatives of soldiers and to soldiers about to be deployed to Saudi Arabia for an already heavily-booked football game against N.C. State.
2. Some soldiers(?) or local students were recording a Leigh Greenwood song (Glad to be an American Soldier) (?). When they realized Leigh G. would be Grand Marshall in a local County parade, he agreed to record it with them.
3. Sandy Casey, wife of a retired veteran, is making and selling red white and blue pins for \$1.50 and turning the profits over to the soldiers' food locker. With Bea Cameron she also designed a Desert Shield t-shirt which is being printed and sold at a local post.
4. Friedman's Jewel donated 600 guardian angel pins and has promised 400 more to be worn for good luck for the soldiers.
5. Nationally Montgomery Wards has \$2.5 mill. worth of TV's and VCR's to sent to Saudi Arabia where the USO has set up tents for the soldiers. Locally Montgomery Ward set up a video studeo for the servicemen and women's families to record messages to their soldiers. The soldiers can respond via the USO tent facilities.
6. The story of the soldier handing over her 7 week old baby* is that of a Georgia women. (The one that got so much press coverage).

* to serve in Saudi Arabia

family in her church who are hostages

~~P-51A~~ PL
August 21, 1990

President Bush
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush:

My husband and I would like to let you know that we are in support of your actions in the Persian Gulf. We feel that we must stand behind our allies when called upon by them. We know that asking our military to ready for possible war has been a difficult one. We also feel that the hostages having been placed at strategic locations may not be able to be saved if we go to war. This has happened in all wars from the beginning of time.

My husband is a disabled vet from Viet Nam and he told me that he never wanted to see war again for our country because the price is too high; but we have to stand up for our beliefs and those of our allies. When we sign our name on the dotted line going into the military we have to face the fact that our country may call us to war.

I have not only sent a husband of 21 days to war I have also sent a father off to war at the age of 16 when they went to fight in Viet Nam; I know the sorrow of saying good bye and the fear of a visit from the military to tell me they were wounded or killed. I feel as a military wife that it was my duty to support my husband and father when they were gone. I also tried to live as normal a life as possible and keeping my marriage and the relationship with my father via the US Postal System.

We have been hearing the press put you down for staying on your vacation through this; we feel that you can handle these problems from any location. We feel you can get a lot of thinking while you play golf and fish as well as let off some steam from the difficult decisions your are called upon to make.

We have a family from our church who are four (4) of the Americans being held; they have two (2) small children with them one (1) a six month old infant with health problems. We also have members from our church with the forces in the Persian Gulf as well as a nephew who is a new father and it is also difficult to think that any of these friends and family may not come back we pray that they all do.

Mr. President as a show of support we have red, white, and blue ribbons on our mail boxes, gate to our property and streamers flying on our cars. We want you to know that we will stand firmly behind you in all of yours programs. We keep you, your family in our prayers as well as our country and her allies. May God guide and keep you, Sir.

Most respectfully yours,

Hanette M L Bates

Robert A Bates

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Bates

RT 4 Box 1D6

Greens Cut Plantation

Waynesboro, GA 30830

Support / ⁱⁿ ME

Aug. 27, 1990

P. 514 /

Dear President & Mrs. Bush,

We wanted to write and let you know that we support your decision concerning Saudi Arabia, even if it comes to war.

On Aug. 22nd, we received a letter from our youngest son from Saudi Arabia. In his letter he said "and Dad was right, this is what I signed up for." You see, from the time he was 3 he has played soldier, he had 4 years of NJPOTC, and went into the Army at the age of 17.

On Aug. 23rd he celebrated his 20th birthday in a foreign country.

As his parents, we worry about his health and safety, but we know if war does break out,

JOHN & JANIS COURTNEY
MARIETTA, GA

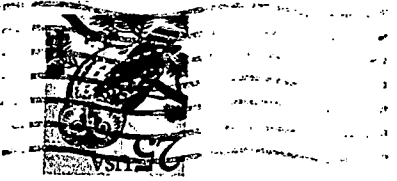
nd even if it doesn't, he could
be hurt or even killed; we
will have the satisfaction of
knowing that he is and/or
was doing what he believes in,
the defense of our freedom and
the freedom of our great country.
This freedom sometimes means
defending the freedom & safety
of other countries.

Our son PFC Randall R. Custney
of the 82nd Airborne Div is a
proud and dedicated soldier and
we are very proud of him.

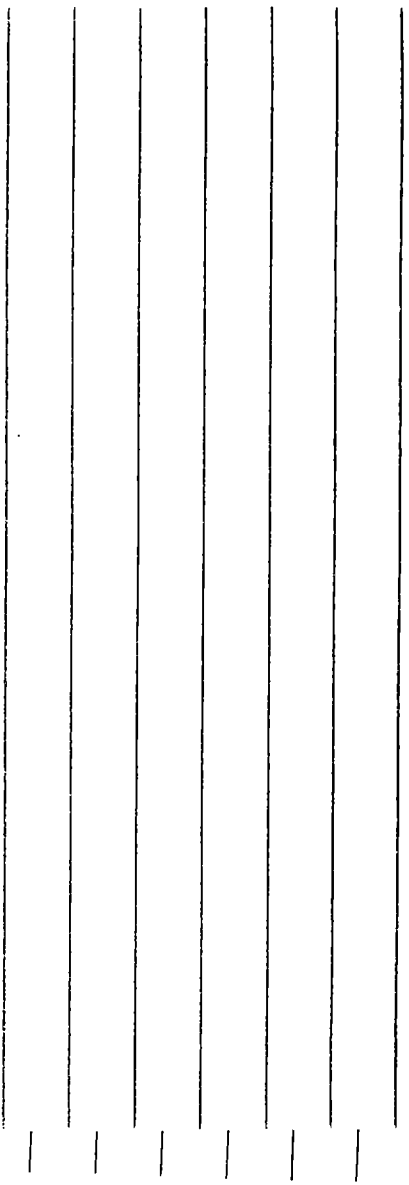
We hope you and Mrs. Bush
both get to actually read this
because we wanted you both
to know our son's belief and
that we support you in your
efforts.

Sincerely,
John & Janis Custney

President and Mrs. Bush
The White House
Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.
30500



Mr. + Mrs. John A. Bushroy
953 Kerkor St.
Minnetonka, Minn. 55040



"They opened the door a crack, and I stepped right through."

GRANDMOTHER: From family to fatigues



Marlene Karas/Staff

Sgt. 1st Class Emily Stevens (left) talks with Sgt. 1st Class Judy Hill at Fort McPherson. Ser-

geant Stevens is a computer specialist attached to the 3rd U.S. Army headquarters.

CALLED TO DUTY: 52-year-old Emily Stevens, who entered the Army reserves at the oldest age allowable, is headed for the Middle East.

By Gary Hendricks
Staff writer

Grandmothers are usually thought of as the ones who stay home and watch the young ones head for distant shores.

But Friday night, Sgt. 1st Class Emily Stevens, a 52-year-old reservist and grandmother to 13 was to have boarded a 747 airliner in Savannah and headed for Saudi Arabia, her husband Richard Stevens said.

A retired master sergeant, Mr. Stevens said that after all his years in the service, he would be prepared for the moment. He bid her farewell at Fort McPherson before she boarded a bus to Savannah.

"I had to let go [of my emotions], to be honest with you, and it hit me again when I got home," he said.



Frank Niemeir/Staff

Sergeant Stevens spends time with a few family members. She's been explaining what might happen if she is called to action.

Since early this week, the sergeant-grandmother has been telling her brood of grandchildren — six of her own, five more from a second marriage and two via adoptions — that her country has need of her.

Sergeant Stevens is an administration and computer specialist attached to the 3rd U.S. Army headquarters, which has transferred from

Fort McPherson in Atlanta to Saudi Arabia and taken command of all Army troops in the Persian Gulf.

How do you tell a 4-year-old, or a 15-year-old for that matter, you are going into a possible combat zone?

"You say: 'Granny has been wearing the uniform and her country needs her,'

Gunman of killing to get

By Sandra McIntosh
Staff writer

A grocery store worker fired into a crowded parking lot was convicted Friday of killing a 10-year-old Terrell Weaver and shooting three other children.

Glen Weems, 39, showed emotion as the Fulton County Superior Court jury convicted him of murder and three counts of aggravated assault for the Nov. 1989, killing of Terrell and wounding of his two cousins and 10, and a 16-year-old neighbor.

Several of Weems's sisters who were in the audience, cried quietly as the verdict was read but none of the family would comment afterward.

"I'm pleased," said Assistant District Attorney Kather Monahan. "I think the jury they had to avenge the victim."

Paul L. Howard Jr., Weems' attorney, said he felt the convicted Weems because the victim was a child.

"It's hard to blame the jury because I think they got to

Atlantans a on best beh

By Bert Roughton Jr.
Staff writer

In Tokyo, Atlantans should be seen when needed but not heard — unless asked.

Great pains are being taken to make sure the 360 or so Atlantans going to Tokyo for the Olympics vote this month don't do anything that would sink the bid.

The Atlanta contingent includes 58 teenagers, more than half the City Council, past and present mayors and government officials and the brass of virtually every major corporation in town. They will converge on Tokyo around Sept. 14, four days before the International Olympic Committee (IOC) selects the host city for 1996 Games.

During those four days, they will be considerable presences and watching.

The Atlanta Organizing Committee (AOC) has delicately but firmly told them to dress nicely, stay clear of IOC members, be aware of rumors and watch for, shudder, the media.

"Remember, IOC members and press can be anywhere," Atlantans are warned in the h

Duty: U.S. enlists aid of a grandma

► Continued from B1

and then they go boo-hoo," Sergeant Stevens said.

At age 35, just 17 years ago, Emily, as she likes to be called, fulfilled a life-long dream of joining the Army.

"I came up as a little girl during World War II," she said. "I wanted to be an Army nurse then but instead at the end of high school, I got married."

Raising a family, four children and six grandchildren, postponed her military dream.

After marrying Mr. Stevens, picking up three stepchildren and five more grandkids (plus the adoptions), she made a decision.

She took the last chance and entered the Army reserves at the oldest age allowable.

"They opened the door a crack, and I stepped right through," Sergeant Stevens said. "I had waited almost all my life to do it and I had to do it right then."

Sergeant Stevens was on active duty at Fort McPherson when the Iraqi army rolled into Kuwait, setting off the current crisis.

"It's mixed up; I'm not overjoyed at the prospect," Sergeant Stevens said.

As she awaited the go order, Sergeant Stevens had been meeting with her family, going out to eat, letting them know this is what "the Army has been paying me to do."

"Lots of tears, sure. They say, 'They're not taking my mama, not my mama'" she summed up the reaction of her children and grandchildren.

"My son, Rick Porter, was saying that they could take him, but I said you're not trained. But today, he is resolved that his mom is going," she said.

The heat, the possibility of chemical warfare, even the prospect of a rear echelon unit getting overrun, are all possibilities Sergeant Stevens said she is prepared to face.

And her husband, wounded in the 1968 Tet Offensive in Vietnam and eventually totally disabled because of crushed vertebrae from an explosion, said he would like to go with her.

"If I were younger, I would go. I'm 59 years old, though," he said.

Teens: To be

Thomas M. Callaway, ex-commissioner, retired auto dealer

Mr. Thomas M. Callaway Jr. of Atlanta, a retired Decatur automobile dealer and former DeKalb County commissioner, died Thursday at Emory University Hospital. He was 82.

He had been ill with pneumonia, a family member said.

The funeral will be at 2 p.m. today at Patterson's Spring Hill Funeral Home with burial at Westview Cemetery.

Mr. Callaway founded Callaway Motors in Decatur, an Oldsmobile dealership, in 1953 and operated the business until his retirement in 1978.

Thomas Merrill Callaway Jr.

was born Feb. 27, 1908, in Pensacola, Fla., the son of the Rev. T.M. Callaway and Mamie Crowe Callaway.

He graduated from Mercer University and did graduate work at the University of Georgia and Emory University. He was superintendent of the Putnam County schools for five years.

In 1934, Mr. Callaway became a science teacher and basketball coach at North Fulton High School in Atlanta. During World War II, he was a Navy supply officer.

After the war, he was a car dealer six years in Gadsden, Ala., and then moved to Atlanta and opened an auto dealership in Decatur.

Mr. Callaway was elected to the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners in 1962, serving for 14 years, and was a former president of the Georgia Board of Commissioners. One Callaway Square and the Callaway Building in Decatur were named for him in recognition of his service to DeKalb County.

Mr. Callaway was a member of the Emory University Board of Visitors, a director of the Citizens and Southern Bank, and former president of the Decatur Hospital. He was a member of the Cathedral of St. Philip, Atlanta Athletic Club, Decatur Executive Club, Commerce Club, and Capital City Club.

Surviving are two daughters, Dorothy C. Ehik and Lucie Coffie of Atlanta; a brother, Clayton Callaway of Atlanta; and three grandchildren.

Mr. William E. Burney Jr. Former store manager

Mr. William E. Burney Jr. of Mableton, former manager of Mableton Wholesale, died



Callaway

OBITUARIES

Mr. W. Wright Warr Sr. Retired auto service owner

Mr. W. Wright Warr Sr. of East Point, retired owner and operator of Warr Auto Service, died of an apparent heart attack Wednesday at South Fulton Medical Center. He was 73.

The funeral will be at 11 a.m. today at A.C. Hemperley and Sons Funeral Home with burial at Holly Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Warr was a native of Ray City and was a Navy veteran of World War II.

Surviving are his wife, Edith Dubose Warr; four sons, W.W. Warr Jr. of Orlando, Fla., Van Warr of Fayetteville, Ronnie Warr of Newnan, and Richard Warr of Riverdale; a daughter, Kay W. Whalen of Kennesaw; two brothers, Roy Warr of Union City and Hubert Warr of Nashville; three sisters, Sally Vaughan of Ray City, Lowell Bostick of Lakeland, Fla., and Annie Mae Farr of Macon; 14 grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Carolyn T. Jarrell Retired teacher

Mrs. Carolyn P. Jarrell of Atlanta, a retired elementary school teacher, died Thursday at Emory University Hospital. She was 80.

She had been ill with pneumonia.

The funeral will be at 11 a.m. today at A.S. Turner and Sons Funeral Home, and burial will be at 3 p.m. at Park Hill Cemetery in Columbus.

She was a native of Meriwether County, Ga., and was the widow of Dr. A.P. Jarrell. She taught first grade at Medlock Elementary in DeKalb County.

Surviving are two daughters, Marianne Jarrell and Carolyn Jarrell of Atlanta; a brother, Ben H. Parham Jr. of Talbotton; a sister, Dorothy Roberts of Columbus; and a stepbrother, Harry Jackson of Columbus.

Mrs. Evelyn C. Cain Former Lockheed employee

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Mrs. Evelyn C. Cain of Fort Lauderdale, who worked at the Bell bomber plant in Marietta, Ga., during World War II and later for Lockheed-Georgia Co., died of congestive heart failure Monday at her home. She was 74.

The body was cremated. She was a native of Roanoke, Va., and was the widow of Emory Hudson Cain Sr.

Surviving are two sons, Emory H. Cain Jr. of Coconut Creek, Fla., and Michael S. Cain of Catonsville, Md.; two daughters, Evelyn C. Cain and Patricia Anne West of Fort Lauderdale; a brother, Joseph Carter Jr. of Fayetteville, Ga.; two sisters, Lil-

Mr. Walter I. Phillips 72, retired regional director of NLRB

Mr. Walter C. Phillips of Atlanta, retired regional director of the National Labor Board (NLRB), died Wednesday from a stroke at St. Joseph's Hospital. He had suffered from the stroke since 1986, a family member said.

The funeral will be today at Patterson's Spring Hill Funeral Home with burial at 4 p.m. at Mt. Zion Baptist Church cemetery, near Swainsboro.

Mr. Phillips worked for NLRB from 1951 to 1975, serving as assistant regional director of the Atlanta office. He was in private business from 1975 until he died in 1986.

Walter Cooper was born March 1, 1908, in Troup County, Ga. He was a member of the Henry Walter Phillips Gun Club.

Mr. Phillips received a bachelor's degree and a law degree from the University of Alabama. He did graduate work at the University of Virginia Law School.

During World War II, he was a damage control officer on the aircraft carrier USS Yorktown in the Pacific theater.

He was a member of the Alabama American and Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Phillips was a member of the Executive Board in the Federal Recruiting Commission.

Surviving are his wife, Martha Johnson Phillips; three daughters, Sharon J. Phillips of Lawrenceville; three sons, John W. Phillips of Columbus and Roy Phillips of Alabama; two sisters, Ursula Lanett and Sara Lanett of Columbus; and two grandchildren.

Mr. Samuel W. Phillips Retired investment banker

Mr. Samuel W. Phillips of Atlanta, a retired investment banker, died of cancer at his home. He was 79.

The memorial service will be at 3:30 p.m. Sunday at the Episcopal Church. He will be cremated.

Mr. Preston, a member of the Birmingham, Ala., was a veteran of World War II who served in the Army. He was a partner in the firm of Wyatt, Neal and Associates and was past president of the Georgia Security Dealers Association. Surviving are

Grant/Dooley
Draft two
September 28, 1990
A:Olympic

**BRIEF REMARKS: OLYMPIC CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1990
~~TIME?~~ 2:00 P.M.**

((Acknowledgements))

((Unfortunately, I can't stay long. I'm late for an important meeting in the West Wing this afternoon -- between Millie and her literary agent. \\ \\))

((Millie wants me to take notes. \\ \\))

It's an honor to be here today, to celebrate the selection of the host city for the 1996 Summer Olympics: "The Next Great International City," Atlanta, Georgia. \\

Nearly a century ago, in April of 1896, the King of Greece opened the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, a revival of the ancient games held in honor of the Greek god Zeus. ((They tell me the first Olympic champion listed in the records was a cook, a man named Coroebus of Elis, the winning sprinter in 776 B.C. Good cook, but I hear his cream sauce was, well, \\ a little run-ny. \\))

The architect of the modern Olympic games was a Frenchman, Baron Coubertin [coo-BURR-tan], who envisioned a new era in international sports. "Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers into other lands," he wrote. "That is the true free trade of the future; and the day it is introduced into Europe, the cause of peace will have received a new and strong ally."

As we approach the 100th anniversary of the first modern Olympics, we still dream of an open and peaceful world -- open to the free trade of ideas, the free movement of peoples. And as the games approach, we look forward to the free competition of athletes from the nations of the world, under the Olympic motto, ^{by White} "Faster -- Higher -- Stronger."

Those three words might as well have been the motto for the city of Atlanta -- where the Old South has become the New South, with Atlantans leading the way. And they'll continue to lead the way, because the Olympics will bring \$3.5 billion into Georgia's economy in the next six years, and create nearly 84,000 new jobs. That's not just good news for Atlanta, that's good news for all of America. \\\

When Mayor Jackson heard the news, he said, "I feel like an exclamation point has just been placed on the life of our city. We won't let the world down." And I'm sure Atlanta won't. \\\

This great city has already made history, as the cradle of the American civil rights movement, home to Martin Luther King Jr., Whitney Young and Maynard Jackson. The 1996 Games will give Atlanta the chance to make new history.

You know, "Whizzer" White, the Heisman trophy winner for Colorado University now serving on the Supreme Court, once said, "Sports constantly make demands on the participant for top performance, and they develop integrity, self-reliance and initiative." He said that in addition to teaching loyalty to yourself, sports teaches loyalty to your team.

That's what the Olympics are all about -- initiative, self-reliance, integrity and loyalty. Those very same qualities are the ones that brought the Olympics to Atlanta. On top of your sports facilities and worldwide name recognition, you won the competition because of the tremendous leaders who became involved and the community which united behind them. My thanks to all the volunteers who made such a difference in this Herculean effort.

I congratulate each of you, and I join all Americans in anticipation of those four magic words: "Let the Games begin!" ||

God bless you all, and again, thank you.

#

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THE HOME BOOK
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QUOTATIONS

Classical and Modern

SELECTED AND ARRANGED BY
BURTON STEVENSON
Editor *The Home Book of Verse*

I can tell thee where that saying was born
SHAKESPEARE, *Twelfth Night*
Act i, sc. 5, l. 9

TENTH EDITION

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
NEW YORK

number
and high;
slender tops
in the sky.
Remember, *I Remember*.
Remember,
remember,
remember,
remember

He thrives on cold;
In winds
It is to him,
Wines.
Poems. Pt. ii, No. 81.

I never stood to see
It plates it well perceives

Wisdom so wise
The Atheist's sophistries.
Tree. St. 1.

Large and strong,
Arching deeply down;
Walls of Wrong,
Over the Despot's crown.
Horne, *The Laurel Seed*.

And the lilac's pretty,
Blue and tall,
's kind to the poor dull

For all!
Child's Song in Spring.

Finest poem on the day
All silver poplar tree.
ELL, *Silver Poplars*.

Poplars high
Primrose sky
Candles stored.
Upper at the Mill: Song.
That tree which, even when
I. (Je ressemble au peuplier,
ours l'air jeune, même quand

No. 9.

WICKERY

Deceit, Treachery

And jaded tricks,
That flings and kicks.
Pt. i, canto 3, l. 331.

Procrastination, spolia-
Under false pretenses of all
Influences that can never

House. Ch. 1.

TRIFLES

- I know their tricks and their manners.
DICKENS, *Our Mutual Friend*. Bk. ii, ch. 1.
- 1
Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain,—
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinese is peculiar.
BRET HARTE, *Plain Language from Truthful James*.
- 2
Boy of a hundred tricks. (Centum puer artium.)
HORACE, *Odes*. Bk. iv, ode 1, l. 15.
Has monkey-tricks a full thousand. ('Hou hsi 'chêng 'chien pên.)
UNKNOWN. A Chinese proverb.
- 3
Remember that all tricks are either knavish or childish.
SAMUEL JOHNSON. (BOSWELL, *Life*, 1779.)
- 4
A trick to catch the old one.
THOMAS MIDDLETON. Title of play, 1608.
- 5
You fear some trick. (Captiones metuis.)
PLAUTUS, *Asinaria*, l. 790. (Act iv, sc. 1.)
- 6
He hath as many tricks as a dancing bear.
JOHN RAY, *English Proverbs*, p. 163.
You have more tricks than a dancing bear.
SWIFT, *Polite Conversation*. Dial. i.
- 7
I know a trick worth two of that.
SHAKESPEARE, *I Henry IV*. Act ii, sc. 1, l. 41.
- 8
At this instant He bores me with some trick.
SHAKESPEARE, *Henry VIII*. Act i, sc. 1, l. 27.
He coasts
And hedges his own way. But in this point
All his tricks founder.
SHAKESPEARE, *Henry VIII*. Act iii, sc. 2, l. 38.
These are unsightly tricks.
SHAKESPEARE, *King Lear*. Act ii, sc. 4, l. 159.
- 9
I have within my mind
A thousand raw tricks of these bragging
Jacks,
Which I will practise.
SHAKESPEARE, *Merchant of Venice*, iii, 4, 76.
If I be served such another trick, I'll have my
brains ta'en out and buttered, and give them to
a dog for a new-year's gift.
SHAKESPEARE, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii, 5, 7.

TRIFLES

I—Trifles: Apothegms

- 10
Always the gods give small things to the small.
(Αἰεὶ τοῖς μικροῖς μικρὰ διδοῦσι θεοί.)
CALLIMACHUS, *Fragmenta Incertæ*. No. 47.
- 11
For the proverb saith that many small maken
a great.
CHAUCER, *The Persones Tale*. Sec. 21. (1386)

TRIFLES

2039

- Many littles make a much. (Muchos pocos hacen un Mucho.)
CERVANTES, *Don Quixote*. Pt. ii, ch. 7.
- Many a little, by little and little maketh a mickle.
GABRIEL HARVEY, *Works*. Vol. ii, p. 311. (1593)
- Many a little makes a mickle.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Poor Richard*, 1758.
- Within a while, great heaps grow of a tittle.
CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE, *Ovid's Elegies*. No. viii, l. 90.
- Many little things will make a mighty heap. (De multis grandis acervus erit.)
OVID, *Remediorum Amoris*, l. 424.
- There will grow from straws a mighty heap. (Postmodo de stipula grandis acervus erit.)
OVID, *Amores*. Bk. i, eleg. 8, l. 90.
See also under THRIFT.
- 12
Practise yourself in little things. ('Απὸ τῶν μικροτάτων.)
EPICTETUS, *Discourses*. Bk. iv, ch. 1, sec. 111.
- 13
Small things are best: Grief and unrest
To rank and wealth are given;
But little things On little wings
Bear little souls to Heaven.
F. W. FABER, *Written in a Little Lady's Little Album*.
- 14
If we take a farthing from a thousand pounds, it will be a thousand pounds no longer.
GOLDSMITH, *The Citizen of the World*. No. 27.
- 15
To a philosopher no circumstance, however trifling, is too minute.
GOLDSMITH, *The Citizen of the World*. No. 30.
- There is nothing, Sir, too little for so little a creature as man. It is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much happiness as possible.
SAMUEL JOHNSON. (BOSWELL, *Life*, i, 433.)
- 16
A little Saint best fits a little Shrine,
A little Prop best fits a little Vine,
As my small Cruse best fits my little Wine.
ROBERT HERRICK, *A Ternarie of Littles*.
- 17
I see day at this little hole.
JOHN HEYWOOD, *Proverbs*. Pt. i, ch. 10.
I perceive you can spy day at a little hole.
THOMAS DELONEY, *Gentle Craft*. Pt. ii, ch. 2.
- As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character.
SAMUEL SMILES, *Self-Help*, p. 391.
- 18
The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step.
LAO-TSZE, *The Simple Way*. No. 64.
- All difficult things have their origin in that which is easy, and great things in that which is small.
LAO-TSZE, *The Simple Way*.

08-22/1990 15:49

FROM AUGUSTA CHRONICLE

TO 914842527461

P. 02

The Augusta Chronicle

The South's Oldest — Established 1785

An Independent Newspaper

WILLIAM S. MORRIS, III
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PHILIP A. KENT
Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM S. MORRIS
Publisher 1937-1966

"The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it. When we resist, therefore, the concentration of power, we are resisting the process of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human liberties."

— Woodrow Wilson

Editorial Page 4-A Wednesday, August 22, 1990

✓ Where's Zell?

Earlier this month it began dawning on Georgians that their state is broke.

The state didn't even have enough cash for the new budget year, which started July 1, to make the usual mid-year adjustments in grants to school systems for enrollment shifts.

Last week the governor acknowledged the budget crunch and admitted that his emergency fund was empty. Meanwhile, experts speculate that, even though 100,000 new jobs were added in 1989, the state is teetering toward recession.

Amid this gloom, where's the No. 2 man in state government, Lt. Gov. Zell Miller?

He's not talking much about these embarrassing things.

Yet let's not forget that the Democrat who would be governor, in spite of his slick primary media campaign, is responsible (along with the governor and House speaker) for squandering a \$687 million tax increase — the largest hike in Georgia history.

So now that he helped hike taxes, can Miller come up with ideas to live within the budget?

Will he advocate stopping construction of yet another needless state-owned resort for his home county?

The governor is ordering state departmental spending cuts this week. And Miller's Republican opponent has come up with fresh budget trimming ideas.

Where's Zell?

Isakson wants to make budget woes a campaign issue

By David Nordan
Daily News Atlanta Bureau

ATLANTA — Republican gubernatorial candidate Johnny Isakson on Wednesday thumbed his nose at Gov. Joe Frank Harris' plea not to weigh the state down with politics as it struggles to keep its nose above a rising tide of red ink in the fiscal 1991 budget.

In effect serving notice that Georgia's looming \$332 million spending deficit will be a major general election issue this year, Isakson said shortly after Harris' appeal Wednes-

day that he agreed with the Democratic governor's approach to dealing with the crisis but added, "I do not concur that (the shortfall) should not be part of the gubernatorial election debate.

"It should be at the forefront of the governor's race," the GOP nominee said during a press conference in his Sandy Springs campaign headquarters.

Less than an hour earlier, Harris had issued the hope that the budget crunch would not become a partisan football. "I would hate for it to be made a political issue," he said.

"It's too serious."

The governor is attempting to compensate for an overly optimistic projection of economic growth and state revenues during this fiscal year by ordering \$190 million in departmental spending cuts and a complex shifting of \$142 million in bond money.

The problems he faces during his last year in office are not peculiar to Georgia. Many states in the Southeast and elsewhere, caught more or less unaware by the first signs of an economic slowdown, are facing budget shortfalls as large or larger.

Isakson, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, admitted as much Wednesday, suggesting that the nation as a whole is experiencing early shock waves from a recession which has been brewing for some time. But he quickly indicated he would lay Georgia's lack of preparedness solidly at the door of the Statehouse Democrats during the fall elections.

"I find it hard to believe that the voters will ignore the fact that (in 1989) we passed a tax increase raising \$700 million in revenue, and now we have a \$332 million shortfall," he said.

"After reading about the largest tax increase in the state's history, I would think they'd be wondering how we got into this mess."

Miller's office responded to Isakson's remarks and criticism by accusing him of adopting a plank in Miller's platform with the proposed citizens' review commission. The lieutenant governor has proposed setting up a "Grace commission" that would study state spending from top to bottom to eliminate wasteful or unneeded programs. Miller also has said he would do away with the supplemental budget.



Isakson capitalizes

■ Republican gubernatorial candidate Johnny Isakson wants Georgia's budget woes to be a major election issue. Page 7A

OCT-5-90 FRI 12:55 ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR P.03

MDJ 9-18-90

Isakson accuses Miller of wasting tax dollars

By Dick Pettys
The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Republican gubernatorial candidate Johnny Isakson launched a television ad campaign Monday that accuses Zell Miller, his Democratic rival, and the Capitol's "good ole boys" of squandering millions of state tax dollars on legislative offices while ignoring school needs.

A Miller spokesman promptly branded the charge "an exercise in rank hypocrisy."

The 30-second spot will run statewide for a week at a cost of \$127,000, and marks Rep. Isakson's first use of an attack ad in the general election campaign, in which he is rated the underdog.

In the ad, Rep. Isakson, of east Cobb, is positioned in front of the Legislative Office Building, which was remodeled for \$10.6 million in the mid-1980s to provide office space for legislators. The building previously housed state agencies that were moved to the new "twin towers" state office building when that facility opened.

He says in the ad "it's no wonder" the state is having financial problems — "just look at the Legislative Office Building behind me. Zell Miller and the good ole boys spent millions of dollars on granite corridors and plush office suites. Millions of dollars on frills while our children were attending class in trailers just a few miles from here. This kind of thing has been going on for years. Had enough? I have."

Rep. Isakson debuted the ad for reporters at a news conference in his northside Atlanta realty office, but Miller aide Bill Stephens, waiting for reporters as they left the news conference, was ready with a



Governor's race '90
ISAKSON (R) VS. MILLER (D)

printed response from Lt. Gov. Miller's campaign manager, James Carville:

"Johnny Isakson's newest commercial is an exercise in rank hypocrisy — even by my standards," said Carville, a professional political consultant. "I've been known to stretch the truth a time or two in my life, but this ad makes me look like Honest Abe Lincoln."

Carville said the ad fails to mention that Rep. Isakson, as a legislator and as House Republican leader, "has not one but two state offices" — one in the Legislative Office Building and one in the Capitol.

Also, Rep. Isakson voted in favor of the budget that included funds for the renovation program, Carville added.

Rep. Isakson said he uses the Capitol office only during legislative sessions, and added that he did not vote against the budget because it contained items he supported as well as those he opposed.

The ad is intended to underscore one of the key messages of Rep. Isakson's campaign — that state spending is haphazard, undisciplined and unprioritized.

Why not show the whole lottery picture?

Last week, when lottery fever was being fueled by Florida's enormous jackpot, Georgia's Democratic gubernatorial candidate Zell Miller made a run for the border to do a little political grandstanding.

In Jennings, Fla., he campaigned among the blue-collar workers who had driven down from Georgia to buy lottery tickets in convenience stores. With cameras and crowds surrounding him, Mr. Miller tried to show he's the guy who really, really wants the lottery in Georgia.

But if he wants to be fair about the issue, he ought to return to South Georgia this week to get his picture taken among the working people who played the lottery — and lost.



Zell Miller

For example, for the benefit of photographers and reporters, he could pose with a family sitting around the kitchen table trying to figure out which bills to ignore because daddy emptied the checking account buying a couple hundred lottery tickets.

Or perhaps he could go to a small-town movie theater where the manager is laying off a worker who won't be needed at the popcorn stand this fall. People don't have money for movies when their entertainment budgets have been blown on the lottery. Mr. Miller might want to chat with waitresses in diners. Their tips will be smaller now that some customers have to cut back on restaurant meals.

How about a shot of the candidate talking to a small-business owner whose productivity suffered greatly last Friday because workers took the day off to buy lottery tickets?

The Florida lotto mania certainly does make for an interesting campaign backdrop but only if the whole story is shown.

Slaughter 'pork'

Augusta Herald 8/28

Legislation introduced in 1987 by Georgia House Republican leader Johnny Isakson would have required a two-thirds vote to approve any amendment to a general budget.

If the Democratic legislative majority really had confidence in the way money was allocated through their supplemental budget process, members would have had no trouble passing the legislation. Yet they shot it down.

You see, Lt. Gov. Zell Miller and House Speaker Tom Murphy, in spite of squabbles from time to time, both love the supplemental budget for their pork-barrel spending.

For years Georgians had been told that the supplemental budget was for one-shot capital expenditure projects. It was also supposed to be used for "emergency" appropriations. That sounds okay, but what was the "emergency" requiring the rapid spending of millions for a needless carpet mart, and for a Capitol walkway so legislators and state employees would be protected during inclement weather?

The conservative position has always been that the state's supplemental budget should be used for truly "emergency" appropriations or budget reductions — and that all other "surplus" funds should be rolled over into the general budget.

Gov. Joe Frank Harris and his advisers have usually underestimated revenues since 1983, and that created the financial slush funds for the supplemental budget. Then the political pigs like Murphy and Miller went to the trough for their pork-barrel projects.

All of this is why Isakson now wants to eliminate the supplemental budget except for essential needs like the mid-year school adjustments. And, of course, he advocates use of the governor's line-item veto to enforce fiscal discipline. (Governor Harris has never bothered to utilize his line-item veto, nor has Miller ever recommended that it be done.)

Indeed, whoever is governor — Democrat Miller or Republican Isakson — must make budget reform and fiscal responsibility the chief goal of the new administration.

State budget crisis has many fathers

Gov. Joe Frank Harris is probably right when he says that the current state budget crisis shouldn't be a political football during the gubernatorial campaign. The \$332 million shortfall will not be cured by taunts flying between the Zell Miller and Johnny Isakson camps.

Isakson wasn't about to take such advice from a Democrat, however, and last week he blamed the Democratic-controlled Legislature for failing to heed Republican calls for budget reforms. Miller fired back that his opponent wasn't exactly a bystander; he had voted for the 1991 budget.

Evidently, human nature cannot resist finger-pointing, and surely the crisis has many fathers.

Harris himself, in the last, lame-duck year of his tenure, is open to charges of fiscal shortsightedness. He failed to speak out with vigor as the signs of an economic downturn began popping up last year like highway billboards. Lawmakers were equally blind, or simply refused to look.

Harris now is acting with dispatch to contain the damage, but actions taken late in the game, under pressure, can turn around and bite one. He's asked state department heads to slash \$190 million from their budgets, which amounts to 3 percent cutbacks in some agencies, as much as 5 percent for others. That's solid savings – and fair enough under the circumstances.

Less substantial is the governor's plan to free up another \$142 from planned construction projects with bonds – which essentially means borrowed money. The legality of that move has been questioned by Attorney General Michael Bowers.

In any case, the burden of the budget mess is going to fall on a new administration and a new session of the General Assembly in January. The former is going to have to exercise more leadership, the latter more spending discipline. Both must establish better spending priorities and spend what is allocated with greater efficiency.

Even so, the need for belt-tightening is just beginning.

The Augusta Chronicle

The South's Oldest — Established 1785

An Independent Newspaper

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"The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it. When we resist, therefore, the concentration of power, we are resisting the process of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human liberties."

— Woodrow Wilson

Editorial Page 4-A Saturday, September 15, 1990

Wetlands confusion

The federal government's wetland policies are not likely to become a hot-button issue in Georgia's gubernatorial campaign, but that doesn't mean they aren't important.

The feds' confusing — and sometimes overly restrictive — policies are stifling economic development in many parts of rural and coastal Georgia. Indeed, our state is not alone. Environmental

rules are just as baffling to other states and are complicating North Augusta's riverfront development plans.

One thing the federal Environmental Protection Agency can do is to speed up the time it takes to make its rulings. North Augusta, for instance, has lost \$80,000 waiting for the EPA to decide if it can complete a sewer line along the river that it began two years ago.

To be sure, everyone wants to protect the environment. The problem is, as Georgia gubernatorial

nominee Johnny Isakson has been telling administration officials, including President Bush, that there is no clear definition of "protected wetlands."

To make matters worse the feds' new manual, that was supposed to clear up that ambiguity, has only muddied the waters further. Moreover, several different federal bureaucracies are involved in wetlands decisions and they often give conflicting rulings.

The result of all this is to paralyze economic expansion plans in many parts of the state.

In a letter to Bush, Isakson says the new wetlands guidelines have "brought economic development to a standstill and threatens the viability of many coastal and agricultural communities."

We aren't sure whether the GOP nominee's campaign to clear up obfuscations in federal wetlands rules will win him many votes. But if he succeeds in bringing clarity to federal policies, Georgians will owe him a vote of thanks regardless of who is elected in November.



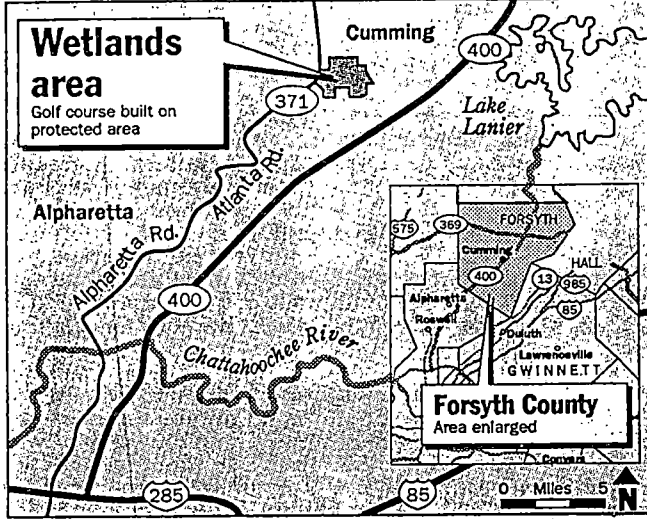
Isakson

Metro & State

SECTION C

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

*** TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1990



Tim Lee/Staff

Isakson fights stricter wetland rules

Denies knowing of firm's violation

By A.L. May
Staff writer

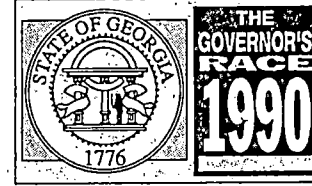
Johnny Isakson, the Republican nominee for governor, has recently lobbied the Bush administration to reconsider new stringent federal guidelines for protecting wetlands — at the same time a development corporation in which he is an officer has violated wetland regulations.

Mr. Isakson has seized the wetlands issue to the extent of writing President Bush and using a large part of his time with

Vice President Dan Quayle last week to lobby the administration to review a new federal manual that sets out how to define protected wetlands.

The new manual has caused widespread complaints from developers and government officials in coastal Georgia who fear the region's economic development might be stymied by broad expansion of protected wetlands.

Mr. Isakson is vice president of Chatham Properties, which owns Northside Realty. He is president of Northside, Chat-



ham's real estate arm, and says he had no responsibilities over Chatham's developments.

Chatham Properties is approaching a settlement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) because it built a golf course on protected wetland in Forsyth County without a federal permit.

In a letter to President Bush last month, Mr. Isakson said the new federal guidelines on wetlands "has brought economic development to a standstill and threatens the viability of many coastal and agricultural communities." He asked for an administrative review of federal wetland policies and said the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was backlogged with "literally thousands of applications for permits." Corps officials said the number of backlogged applications was actually 700.

Please see ISAKSON, C7 ▶

Isakson: Miller says he wasn't candid in fighting wetland rules

▶ Continued from C1

Conservationists last week criticized Mr. Isakson for exaggerating the problem, although some conservationists conceded there is confusion over the new wetland manual issued by four federal agencies. But they noted the White House already had started a review of the manual. Isakson supporters insisted uncertainty over wetlands has stymied public works and development projects through the marshy coast, including expansion of the Savannah Airport and the state ports.

When Mr. Quayle visited Savannah last week to campaign for Mr. Isakson, the vice president remarked to reporters that Mr. Isakson had given him "an education" on the wetlands issue on the trip from Washington, D.C., aboard Air Force II.

Lt. Gov. Zell Miller, the Democrat nominee, criticized Mr. Isakson for failing to tell the Bush administration that he might have a personal interest in the wetland issue.

"I don't think he was candid with the president, not telling him of his personal interests," Mr. Miller said.

Mr. Isakson denied any knowledge or involvement in the dispute between Chatham Properties and the EPA.

"That's not my area of responsibility," Mr. Isakson said. As president of Northside, Mr. Isakson said, he had not been in-



Zell Miller



Johnny Isakson

involved in developments.

Asked if there an appearance of a conflict of interest, Mr. Isakson said, "it is not inappropriate to talk about issues that affect one of the most important regions of Georgia, the coast."

Chatham Executive Vice President Al Nash said Chatham had violated wetlands regulations "out of ignorance" when the company was building a golf course at luxury residential complex. The Polo Fields, near Cumming.

Mr. Nash said the company was on the verge of signing a consent agreement with the EPA to set aside 100 acres of nearby land and to restore that land to a natural state as compensation.

He declined to say how much the restoration would cost the company, but he said it would be less than \$100,000.

"Johnny has not been involved in any of our discussion with the EPA or in the project," Mr. Nash said. He said another subsidiary of Chatham, Atlanta Polo Ltd., actually developed the project.

Local/State

Johnny Isakson Says Wetlands Lobbying Not Conflict of Interest, Inappropriate

ATLANTA (AP) - Republican gubernatorial nominee Johnny Isakson said there is nothing inappropriate about his lobbying for less restrictive federal wetlands guidelines at the same time that a development group in which he is an officer has violated wetlands regulations.

Isakson, a state representative from Marietta, wrote President Bush last month to ask for a review of a federal manual detailing how protected wetlands are defined.

At the same time, Chatham Properties, of which Isakson is vice president, was taken to task by the Environmental Protection Agency for

constructing a golf course on wetlands in violation of the federal guidelines.

Isakson denied any knowledge of that dispute. He said he is an officer of Chatham through Northside Realty, of which he is owner and president, but is not involved in Chatham developments.

He said he sees no conflict of interest in his actions.

"It is not inappropriate to talk about issues that affect one of the most important regions of Georgia, the coast," he said.

Chatham executive vice-president Al Nash also said Isakson was

not part of the company's violation, which involves a golf course the company built near Cumming.

But Lt. Gov. Zell Miller, the Democratic nominee, criticized Isakson for failing to be completely open on the issue with the Bush administration.

"I don't think he was candid with the president, not telling him of his personal interests," Miller said.

A new federal manual has expanded the definition of wetlands, provoking complaints from developers and government officials of coastal Georgia who fear the region's economic development will be



Isakson

Miller

handcuffed.

In his letter to Bush, Isakson said the new wetlands manual "has brought economic development to a standstill and threatens the viability of many coastal and agricultural communities."

He asked for an administrative review of federal wetland policies.

3-11-90 TUE 10:46

P. 01

12A Wednesday, September 12, 1990

The Brunswick News

Miller Answers Questions About Bridge Replacement, Wetlands

By News Staff

Gubernatorial candidate Lt. Gov. Zell Miller was in town yesterday to meet with local Democratic Party officials to plan for next week's opening of the party headquarters here, according to his press secretary Bill Stephens.

While in town, Miller made a brief visit to the Brunswick-Golden Isles Chamber of Commerce where he met with Brunswick Mayor Homer Wilson and Glynn County Commission Chairman Shaw McVeigh.

Miller's visit coincided with the failure of the lift mechanism of the Sidney Lanier Bridge. The bridge has been out of commission for seven days, causing traffic to have to take a lengthy detour. It has not yet been determined when the bridge will reopen.

The Department of Transportation will again run tests on the bridge lift span today in hopes of restoring it to normal.

The span has been closed to motor traffic since Sept. 6 when an electrical malfunction forced the DOT to permanently lift the span to repair it.

Wilson characterized the meeting as a productive one and stated that he believes the replacement of bridge to be foremost on candidate Miller's mind.

Miller did not visit the problem-plagued bridge, but his press secretary said yesterday, "We realize in the upcoming budget that several things deserve top priority, and the bridge certainly deserves to be a top priority, but it would be premature to say (when, if elected) we will fund it... We can't promise to do it the first year."

During his conversation with Miller, McVeigh said he quizzed the gubernatorial candidate on several pressing matters.

On the subject of replacing the bridge, McVeigh said, "I quizzed him on whether or not his support would remain a priority if he were elected as governor. The bridge replacement is clearly needed and the incident here recently points to that."

McVeigh said Miller stressed he would remain a champion of the bridge replacement provided budget complications did not get in the way.

On another matter, McVeigh said he asked Miller exactly what his position was as far as coastal communities are involved. "The coast is obviously different and we're concerned about being lumped in the same big basket. I pointed out to him that 85 percent of this county and other coastal counties would be put



MAYOR MAKES HIS POINT — Brunswick Mayor Homer Wilson, right, chats with Lt. Gov. Zell Miller yesterday. Miller was here to meet with Democratic Party officials and during a meeting with Wilson vowed to put Sidney Lanier Bridge replacement at the top of his list should he be elected. (News Photo/Jerry Matherly)

McVeigh said he also told Miller that the Department of Natural Resources is mapping the state using the Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands with no real effort to say coastal counties are any different from those located inland. "That's where the weakness is at the state level," he said.

Miller told McVeigh he would be sensitive to the wetlands issue and suggested local officials work with the legislative delegation on getting concerns expressed at the state and federal levels. "Miller said our federal delegation was the best and we should let them to go to bat for us," McVeigh said.

However, McVeigh said he was less than pleased with Miller's responses. "I came away feeling the state might not be as deeply involved (with coastal concerns on wetlands) as it should be."

On the subject of local beaches, McVeigh asked Miller about the possibility of using a toll to raise the funds for beach renourishment. "He responded very favorably and said he felt positive about using a toll on the causeway. He said he would be supportive and felt it (a toll) was a logical way to fund the project."

Miller faces Republican Johnny Isakson in the Nov. 6 race for governor.

added pressure on our burden of resisting Iraq, m is, at this point, a bit directed toward identifying friends, and letting them be affected when this cri-

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"Hi, MARINE. I'M YOUR CONGRESSMAN, REPORTING BACK TO THE HOME FOLKS, FROM THE SAUDI DESERT, UNLIKE MY OPPONENT."

Jeff Dickerson

Miller shows black vote is there to take for granted

Gubernatorial candidate Zell Miller will win hundreds of thousands of black votes in November. On his campaign staff of 22, there's a single black face. That's a slap in the face.

And it's proof that giving unconditional support for a candidate or party gets you unconditionally written off and taken for granted. Here's the maxim for folks who park all their votes in one basket: He with the full basket will take you for granted; he with the empty one will ignore you.

Half that equation is being played out in this governor's race. Zell Miller obviously is taking the black vote for granted; he recruited his sole black staffer, Kevin Howard, only after political writer A.L. May reported that Mr. Miller had no black staffers.

The other half of the equation — Republicans ignoring the black vote — deserves a better hearing.



Johnny Isakson can't brag of the greatest record of backing causes important to blacks. Legislators such as Rep. Tyrone Brooks say Mr. Isakson is among the more difficult Republicans to recruit to black issues. Mr. Isakson, they say, has been too busy rubbing shoulders with good ol' boys to anger them by teaming up with black legislators.

Johnny Isakson also voted repeatedly against the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday bill. (That bill has unfortunately become a litmus test of black sensitivity; I say unfortunately because other issues — bringing black children out of the educational basement; greater black representation on the Superior Court benches — are more important.)

But despite his suburban persona and Republican voting stance, Johnny Isakson should be credited with not ignoring the black vote. He has sought out black leaders for support, among them the Rev. Cameron Alexander. He will appear soon before a meeting of the Concerned Black Clergy. He has brought a delightfully intelligent black

woman, Jan Christian, onto his staff. She's the only black staffer, but she is one out of eight, instead of one out of 22.

Most important, Mr. Isakson offers the best plan for settling the suit through which Rep. Brooks is trying to bring more blacks to trial-court benches. Mr. Isakson proposes a system of appointing judges that will provide fair racial and gender representation in Georgia's Superior Courts.

Black voters have made a critical mistake. In the '30s, they voted knee-jerk for Republicans, until the GOP safely abandoned their causes. Today, they vote knee-jerk for Democrats.

What does predictable bloc voting get them? Next to nothing: a single black on a Democratic campaign staff of 22. A race bereft of issues such as how to educate the poorest. And, ordinarily, a Republican who cedes the black vote to the Democrat.

Johnny Isakson has risen above that. He's offered competition, a chance for blacks to declare support for neither candidate, so they can win more guarantees from both.

Quayle Stumps for Isakson

Georgia Is Called 'Key State'

By RICHARD FOGALEY
Political Writer



At Ronnie's Coffee Shop, Quayle, Accompanied by Johnny and Diane Isakson, Greets Angela Stanley

Staff Photo by PAULA GOMEZ

Quayle

From Page 1

Savannah Evening Press
9-14-90

Isakson told Stephanie.

On the way into town, the Quayle party stopped briefly at Ronnie's Restaurant on Dean Forest Road, where Quayle visited with Angela Stanley, a former Indianapolis resident now living in Savannah. Quayle, who is from Indiana, left a dollar tip. The coffee was on the house.

Then it was on to the breakfast and, later, Johnson Square for an Isakson campaign rally.

Isakson faces Lt. Gov. Zell Miller, the Democratic nominee, and Libertarian Carole Ann Rand in the Nov. 6 general election. Matt

Towery, also in town for the rally, faces Democrat Pierre Howard and Libertarian Walker Chandler.

Savannah was Quayle's only stop in Georgia this trip.

Isakson's campaign manager, Jay Morgan, said the campaign has raised a significant amount of money in South Georgia and has considerable support in the Savannah area.

"We feel a lot of South Georgia voters are Democrats by default," Morgan said. "This is the beginning of our campaign to unite all of coastal Georgia under Johnny Isakson's banner."

Quayle's visit was a "signal to a lot of people who are less than daily observers of politics that this is a race folks here in Georgia and in the nation's capital judge to be important," Morgan said.

Isakson, a state representative from Marietta, met earlier this summer with Bush and has invited the president to campaign for him in Georgia.

Morgan said he could not confirm a report that Bush would visit Atlanta in mid-October. "We live in a very difficult time right now. I wouldn't count on any visit (from the president)," he said.

Vice President Dan Quayle, in Savannah today to campaign for Republican gubernatorial nominee Johnny Isakson, said Georgia is a "key state" in the Republican effort to "corner" governor's offices.

"We look at the rest of the South," Quayle said, citing states with Republican governors. "And Georgia is the only exception. Why should it be the exception?"

During a press conference after a private \$1,000-a-plate breakfast at the First City Club, with about 55 Isakson supporters, Quayle called Isakson a "class act" and "outstanding candidate."

"I'm here to show the president's strong support for Isakson," he said.

Quayle and Isakson arrived aboard Air Force II about 9 a.m. at Savannah International Airport, where they were greeted by about 20 people, including Isakson's wife Diane, former U.S. Sen. Mack Mattingly, state Reps. Jack Kingston and Anne Mueller and members of ILA Local 1414.

At the airport, Quayle presented 15-year-old Stephanie Gore with the Presidential Thousand Points of Light award in recognition of volunteer service.

Stephanie, blind since birth, has been a volunteer reader of Braille books for the Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library and the Parent and Child Development Center's Montessori Preschool the last three years.

This morning, she gave Quayle two framed poems about Tybee Island, her "favorite place." She asked him to keep one and give the other to President Bush. "I won't forget it. Neither will the president," Quayle said.

"It felt like talking to a regular person," Stephanie said after he left.

"You're a wonderful lady. I'm glad I got the chance to meet you,"

See QUAYLE, Page 2

4 * ATLANTA DAILY WORLD Thursday, September 6, 1990

Atlanta World

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TELEPHONE: 659-1110

MEMBER: SNS - API - UPI NNPA

Welcome Vice President Quayle

Vice President Dan Quayle was in Savannah Tuesday and later in Atlanta on behalf of the candidacy of Johnny Isackson, prominent business man for governor of our great state.

According to reports, this year offers the next favorable opportunity to break our state's long tradition of only electing a Democrat to the governorship.

We heartily approve nominee Isackson's statement "it is time for Georgians

to stop looking back and look to the future."

We have contended since 1952 that our state cannot effectively meet the problems of education, employment, crime without the existence of a strong two-party system.

We need competition in politics and more responsibility on the part of political parties seeing who the nominees are.

We welcome the assistance of our President Bush and Vice President Quayle.

Isakson: Education needs more parental involvement

By Randall Savage 9-7-90
Macon Telegraph and News

Republican gubernatorial candidate Johnny Isakson said Thursday he wants parents more involved in the educational process to help keep students interested in learning and motivated to finish school.

"Parents are the first and most important teachers of their children," Isakson said, "and parental involvement is a key factor in a child's positive educational experience."

On the other hand, he said, a "lack of parental involvement often encourages truancy, the first step toward dropping out."

Isakson spoke at a morning meeting of the Middle Georgia School Superintendents' Association in Macon.

During his 30-minute speech, the GOP-hopeful outlined areas - including reducing the state's educational bureaucracy and giving local school systems more control over their operations - that he believes are needed to improve education in Georgia.

Isakson, 45, faces Lt. Gov. Zell Miller, the 58-year-old Democratic gubernatorial nominee, in the Nov. 6 general election. Miller was invited to address the educators, said

moderator June Bradfield, superintendent of the Telfair County schools, but he declined, citing previous commitments.

Lieutenant governor candidates - Democrat Pierre Howard of Decatur and Republican Matt Towery of Marietta - initially accepted invitations to speak to the school executives, but both later declined to participate.

Howard said he couldn't make the meeting because of transportation difficulties, while Towery cited a scheduling conflict as his reason for not coming, Bradfield said.

Isakson, however, seized upon Miller's absence to advance his campaign, saying there "isn't any place I'd rather be."

He also used Miller's celebrated campaign issue - the lottery - as an example of giving local school systems more control over their operations.

Like Miller, Isakson said he favors letting the people decide by referendum whether they want to implement a state-operated lottery. But Isakson said he'd also make sure the lottery proceeds were sent directly to local systems, which would decide for themselves where the money would be spent.

Isakson Pushing Education

Valdosta
Daily
Times
9-2-90

By SUSAN A. SMIGIELSKI
Times Staff Writer

Johnny Isakson said at Lakeland's Flatlander Frolics Saturday that he will "make sure the education is the best for everyone and not for a select few."



ISAKSON

The Republican candidate for governor said he will support a lottery referendum on the ballot and if the voters passed it, he would make sure the money would go to local school systems.

"The kids are our future and we have a 40 percent dropout rate and our universities need more support," he said to a small group of supporters.

Isakson said he has a four step plan to improve education which includes counselors in elementary schools and the elimination of the cap placed on career teachers' salaries who have been in teaching for more than 15 years. He also has plans to develop an alternative curriculum program for those who have fallen behind and will work to improve the Quality Basic Education program.

To improve the dropout rate, Isakson said he would like to see mandatory attendance extended to age 18 or until the student graduates.

The Georgia native said he is committed to further developing a highway system in the state and hopes to increase wastewater treatment plants. These ideas would help "unite" the state, he added.

Isakson also promised to have first time offenders "serve first time sentences." He said he supports detention centers and supports putting prisoners to work.

"Most do work but I want to get as much as we can in the recycling centers and on the highways," he said.

On the issue of abortion, Isakson said he supports the current law with the exception of those under 18-years-old not having to get parental approval.

Savannah News-Press 9/6/90

Pick a school: Miller's suggestion won't fly in Cobb

Georgia Democratic gubernatorial candidate Lt. Gov. Zell Miller wants to allow parents to send their children to the schools of their choice — probably within the same school district — but Cobb County education officials say the idea won't work.

On Tuesday, Aug. 28, Lt. Gov. Miller told the Atlanta Women's Network that schools would improve if forced to compete among themselves. His plan, modeled after school-choice programs in Minnesota, Arkansas and Massachusetts, is little more than philosophy so far.

Lt. Gov. Miller said Tuesday he has yet to outline his ideas. Fran Todd, Georgia Parent-Teacher Association legislative chairman and lobbyist and an east Cobb resident, said, "I don't think [Lt. Gov. Miller] has a plan."

Even if he does, Cobb educators don't want to hear it. They point to transportation and other logistical problems as reasons why school choice would never work in Georgia's second-largest school system.

"Chaos would be a good word to describe [Lt. Gov. Miller's idea]," said Tom Mathis, Cobb County schools associate superintendent of administrative services.

"We've got a large number of kids and we have to find an orderly way to put them in school. What if you had 68,000 students all wanting to go to the same school?" he said.

Cobb schools Superintendent Kermit Keenum agreed. "If Mr. Miller wants to make that type of decision, he should run for a local school board office instead of for governor," he said. "Student assignment should be left to the local school districts."

"It might work in some school systems in Georgia," said Cobb school board member Laura Dingler, "but not in Cobb."

School choice is not a new idea. A handful of states have it, national education publications often discuss it, and some state education officials in Georgia favor it.

James Smith, former chairman of the Georgia Board of Education, said, "It's a way to make people more accountable. You either do a good job, or you have no students. Allowing people to choose what school they go to would give opportunity to less affluent people, who would have access to better schools than they're used to."

See SCHOOLS, Page 3A

Schools

Continued from Page 1A

But Cobb officials say the local quality of education is spread countywide. "Our goal is to give [all Cobb students] the same quality education, and I think we're very close to that now," said G. Paul Moore, Cobb County school board chairman. "[Lt. Gov. Miller's] idea is way out in left field," he said.

East Cobb schools are often perceived as Cobb's more desirable ones, but officials say that doesn't necessarily mean parents and students in less developed areas would want to trek cross-county for an education.

"I feel like we have been short-changed [in comparison to east Cobb schools] when it comes to upkeep and facilities," said South Cobb High School PTA co-president Linda McPherson. "But the majority of the students at South Cobb want to stay here. It's too far to go [to other Cobb schools] when we have a quality school right here."

Barbara Lester, president of the east council of the Cobb County PTA, said, "My own opinion is that [school choice] would have an overall effect on Cobb's education that might be the opposite of what it intends. I think it will make the good schools better and the poorer schools worse."

Ms. Lester said school choice also would put the county's high school sports programs into disorder.

Lt. Gov. Miller's opponent, Rep. Johnny Isakson, R-Marietta, opposes the school-choice plan. Rep. Isakson press secretary Anne McMahon said, "Mr. Isakson believes education in Georgia is too poor to start with for us to be spending effort and time on [school choice]. There's too many other issues that need dealing with first."

Savannah News-Press 9-2-90

Zell's School Plan

Democratic gubernatorial nominee Zell Miller threw a surprise into the ring when he proposed a school-of-choice plan in Georgia. As an ideal, he's talking about something most people would embrace, but he provided too few details about how he would implement his plan.

Speaking at a joint appearance with his Republican rival, Rep. Johnny Isakson, the lieutenant governor said the state should let parents choose the schools their children attend. It was an unexpected suggestion and it left a great many wondering exactly what Mr. Miller meant.

While Mr. Miller used the occasion to announce his "freedom of choice" proposal, Mr. Isakson blasted Miller and other Democratic state leaders for a projected budget shortfall of \$322 million that is requiring state agencies to find places their current budgets can be trimmed. That's a valid criticism but probably ought to be directed more at Gov. Joe Frank Harris.

Mr. Miller said his school proposal, which

would allow parents to send their children to any public school within their district, would give parents a stronger voice in the educational process and force schools to become better to attract students. That sounds good, but the idea drew immediate opposition from some corners.

Kay Pippin, a lobbyist for the 36,000-member Georgia Association of Educators, said the teachers' union believes "that if local boards of education elect to offer choice within their political boundaries, that is fine. Our problem is when the state mandates choice of any kind."

State School Superintendent Werner Rogers also said he had concerns over such an approach, but added that he had not discussed the proposal with Mr. Miller.

For now, the criticism is premature. As far as we can tell, Mr. Miller hasn't really worked out the details himself. When he provides those, answering the numerous questions one could ask, then we'll know whether his proposal is sound or is merely something that sounds good but fails to hold up under scrutiny.

Rockdale
Citizen
p. 30-70

A Bad Deal

School choice is an idea which deserves a quiet burial, and the sooner the better.

Despite the fact that the idea has prominent proponents, including Zell Miller, the Democratic nominee for governor, it won't improve public education.

While Miller specifically endorses Dekalb County's magnet school program, in which certain schools emphasize certain disciplines--actually not such a bad idea--making school choice a full option is a recipe for eventual disaster.

MILLER referred to "free-market competition," seen by advocates as a prod to force all schools to improve or lose students.

The problem here is that while poor schools would lose students, not every family would be in a position to provide the necessary transportation to the better schools across town. School systems certainly could not afford that added cost. Affluent families would do fine. The others in poor districts would simply have to make do with what was left. Those families who were able to send their children to distant schools would have no reason to approve bond issues and taxes to support the neighborhood school.

THE LESSON was made very clear with the advent of the "segregation academies," which sprung up around the South when schools were forced to do away with dual systems. Affluent parents put their children in these private institutions and stopped supporting the public schools.

Schools are not businesses which compete for profits; they are a tax-supported service. If a business closes, only its owners and employees suffer. If a school is left to limp along without enough funding, the taxpayers--the owners--lose. And it's the consumer with limited options who loses the most.

THE ANSWER for improving public education is to demand excellence from every single system, and be willing to pay for it. Georgia's children are cheated when quality varies so dramatically between rich and poor districts.

And eventually, the entire state, and, for that matter, the nation is cheated. Poorly educated people become everybody's burden.

If Georgians care about public education, they will be willing to see resources pooled in a way that ensures that all districts get an equitable share. No child should be penalized because he or she has the misfortune to live in an underdeveloped county or a poor neighborhood.

SCHOOL CHOICE is simply another pie-in-the-sky way to avoid making the hard choices. Schools cost money, plain and simple.

And the nice thing about it is that good schools are also a significant factor in attracting economic development. So, eventually, investing in public education has more than one kind of payoff. The economic health of the state, in fact, can rise and fall on the quality of its schools.

From any point of view, good schools are a good deal for everybody.

Gary Tanner Quiet Isakson could pose challenge to Zell Miller

Welcome to Mr. Isakson's Neighborhood.

Soft-spoken, sleepy-eyed Johnny Isakson is an intriguing presence in the current campaign for governor of Georgia. And possibly a force to be reckoned with.

In these waning days of summer it's hard to get interested in a gubernatorial campaign that seemed to be won after the Aug. 2 triumph of Lt. Gov. Zell Miller over former Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young for the Democratic nomination.

Yet Miller, perhaps seeking to sit on a comfortable lead, has seemed to fade into the background. Isakson has been on the scene — not bursting onto it — plugging away with a family-oriented theme.

The day after the much publicized runoff showdown between Miller and Young, the well-financed Isakson began saturating the airwaves with commercials.

The spots don't have the shock value, or impact of Miller's commercials in which young men are shown going through the rigors of military style, boot camp incarceration.

The message is Isakson's commercials is vague, sweet and slightly hypnotic. While promising to offer Georgia's children the best education, he says gently, "I am the candidate for the children of Georgia."

Can you say, "Vote Republican?" Too bad for Isakson that chil-

dren can't vote. His gentle manner and white bread appearance would win hands down over the sometimes strident Miller.

But Isakson's style might serve him well in the current gubernatorial race. Georgians have had 16 undisturbed — er, rather — straight years of leadership that is less than exciting.

George Busbee for two terms claimed to be a "Workhorse not a Showhorse" and proved it.

Joe, Frank Harris, bless his heart, isn't showy enough even to have a slogan.

So for four consecutive terms, the state's residents have proven they are not impressed by flash and indeed may have a preference for the sedate.

Whether that preference is enough, however, to overcome widespread support for Miller's pet issue — a state lottery — remains to be seen.

But while some may say Isakson is boring, he sticks with the kind of feel good, family oriented themes Georgians seem to like.

And like Busbee, he seems to come across as very competent. Money is no problem for the GOP nominee.

The guess here is that Miller will continue to ride his lottery-boot camp-cut waste horse right on into the governor's mansion. But, it looks like Isakson's chances are not from the land of make believe.

Tanner is news editor of the Sentinel.

Governor's race awaits first 'Power Ad'

Hired media guns wield emotion, facts

By Jeanne Cummings
Staff writer



WASHINGTON — He's known to national Republicans as Dr. Feelgood. Robert Goodman grew up in the streets of Baltimore and aspired to be a doctor — or the next Irving Berlin. Instead, he became a flamboyant ad man who is now the mastermind behind the warm-and-fuzzy television image of Johnny Isakson, the GOP candidate for governor.

David Doak is known as the "slash and burn" artist in Democratic circles. The Missouri farm

boy who "never had a fight" was toughened in the courtroom, where he was a calculating public defender. Politics gave him a taste of the battle without the high stakes of prison terms, and he now handles Zell Miller's issues-driven closing arguments to voters.

These two men will have more to do with who becomes Georgia's next governor than any fiery stump speech, or any single issue.

They are the image makers, the media consultants parachuted into Georgia by Messrs. Isakson and Miller with instructions to deliver their client's campaign messages in slick, self-serving 30-second bites — and to destroy the opponent should he venture too close in the polls.

The show opens this week with a new release from Mr. Isakson. By the Nov. 6 general election, both campaigns are expected to spend about \$2.5 million each on TV.

The campaigns won't say for sure, but the two media consultants are expected to walk away with about 15 percent of that.

Mr. Goodman is 62 and mar-

Please see IMAGE, A12 ▶



▶ David Doak

Known as a "slash and burn" artist, Mr. Doak once worked in the courtroom as a public defender.



▶ Robert Goodman

Mr. Goodman says he believes emotion motivates voters and that he helps "write the drama."

9/16/90 AJC p. 1-A

Image: Both media advisers can produce the cutthroat ad

► Continued from A1

ried, and lives in the rolling horse country outside his native Baltimore.

He works out of a restored gristmill office in Baltimore, along with his agency dog, Skipper, a perfectly coiffed, curly blond bichon frise. When Skipper jumps into a visitor's lap, Mr. Goodman lets out a laugh grveled by years of smoking. But he doesn't apologize; he finishes his sentence, barely missing a beat.

A songwriter at heart, he composes all the music for his ads and believes emotion motivates voters. His job "is to write the drama."

Mr. Doak is 43 and single, and lives in an upscale Washington suburb.

His condominium office is in Washington's trendy Georgetown section. He answers questions quietly and thoughtfully while sitting stiffly behind a desk in an office as cold and impersonal as a motel room.

When creating his ads, Mr. Doak still relies on the advice passed down to the budding defense attorney by a veteran Missouri lawyer: "You have to understand that people are smart. If you lay the facts out for them, they will draw the conclusion that you want all by themselves. Then, it's their conclusion."

Both Messrs. Goodman and Doak are capable of producing the single, cutthroat commercial that turns an election around — the Power Ad. And both have suffered from them.

"Paul Tribble, a study in character. He condemns his president when he thinks it's a popular thing to do. He quits the U.S. Senate because he's afraid to fight for his seat. He backs a plan to raise Virginia's taxes, then blames the press for reporting it. He campaigns on TV in a uniform he never wore, in a plane he never flew. Today Paul Tribble is in trouble again. No wonder he's running negative ads."

With that single commercial in the 1988 Virginia Republican primary for governor, Mr. Goodman buried former U.S. Sen. Paul Tribble and captured the GOP nomination for his client, Marshall Coleman.

But in the general election, the Coleman/Goodman team fell prey to their own devices when



Zell Miller makes a TV commercial Thursday at the Georgia Dome site in downtown Atlanta. His media

consultant, David Doak, is known as the "slash and burn" artist in Democratic circles.

"I think we do less negative ads than most of the other people in our business. It's just when we do one, it's very effective."

David Doak
Zell Miller's media adviser

quickly enough to a devastating ad attacking Mr. Coleman for his opposition to abortion. Democratic opponent L. Douglas Wilder won and became the nation's first black elected governor.

"We saw a 15-point lead turn into a 15-point deficit in three weeks," said Mr. Goodman, who also wrote the ads for George Bush's 1980 presidential bid against Ronald Reagan.

"Compare two candidates for president. Dick Gephardt is fighting for a trade bill to save American jobs. Mike Dukakis is opposed. Gephardt stands for the 'Save the Family Farm' bill. Dukakis won't take a stand. He says our farmers need to diversify and grow blueberries, flowers and Belgian endive. Gephardt fought to cut income taxes. Dukakis is one of the biggest tax raisers in Massachusetts history. Those are some of the reasons why Southerners are for Gephardt, not Dukakis. ... Belgian

Coming off a strong second-place showing in the 1988 New Hampshire primary, presidential candidate Richard Gephardt headed into the South Dakota primary. His media adviser, Mr. Doak, publicly bragged that they were going to win.

Later, to Mr. Doak's horror, an internal poll showed Mr. Gephardt 16 points behind Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, six days from the vote. "It was going to be our Waterloo," Mr. Doak recalled.

But with the Belgian endive ad, slapped together in a day, Mr. Gephardt jumped 30 points and won the South Dakota contest. An endive, by the way, is a somewhat bitter, white-leafed vegetable used in salads or as a garnish.

Less than a month after the Gephardt victory, however, Mr. Dukakis and Tennessee Sen. Albert Gore Jr. pounded the Missouri congressman with negative ads during the South's Super Tuesday primary campaign, outspending him 3 to 1 on advertising in critical Southern states.

in that primary all but ended his presidential bid.

Georgians have yet to witness the effects of a power ad, but with Mr. Miller's strong showing in August, the heat is on Mr. Goodman to produce some magic to make Mr. Isakson the first Republican governor of Georgia since Reconstruction.

A recent Mason-Dixon poll showed Mr. Miller ahead by 26 points, and that means one thing for Mr. Isakson: He's got to attack Mr. Miller's credibility.

But before Mr. Isakson can do that, Mr. Goodman said, "we have to get known. More than just known, people have to look into his eyes and feel something."

Mr. Isakson's first set of ads, which began the night of the Democrats' Aug. 7 runoff, were intended to do just that. Filmed during Mr. Isakson's primary victory party, the 14-year state House veteran was flanked by

children and an American flag as he spoke of the need for change.

Although technically beautiful, the ads were recently criticized by a national group of journalists during a seminar because only one black child was shown in a crowd of 200 kids.

Mr. Goodman is still smarting from the criticism.

"The fact that they were all whites, hell, that's who showed up primary night. Andy Young had a primary party that night, and so did Zell Miller," he said.

Mr. Isakson is expected to begin his second series of advertisements this week, but the campaign is keeping quiet about whether the ads will focus on Mr. Isakson or Mr. Miller. However, with seven weeks to go before Election Day, it's unlikely the Isakson camp will hold its grenades for long.

"You can't run negative ads when you're already perceived as a loser," Mr. Goodman said. He noted the ineffectiveness of Mr. Young's attack on Mr. Miller during the waning days of the Democratic runoff.

Among the attacks Georgians are likely to see is one that "just popped up in front of us," Mr. Goodman said. It's the state's financial trouble.

Georgia this year is facing a \$332 million shortfall in budget revenue, and Gov. Joe Frank Harris recently called on all departments to voluntarily cut 5 percent and more from their budgets.

After serving for 16 years in the state's second-highest elected position, Lt. Gov. Miller is partly to blame, Mr. Goodman contends.

"You don't even have to get personal with him. You don't have to prove he beats his wife or isn't nice to his grandmother. It really is, Zell, you're not the answer. You're part of the problem."

Mr. Doak almost certainly hasn't been idle. During the primary, eight negative ads zeroing in on Democratic rival Roy Barnes were made but never



Johnny Isakson, down in one poll by 26 points, will have to attack Zell Miller's credibility.

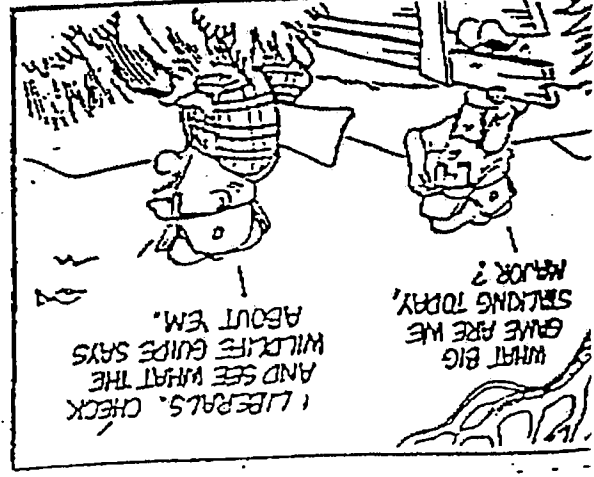
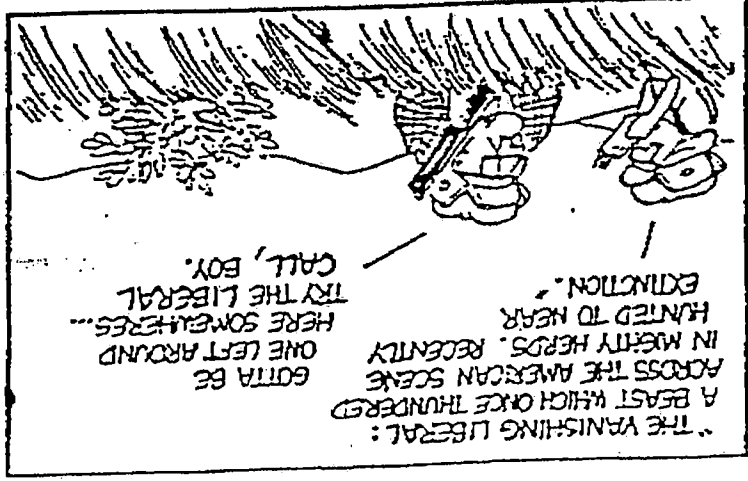
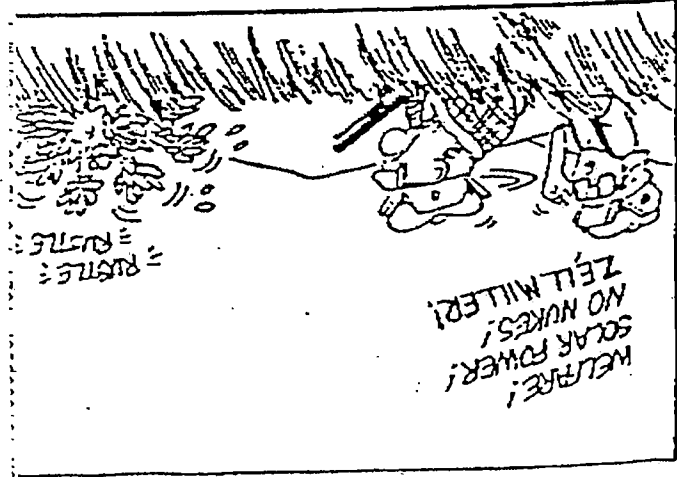
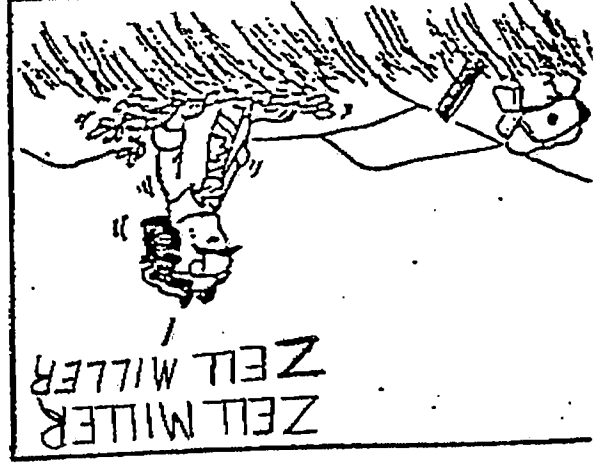
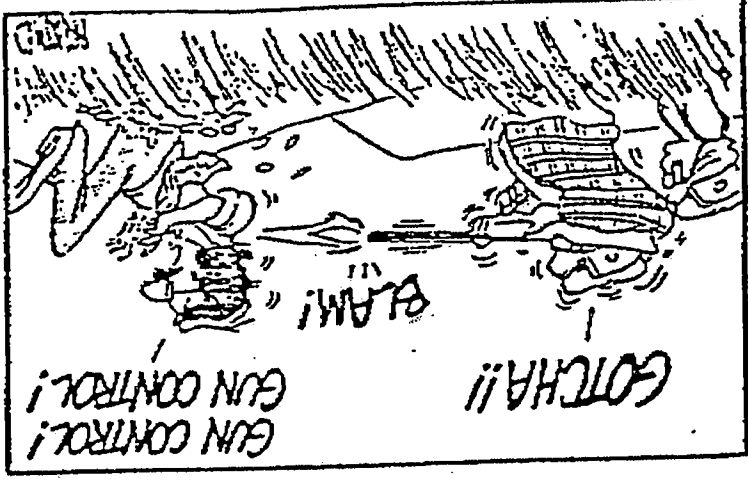
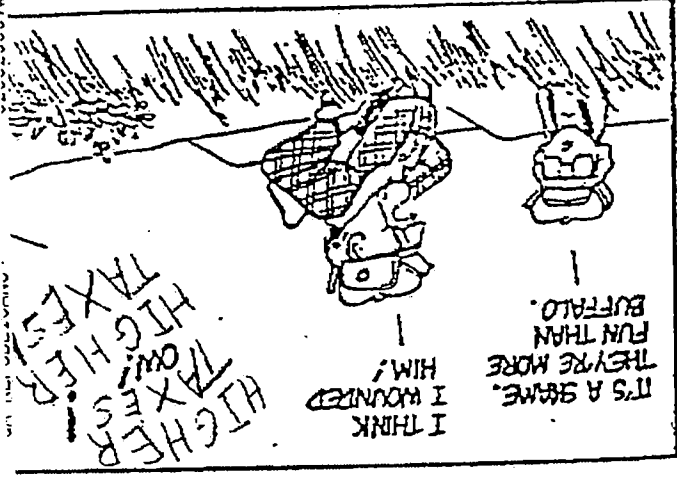
aired. Mr. Barnes never attacked, so Mr. Miller never had to counter.

Mr. Doak dismisses his firm's national reputation as the masters of negative advertising. "I think we do less negative ads than most of the other people in our business. It's just when we do one, it's very effective."

Unlike Georgia's race so far, most of his firm's other candidates for governor this year have been involved in highly contentious campaigns. However, they have not fared well. Mr. Doak's clients in California, Texas, Alabama, Rhode Island and Florida all lost.

Like the Isakson campaign, Mr. Doak is coy about what strategy the Miller campaign will use. However, he offered a glimpse of the differences the Miller campaign perceives between the two candidates.

"Zell has been fighting for things over the course of his career — like a lottery to improve education, removing the sales tax on food, and to rollback auto insurance rates. Those things put him clearly on the side of the average people. The same question has to be asked when you run against any Republican. ... 'Whose side are they on?'"





Our Opinion ^{7/13/90}

SAVANNAH EVENING PRESS

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Associate Editor

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Irritating the Voters

Gov. Joe Frank Harris is wrong, of course, about his family's flight to St. Simons in August for a holiday at state expense. He defends the flight, but it was bad judgment.

The governor also is wrong about his decision to provide free transportation to two of the candidates campaigning to be his successor. He defends the move, but it looks bad at a time when the state is hard up for money.

The state has provided security for gubernatorial candidates in past campaigns, but the circumstances are different now. The governor has asked state departments to cut their budgets to help offset a \$332 million revenue shortfall.

As for the Harris family's trip, it came at a time when the state schools superintendent was barring education officials from travel to St. Simons and Savannah. The governor, his wife, their son and daughter-in-law flew to St. Simons Island in a state-

owned jet. The trip cost taxpayers \$1,235. Common Cause complained and political observers remembered that last year Attorney General Michael Bowers said persons who are not state employees -- in other words, three of those who accompanied the governor on his flight -- cannot legally travel on state airplanes, expenses paid, unless they are on a state mission.

Gov. Harris said he traveled to St. Simons for a "private meeting" regarding state business, but he refused to say what the meeting was about. He therefore cannot be taken seriously.

The puzzling thing is that Rep. Johnny Isakson and Lt. Gov. Zell Miller, the two gubernatorial candidates, stubbornly defended their right to have the state provide them with a free car, a driver and free gas. You'd think they wanted to irritate the people they're trying to get to vote for them.

RIP Johnny?

When we first read the way the Journal-Constitution was handicapping the governor's race — Zell Miller's "vinegary twang" vs. Johnny Isakson's "vanilla smoothness" — we thought we smelled trouble.

Everybody knows what those two terms mean. "Vinegary twang" means Harry Truman. "Vanilla smoothness" means white-collar criminal.



EDITORIALS OUR VIEW

Halfway through September, it looks as though Miller won't need any help from the largest daily newspaper in the state to clobber Isakson, who only a month or two ago was thought to have a chance to give Georgia its first Republican governor since the Stone Age.

Today, Isakson's campaign is missing in action and Miller staffers are measuring the Capitol's offices.

Maybe it's not Isakson's fault. He himself admits this is no time for him to be someone he's not.

Isakson the candidate is a lot like Isakson the House minority leader. If he was the kind of slashing Republican that could pull off an underdog campaign, he wouldn't have lasted 12 years under Tom Murphy's thumb and probably wouldn't have gotten his party's nomination. He's only doing what he knows how to do.

What is needed is a candidate who can challenge the odd assumption that Zell Miller, who has been lieutenant governor for more than a decade, represents change. Or that the Democrats, who passed and then spent the largest tax increase in state history only to leave state government broke the next year, deserve to try to fix the problem they created.

Georgia: In search of a miracle

Whether Zell Miller or Johnny Isakson wins in November, Georgia is certain to get a lottery. Not because many people particularly care about education (note below the number of Georgians who don't bother to pick up a high school diploma), but because too many voters in this state have decided that their million-to-one shot at winning a million is their only chance at making a change in otherwise fairly hopeless lives.

Check out the demographics of the state's 159 counties:

Number of counties where at least *half* the population over age 25 does not have a high school diploma: 128

Number of counties where 20 percent or more of households earn less than \$10,000 a year: 132

Number of counties where 10 percent or more of persons receive welfare: 86

Number of counties where 10 percent or more of households receive food stamps: 86

Number of counties where 10 percent or more of persons over 65 receive supplemental social security: 108

Number of counties where 10 percent or more of persons receive Medicaid benefits: 101

Number of counties that showed a *drop* in manufacturing plants from 1983-1987: 72

So there you have it. Georgia is full of too many poor people, who, thanks to a lack of education and decreasing numbers of well-paying manufacturing jobs, have little realistic hope of improving their fortunes.

If you were in their positions, wouldn't you hope for a miracle? Why not put those last few dollars that might have gone for groceries, a Christmas present or the light bill on lottery tickets instead?

Sure, the odds of winning the jackpot may be only a million-to-one, but for many of these folks, the odds of working themselves out of their poverty are longer than that.

CAMPAIGN TRIVIA. Johnny Isakson may be a real party guy, but you would never know it by examining his campaign expenditures. The raciest item on the list is a \$3,000 party at Banks and Shane in Underground.



**ANITA
SHARPE**
EDITOR

Zell Miller, on the other hand, regularly uses a chunk of his campaign contributions to break bread with potential voters. Here's a sample of some meals Miller and various constituents have enjoyed thanks to the campaign treasury: Buckhead Diner, \$163.50; Houston's, \$252.63; Mick's, \$465.06; Ritz-Carlton, \$115.77; Taste of New Orleans, \$647.93; Commerce Club, \$1,181.08; OK's BBQ, \$540; Morrison's, \$234.15; City Grille, \$119.38.

Miller also dined at a couple of eateries in Freeport, Bahamas — Captain Charthouse, \$119.90, and Pussers Co., \$180.53. Just in case you're curious: Though Freeport is widely known as a gambling mecca, both aforementioned restaurants simply serve food.

ON THE ATTACK. If you haven't heard anybody pontificate about Johnny Isakson's lackluster advertising campaign, you must have spent the summer on the moon. Had you gone to almost any lunch gathering or dinner party before everyone got completely bored out of their brain cells with the governor's race, you would have heard at least one amateur political scientist re-plot the Isakson campaign strategy.

All he had to do, they would say, is publicly challenge Miller's 16-year record of presiding over the Senate.

Apparently, the message has sunk in. Look for the Isakson campaign this week to unveil a new set of "get tough" TV commercials. Don't expect a smear campaign, says campaign manager Jay Morgan.

The TV spots will be "issue oriented," he says. "They will show the difference in the way the candidates approach problems." And Isakson won't use an announcer to do his dirty work; he'll face the camera himself.

weekly clips

AJC 8/28/90

South's population boom hugs Eastern Seaboard

By Cynthia Mitchell
Staff writer

Southern states along the Eastern Seaboard far outpaced their neighbors in the Deep South in population growth, according to preliminary 1990 census figures.

The early tallies, which could change before the count becomes final Dec. 31, show that Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida chalked up sizable increases, ranging from 9 percent in South Carolina to 31 percent in Florida.

But the rest of the South was stagnant, with Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi showing only slight increases. Kentucky showed zero growth in the 10-year period, according to the preliminary numbers, and Louisiana lost population, thanks to slumping oil, timber and farming industries.

There's a lot at stake. The figures, released for 46 states so far, are used to determine the number of congressional seats as well as state and federal funding for everything from roads and schools to sewers and hospitals. Preliminary population counts for the remaining states are expected by the end of the week.

The most populous state, California, showed a 23 percent increase to 29,279,015 people.

The reported figures have been running far below statisticians' and demographers' estimates, giving ammunition to those charging that the official count routinely underestimates minorities, immigrants, the inner-city poor and other groups with histories of poor participation in the census.

"It's surprising," said Doug Chapin, an associate with Washington-based Election Data Services, a consulting firm. "In a thumbnail, they all are lower than the [Census Bureau's previous] estimate — an average of 2 percent or 3 percent. That either means the numbers really are low, they aren't done counting or the estimates are too high, any of which are possible."

The low figures already have brought howls of protest from state and local officials nationwide. Cities and communities disputing the preliminary tally have three weeks to respond with data, such as utility hookups and block-by-block counts. The Census Bureau will respond by canvassing any areas where legitimate discrepancies are pointed out.

"I'm not sure as to what extent I'm prepared to accept those figures," said Louisiana state Sen. John Johnson of New Orleans, where preliminary figures show a big drop in population, from 557,927 to 487,957.

There are at least 100 Louisiana laws giving the city special status because they apply exclusively to parishes with populations greater than 500,000.

Louisville, Ky., already is protesting preliminary numbers that show its population dropped 11 percent. Kentucky's largest city is using earlier census data, knowledge of new construction and secondary data such as tax records to bolster its argument, according to Michael Price, director of population studies at the University of Louisville's Urban Research Institute, which is aiding the city. "There seems to be several housing units that were missed in the enumeration."

Politically, the counts likely will redistribute the South's number of U.S. representatives. Florida is likely to gain three or four U.S. representatives, and Georgia is expected to pick up one or two, Mr. Chapin said.

Kentucky and Louisiana are at risk of losing one seat each. The 435-seat House is apportioned by granting each state one at-large seat, with the rest determined by population.

In Tennessee, the early numbers are fueling the cross-state rivalry between Memphis and Nashville, which long have battled for corporate relocations and all-around bragging rights.

Nashville's metropolitan statistical area was the only one of Tennessee's four major cities to grow, posting a 10.8 percent increase that nudged it past the four-county Memphis area for the first time. The Memphis statistical area, which includes counties in Arkansas and Mississippi, came in at 969,209; the eight-county Nashville area was 973,987.

The mayor of Shelby County, Memphis's primary county, said the figures are far too low, and Southaven Mayor Joe Cates called the tally "totally absurd."

"We have nearly doubled in the last 10 years," Mayor Cates said. "We are going back and do a review of our own now and go back and really holler about this."

Augusta Chronicle 8-26-90

Politicians need to develop a taste for rubber chicken

ATLANTA — Who is Robert L. Barr, and why is he spending so much time eating pot-luck buffet lunches in places like Dublin, Ga.?

The "who" is the easy part. Mr. Barr, 41, is the former federal prosecutor whose trophy case includes the scalp of Pat Swindall, the born-again congressman convicted of perjury after his dalliance with FBI agents posing as drug dealers.

He also happens to be one of the most ambitious studs in the stable of the Georgia Republican Party — which brings us to the "why" part.

Mr. Barr is out pumping the Rotary Club luncheon circuit for contributions to his Southeastern Legal Foundation, a conservative legal-aid group that challenges what it calls intrusive government regulations. He became president of the group after leaving the U.S. attorney's office in February.

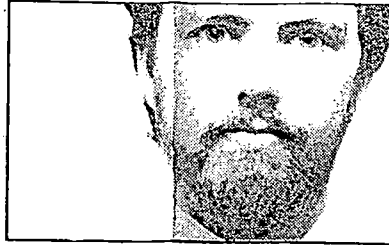
While he's selling the foundation, however, the Marietta lawyer is also testing his tolerance for rubber chicken. It's a taste he'll have to acquire if he takes the plunge against U.S. Sen. Wyche Fowler in 1992.

"Personally, I intend to sit down after this election cycle and take a hard look at the U.S. Senate race and also at the new congressional districts," he said during a recent interview.

Though he's a novice to elected office, Mr. Barr is certainly acting the part of a statewide politician.

This past week, he faxed reporters a schedule of his far-flung speaking engagements for the rest of the year. Besides some civic-club events, they also include receptions for leading Republican candidates.

"Bob could well be a good candidate," said a well-placed Democratic lawyer who has worked with him. "But out there in the sticks, talking



CAPITAL IDEAS
Frank LoMonte

to some guy in a Chevy pickup truck, I'm not sure he can come across."

Statewide hopes aside, Mr. Barr's more logical course is to wait for the post-census reapportionment, when it's likely that a Republican-rich U.S. House district will be carved out of the Atlanta-area suburbs.

Georgia will gain at least one congressional seat in the 1992 election cycle. Ironic comparisons to Swindall aside, Barr could etch his name on one of them if he keeps up his pace of non-campaign campaigning.

Isakson picks up piece of old regime

It was widely seen as a coup when Rep. Johnny Isakson signed up Barbara Morgan, one of Gov. Joe Frank Harris' closest advisers, to join his gubernatorial campaign as an issues researcher. But there's another side to the story.

Mr. Harris has made some spectacular goofs that any other Republican candidate would love to tweak him for. He was the driving force behind the state's much-criticized efforts to force Taylor County to accept a hazardous-waste incinerator, and was the author of a half-baked

partial sales tax exemption for food that was just struck down in court as too confusing.

Mr. Isakson, however, has been downright polite to the outgoing governor, taking pains to direct his criticism at Democratic legislators instead of the Democratic chief executive.

He spared Mr. Harris from his wrath, for instance, when he denounced the Democrats for blunders that led to a \$332 million revenue shortfall — even though legislators were using figures supplied by Mr. Harris when they decided how big to make the budget.

The addition of Ms. Morgan, Mr. Harris' most outspoken defender as press secretary, to the Isakson inner circle will hardly help the Republican nominee distance himself from the past regime.

Isakson is man of many, many words

With the departure of state Rep. Lauren "Bubba" McDonald from the governor's race, incidentally, Mr. Isakson takes over as the master of inscrutable financial jargon in the field.

When news of massive state spending cuts came down this past week, the GOP nominee was asked for some suggestions to save state money. One of his proposals was making inmates in minimum-security prisons sleep in shifts, using one bed for two or three people.

He called this plan "a better utilization of the capital intensity of the facility."

Just try fitting that on a bumper sticker.

Frank LoMonte covers politics in Georgia and around the South for the Morris News Service.

8-28-40
Macon Telegraph

Feud? What feud?

An elegant truce took place last Wednesday between two Democrats who over the years have raised the intraparty feud to rarely reached levels of animosity.

We speak here of those eminences who have long been marching out of step with each other along the corridors of parliamentary power.

But feud? What feud? Here's Miller (Zell, not Lite) actually chauffeuring Murphy (Tom, not Dale) to a plush lunch at the Atlanta Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Ah, ain't politics wonderful? Here the long-squabbling M&M boys go all chummy in the cause of unity - or at least that's what the odd couple's fellow diners say.

Of course, more objective diners - such as reporters - were missing from the occasion, so for all we know Tom and Zell got along no better than Tom and Jerry. Perhaps the two spent the entree glaring at each other across the table. Maybe a fierce food fight broke out during dessert. Maybe ...

We're kidding, of course. A general election brings out like nothing else the improbable in politics; the lion and the lamb who battled each other through legislative sessions and primaries now sit down together to meet the common foe. And it must be recognized that Miller remarked during the runoff campaign that he actually *liked* the speaker, even though he'd jumped on poor Andy Young for wooing Murphy with a nice box of stogies. Well, look who's wooing Murphy now.

By all accounts the Democrats at the Ritz-Carlton got all unified and the party's candidate for governor had a pleasing lunch with his cigar-chomping guest of honor. (But did Murphy's post-meal cigar come from Andy Young? Did ... Never mind.)

The same day as the M&M love feast, Miller's Republican opponent, Johnny Isakson, learned that Vice President Dan Quayle was coming in next month to campaign for him.

Governor's race puts a lot on the line, could make state a Democratic holdout

By A.L. May
Staff writer.

MC 9-3-90

ernor and heir-apparent Pierre Howard as a new lieutenant governor. The November election of both could keep Georgia a Democratic Gibraltar in an increasingly Republican South.

The stakes could hardly be higher for the state's emerging Republican Party, and almost all of the GOP's hopes for ending the Democrats' 122-year hegemony are riding on one man: Johnny

Isakson, the Marietta real estate executive and the GOP's nominee for governor.

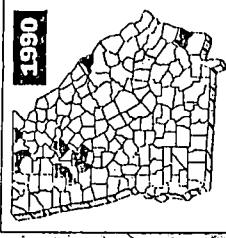
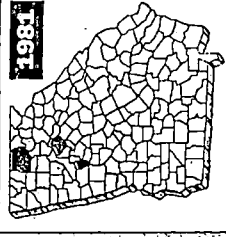
"The die will be cast for the early 2000s," said Mr. Isakson, who is on his way to Washington today. He will ride back to Savannah Tuesday aboard Air Force Two with Vice President Dan Quayle, with whom he hopes

▶ Please see RACE, A7

Georgia's County Republicans

% of County Commission members that are Republican in Georgia

None 0 — 49% 50 — 100%



Race: GOP gains ground, but Democrats still strong

▶ Continued from A1

to raise \$50,000 and kick off the fall campaign with a rally.

Mr. Miller is slated to join the Labor Day parade in Douglasville, while his running mate Mr. Howard is working the crowd at the Banks County Holiday Festival in Homer. Mr. Miller and Mr. Howard are running as a ticket — although votes are cast separately for the two offices.

In the race for lieutenant governor, the Republicans have nominated Matt Towery, a 30-year-old Cobb County lawyer who has never held elective office.

Even a supporter like U.S. Rep. Newt Gingrich calls Mr. Towery an "extreme long shot," and Mr. Isakson is keeping some distance.

"No, we're not running as a ticket," Mr. Isakson said. "Yes, everybody in our party supports the ticket."

The GOP may have better shots at taking back a former Republican congressional seat and the state insurance commissioner's office.

Republican Billy Lovett, who has won statewide office as a Democrat on the Public Service Commission, is locked in battle with Democrat Tim Ryles, who has never held elective office.

All of the state's 10 congressional districts — nine held by Democrats, one by a Republican — are contested, but Democrat Ben Jones, who took the DeKalb County-based 4th District away from Republican Pat Swindall two years ago, is considered the most vulnerable incumbent.

If there is a Democratic victory to the climate building from the Persian Gulf crisis, it could be Mr. Jones, who is under attack from challenger John Linder for voting against an anti-flag burning amendment in Congress.

Some Republicans think the current patriotic fervor will bring voters to their side in November, but Democrats believe the political effect of the crisis will be limited to boosting President Bush's popularity when he might otherwise be suffering from the nation's poor economy.

But while voters might blame the Bush administration for a national recession, state Republicans hope to tap voter unease over a sputtering Georgia economy — run by Democrats.

"There is a lot of nervousness in the state economy, and that does give Isakson an issue," said Merle Black, an Emory University political scientist. But he said Mr. Isakson has yet to find a way to exploit it.

There will be no major Republican gains in the Legislature because the Republicans this year are chasing only one more Democratic legislative seat than they did two years ago.

"The quality of our candidates is excellent, but the quantity left a lot to be desired," said former U.S. Sen. Mack Mattingly, whose victory in 1980 made him the only Republican to win a statewide election this century. He lost his seat to Wyche Fowler, a Democrat, in 1986.

Mr. Isakson is the strongest candidate for governor the Republicans have offered in more

than 20 years. He has unprecedented financing — for a Republican — that has allowed him to hire consultants and compete on television. As state House minority leader, he has a grasp of state issues equal to Mr. Miller.

In the Isakson corner is the president of the United States and a political party that sees its future national dominance anchored in the Sun Belt. But the Republicanization of Georgia — including the landslide presidential campaigns of Ronald Reagan and Mr. Bush in 1984 and 1988 — may not have come far enough to give Mr. Isakson the political base he would need.

Among the old Confederate states, Georgia ranks last in electing Republicans to major office and near the bottom in legislative seats. A recent study by Charles Bullock, a political scientist at the University of Georgia, found that the 1980s witnessed significant Republican local gains in metro Atlanta and coastal Georgia. But the GOP can still claim only 6 percent of the county offices in the state.

Georgia Republicans also have lagged far behind other Southern states in converting Democratic officeholders. The Republican National Committee (RNC) records seven Georgia Democrats who have switched parties in the past three years. Mississippi and Georgia are the two Southern states that have yet to elect a Republican governor in the post-Reconstruction era.

Despite the odds, the Republicans can't pass up the Georgia

contest, because it is one of five Southern states that will gain congressional seats in the 1991 reapportionment. Georgia probably will gain one.

The redistricting is even more important on the state level because Republican-leaning suburban counties will gain legislative seats at the expense of traditionally rural Democratic areas. But unless Mr. Isakson wins the governorship, the Democrats will be firmly in control to draw the new lines.

"If we have a chance in building a majority in the Congress, it's going to have to involve these Southern congressional seats," said Chris Hennick, Southern political director for the RNC.

The national party has sent about \$90,000 to the state Republican Party, with more promised. Mr. Quayle's visit to Savannah this week is part of a Southern swing, including Texas and Alabama. The Isakson campaign is preparing for a visit by Mr. Bush in October, but winning might take more than a popular presidential.

Georgia Democrats have not made things easy:

■ The Democrats picked 1990 to join the modern media age, deserting the courthouse for the television studio and adapting many of the money-driven campaign techniques perfected nationally by the Republicans. Instead of rural Democrats, the GOP faces a slicker crop, epitomized by the telegenic Mr. Howard, a Decatur state senator.

■ This year was supposed to be the year Georgia Democrats

GOP in the South

	% major offices*	% legislative seats
Georgia	7	20
Arkansas	17	12
Tennessee	18	38
Mississippi	23	9
South Carolina**	28	28
Texas**	28	36
North Carolina**	31	35
Alabama**	33	26
Virginia	33	33
Louisiana	40	15
Florida**	60	40

* Major offices include governor and lieutenant governor, and U.S. senators and House members.

** States with a Republican governor.

Source: Republican National Committee and the Council of State Governments

nominated a black candidate — former Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young — or bloodied themselves to defeat him. Mr. Miller crushed Mr. Young and three other opponents after a lamblike contest.

■ The Democrats have jettisoned much of an Old Guard who might be more easily blamed for Georgia's failings: low education rankings, soaring insurance rates and a busted budget after last year's tax increase.

None of the top Democratic candidates have close ties to outgoing Gov. Joe Frank Harris, who is having to deal with a budget crisis; state Insurance Commissioner Warren Evans was defeated for renomination; and House Speaker Tom Murphy, the bogeyman to Georgia Republicans, watched his candidates for governor and lieutenant governor lose.

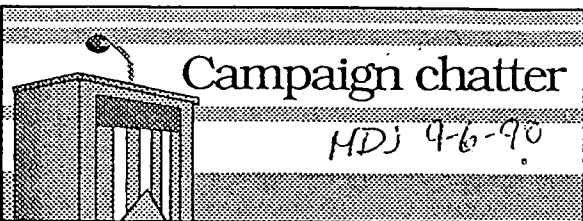
"We're going to have to do some razzle-dazzle," said Jay Morgan, Mr. Isakson's campaign

manager. "We are going to run a blitz attack."

The Isakson attack could change the tenor of this year's rather mild campaign when it hits the airways this month and is likely to portray the 16-year lieutenant governor as a symbol of the Old Guard. Mr. Miller also will be painted a liberal who managed Walter Mondale's campaign for president in 1984 and who has long supported tax increases.

The purpose will be to unmask Mr. Miller, who has run as an outsider with a no-tax pledge. The Republicans also hope that the pro-lottery message Mr. Miller used to dominate the primaries will have worn itself out.

Mr. Isakson does not have a spotless no-tax record, and he also has changed his position on abortion rights, which he supports, and the Martin Luther King Jr. state holiday.



Are monkeys in this race?

By Luke Johnson

Marietta Daily Journal Atlanta Bureau Chief

ATLANTA — Rep. Johnny Isakson of east Cobb, the Republican nominee for governor, keeps trying to smoke out his Democratic opponent, Lt. Gov. Zell Miller, without much success.



Each time Rep. Isakson has tried to lure the lieutenant governor into the fray, all he's gotten are responses from Miller campaign manager James Carville.

Refusing to get in a tete-a-tete with Carville, Rep. Isakson last week said, "I have a policy that I don't want to debate with the monkey; I'll wait for the monkey grinder."

Lt. Gov. Miller left town for the Florida border to campaign among "his people," Georgians crossing the state line to buy tickets for the \$100 million-plus Lotto jackpot to be given away Saturday.



□ □ □
ATLANTA — In Friday's edition of "Bill Shipp's Campaign Fax," seven political observers handicap the race.

Alan Abramowitz, political science professor at Emory University, says it's "Miller by 12," Jan Mable, political science professor, calls it "Miller by 20," and Brian Mirsky, visiting assistant professor at the University of Georgia says, "Miller by 10." As might be expected, two Republican polled — former U.S. Attorney Bob Barr and 1982 gubernatorial candidate — pick it "Isakson by 2."

State Sen. Roy Barnes, D-Mableton, who finished behind Lt. Gov. Miller and Andrew Young in the July 17 primary, says "Miller by 12," and Norman Underwood, who battled Gov. Joe Frank Harris unsuccessfully in the 1982 Democratic gubernatorial primary rates it "Miller by 16."



The Campaign Fax composite line is "Miller by 9.4."

Is Miller too liberal? Isakson hopes so

MDJ 9-16-90



C. Darden
Because Rep. Isakson isn't loaded up with charisma is not a tremendous deficit given Georgia history. Just look at Joe Frank Harris, George Busbee and Jimmy Carter.

By Luke Johnson

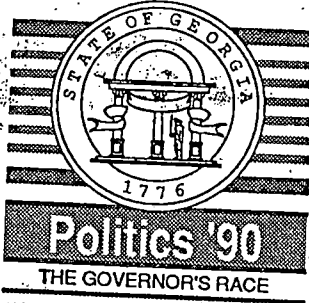
Marletta Daily Journal Staff Writer

Johnny Isakson's only chance to become governor rests on wooing conservative Democrats he already may have lost, says a long-time Democratic operative.

Party control is shifting from the conservative forces that elected Gov. Joe Frank Harris in 1982, but the governor has given his stamp of approval to Lt. Gov. Zell Miller, the moderate-to-liberal Democratic nominee.

Gov. Harris "has put out the word that Zell is OK, and the conservative Democrats are going to stay home," said Mike de Vegter, who worked in the governor's 1982 campaign and helped raise money for state Sen. Roy Barnes' unsuccessful gubernatorial bid.

Savannah lawyer Richard Middleton, a prominent fund-raiser for Sen. Barnes in coastal Georgia, disagrees with de Vegter. "I'm working for Johnny now, and there



are a lot of others in the party who feel the same way I do — Zell just isn't somebody we're comfortable voting for because of his liberal record."

Political pollster Claibourne Darden said Gov. Harris' endorsement is "of negligible value.

"In the 1984 presidential primary, Sam

Nunn endorsed and actively politicked for [U.S. Sen.] John Glenn, who finished fourth in Georgia. [U.S. Sen.] Strom Thurmond was pushing very hard for Bob Dole in South Carolina and Bob was blown out of the water," Darden said. "Jimmy Carter politicked for Jack Watson for governor in 1982; Jack finished fourth."

"I don't think the vote is transferable. It certainly hasn't happened in the past," said Rep. Isakson.

He will, however, try to transfer blame to Lt. Gov. Miller for a current financial crisis that could see the state fall as much as \$500 million short of projected income by year's end.

"We're looking at about \$1.4 billion wasted in less than 18 months," he said.

He said that figure includes the projected \$700 million in income from a 1-cent state sales tax increase passed in 1989;



Dr. Ridley
"The disaster we're involved in seems to warrant somebody being held responsible. Though Zell hasn't been the man in charge, he's certainly been a strong player."

See ISAKSON, Page 2B

Isakson

Continued from Page 1B

another \$200 million from enforcing the tax April 1, 1989, rather than three months later as is usual with legislation; Gov. Harris emptying a \$197 million emergency reserve fund to cover a shortage at the end of fiscal year 1990; and \$332 million in state program cuts. It represents more than \$1.4 billion "that has literally disappeared," he said.

"The answer is no mystery. When you add revenue to a wasteful resource, all you get is more waste," Rep. Isakson said.

Some critics call Rep. Isakson dull and question his voter appeal, but Darden says personality is not a big factor.

"Because he [Rep. Isakson] isn't loaded up with charisma is not a tremendous deficit given Georgia history; just look at Joe Frank Harris, George Busbee and Jimmy Carter," Darden said. "Nobody ever accused them of having a lot of charisma, but all were elected by a wide margin."

Rep. Isakson concedes he's no spellbinding speaker, but added, "Somebody has to talk about what got the system where it is before we can talk about where it has to be. That isn't always the most exciting topic."

He prides himself on being a coalition builder. GOP primary opponents cited that as a lack of toughness a Republican governor would need to deal with a Democratically controlled Legislature.

Darden said Rep. Isakson would have to be tough enough "to make Hannibal smile — and he wasn't exactly known for sensitivity," but Dr. Helen Ridley, political science professor at Kennesaw State College, said his non-confrontational reputation may not be a drawback: "There are certain times you cooperate and do what you have to do."

She said Rep. Isakson must continue his criticism of the state budget crisis: "The more Johnny can play on the terrible economic situation in Georgia and blame Zell and a Democratic administration of which he has been a major part for the past 16 years, will be effective after a while.

"The disaster we're involved in seems to warrant somebody being held responsible. Though Zell hasn't

been the man in charge, he's certainly been a strong player," she said.

Darden outlined a three-pronged strategy for defeat of the lieutenant governor.

"Johnny has to establish credibility, which he started after the primaries with motherhood and apple-pie TV ads with school children, the American flag and focusing on education, drugs and crime," Darden said. "Secondly, he needs to paint himself as a conservative to moderate in a dramatic manner. Thirdly, he needs to paint Zell as a bleeding-heart, big-spending liberal.

"If he's successful at all three, he can win. Realistically, it's like getting three hits in a row in three trips to the plate," he said.

Lt. Gov. Miller pointed out that Rep. Isakson voted against the 1-cent tax increase, but voted for the budget that included it. "You can't have it both ways," he said.

Rep. Isakson needs only to say that with just 36 GOP lawmakers in the 180-member House — where all spending bills originate — "Republicans didn't have enough strength to do anything about it," Dr. Ridley said.

That same Republican shortage of state lawmakers could hurt Rep. Isakson's election chances, she said: "People are going to say, 'What in the world can he do with a Democratically controlled Legislature?'"

She said Lt. Gov. Miller could face a similar problem: "Business as usual is something people are not going to be happy with."

Rep. Isakson won't have to worry about it, said de Vegter, who predicted a 65-35 win for Lt. Gov. Miller if the election were held now. "By election day, I don't see it any closer than 60-40," he said.

Darden disagreed: "At 65-35 today, it's unreasonable to think it would be 60-40 on Nov. 6. Johnny should close in on Zell, without question. I'd take a 2-to-1 bet at this point on Zell, but I wouldn't bet a lot. For a Republican to be elected would take a tremendous upset."

Such an upset could prove bit-ter-sweet, Dr. Ridley said.

"It would be a lot easier for the Democrats to have a Republican governor — they could make changes they need to make and blame everything on him if things went bad," she said.

R.C. 9-2-90

Isakson's club seeks first blacks

DOOR SWINGING OPEN: The Atlanta Country Club has never had a black member in its 26 years but says it has begun recruiting aggressively. Johnny Isakson, Georgia's Republican nominee for governor, is a member.

By Jeanne Cummings
Staff writer

The Atlanta Country Club is recruiting black members to protect its sponsorship of the PGA Atlanta Classic golf tournament — and the effort is likely to spare the Republican nominee for governor some embarrassment.



Johnny Isakson

Johnny Isakson, who is hoping to lure black voters and last week met with key Georgia supporters of Jesse Jackson, is a member of the club.

Questions about Mr. Isakson's membership were raised Friday by The Atlanta Journal-Constitution after the Southern Governors Association went on record opposing whites-only private clubs.

However, Mr. Isakson's campaign manager, Jay Morgan, said Mr. Isakson's membership in the country club is irrelevant. Mr. Morgan called questions about the candidate's membership a "trivial pursuit."

"There's nothing in the club rules that keeps blacks from being members," Mr. Morgan said.

Even so, the 26-year-old club has never had a black member or even an applicant.

President Tom O'Haren said Friday that he launched an aggressive campaign to recruit minority members this summer after the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) announced it would scrutinize the membership policies of private clubs that hosted events.

In July, blacks protested a PGA tournament at an all-white country club in Birmingham, Ala.

The Atlanta Country Club already can count a woman and several minorities — Jews, Catholics and Hispanics — among its 450 members, Mr. O'Haren said.

Club: Doors are opening for blacks

► Continued from F1

In recent weeks, Mr. O'Haren said, he has met with corporate executives in hopes of meeting qualified minority members. Several blacks and two women have been invited to join the club, which is in east Cobb County, he said.

Mr. Isakson has not been involved in the integration of the club, Mr. O'Haren said.

Mr. Morgan said he does not believe Mr. Isakson's club membership would hurt him any "more than it would help him for people to know that his wife sponsored the first black member of the Cobb County Junior League.

"They are going to decide if Johnny can change the way things have been done in the state during the past 124 years. Those are the critical questions, not this trivial pursuit," he said.

Joe Beasley, who helped arrange a meeting last week between Mr. Isakson and leaders in Mr. Jackson's presidential campaigns, said he would have been "surprised if [Mr. Isakson] was not a member of some organization like that." Mr. Beasley, who is black, is the state coordinator for Mr. Jackson's Rainbow Coalition.

"While we certainly don't approve, nonetheless, we are living in America and the United States with all its blemishes and history. I'm not an apologist for Mr. Isakson nor for [Democratic nominee Zell] Miller. But I am living in the real world, and there are imperfections. All of us have feet of clay," he said.

State Rep. Tyrone Brooks (D-Atlanta), however, took a tougher stand: "I find it very difficult to support someone holding or seeking public office who has membership in these types of facilities."

The Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said many blacks will consider Mr. Isakson's membership and what — if anything — he does to recruit black members for his club.

"I hope Mr. Isakson takes the right position on this," said the Rev. Lowery, who led the Birmingham protest. "Frankly, many blacks are tired of being taken for granted by one party and just taken by the other."

Mr. Miller's office would not comment on Mr. Isakson's club membership. Mr. Miller is a member of the Commerce Club, a private, integrated club of downtown's business elite.

This week, the Bellwood Country Club in Mississippi was rejected as the site for a Southern Governors Association (SGA) golf tournament.

Kevin Vandebroek, a spokesman for Mississippi Gov. Ray Mabus, said that after the site was selected by a corporate sponsor, MCI Inc., it was learned that a black applicant had been rejected in 1982.

"We were under certain assurances by the club that this had not ever happened. It changed the whole picture," Mr. Vandebroek said.

"Obviously, we want to make sure we are dealing with a country club with an open policy and [one that] had not denied anyone a membership," he added.

Steve Wrigley, an aide to Mr. Miller, said: "We think it's the correct thing for SGA to ensure that they meet at facilities open to everyone."

When asked if Mr. Isakson would have supported the SGA, Mr. Morgan said: "What Johnny would have done, would be to hold the function at a public facility. There's a big difference between how he carries on his public duties and private memberships that he holds."

Please see CLUB, F3 ►

LOOKING SOUTH

Commentary
Daily News

David Nordan

9-2-90

Our past colors new ideas



Once again, underscoring the ancient biblical admonition that the sins of the fathers will be visited on the sixth and seventh generations, Georgia's bad old segregationist past has popped up like a re-

wet-blanket what otherwise might seem to be an innovative and positive idea.

In this case it hangs over a suggestion, thrown from far left field by Lt. Gov. Zell Miller last week, that the way to inject a badly needed shot of adrenalin into the state's foundering public schools is to open it up to the free market system.

In what amounts to the first new idea injected into this year's gubernatorial campaign in many months, Miller told an Atlanta professional women's group that if elected he would push for a state policy allowing parents to choose the specific schools they want their children to attend, at least within a district, and possibly outside.

Is competition key?

The notion outlined by Miller is that individual schools faced with free market competition — i.e. the possibility of no students — will be forced to excel or get out of business. Miller's hidden political agenda notwithstanding, the idea is gaining increased attention nationally, and, according to the candidate's staff, is being considered or implemented in some form or another in about a dozen states. One of these is Wisconsin, where courts have given the green light to move in that direction.

But you can bet your mint julip that none of them are in the South.

In Georgia, and elsewhere below the Mason-Dixon line, virtually every school system is under some kind of federal court or U.S. Justice Department racial balance mandate, some dating back to the earliest days of the civil rights movement. Many of the cases dragged on through the courts for years, appealed and counter-appealed ad infinitum, long after school integration ceased to be an issue.

Regardless of the fact that perhaps the majority of these cases are moot in the light of contemporary reality, they stand like Gordian knots which would have to be untied before Georgia or most other Southern states could begin to tamper with their systems in a fashion as radical as inserting "freedom of choice" as a concept in specific school district makeup.

The long-running, see-saw Dekalb County suit, where a sizable group of black parents are demanding a similar concept, is a case in point. Federal judges and civil rights bureaucrats tend to have elephant memories which oftentimes ignore current realities.

Past haunts us

The fact that school desegregation is no longer a topic of conversation, or even particular interest, in most of the state's systems anymore, or that no one around here has given thought to designing an election system to keep blacks out of office in 20 years, is granted little significance when the dusty old law books come out.

Georgia Attorney General Mike Bowers, faced with a similar situation trying to fend off federal suits challenging the state's primary runoff system, is one of those who agrees that threading through the morass of court orders and Justice Department rulings to place schools on a competitive basis here would be extremely difficult. But, Bowers said last week, it is not impossible.

Bowers likes the idea but says it would take a lot of work just to decide if it could be done legally. "The main question we always have to ask is 'What would the courts say?' And I'm not sure that's the best criteria. What we should do is ask 'Would it improve education?' then find a way to do it."

But asking "What would the courts say?" is part of Georgia's stiff-necked legacy. And it's a situation, handed down by our illustrious and demagogic forefathers, we are likely to be stuck with for a long, long time.

State needs to examine some areas of university services

Atl. Journal
9-5-90

When Gov. Joe Frank Harris, in response to overly optimistic revenue projections, asked state department heads to trim back, we thought his approach reasonable.

He asked some departments for a 5 percent cut. Others, such as the courts and the university system, were asked for 3 percent.

University System Chancellor H. Dean Propst says to make even a 1.8 percent reduction, students will have to make do with fewer library books, older computers and deferred repairs.

We cringe. The message is obvious: Any cuts will affect vital services.

That may be, but we're not yet willing to concede it.

Lt. Gov. Zell Miller and state Rep. Johnny Isakson both have promised to appoint a state-level Grace Commission to study how government does business and to look for ways to make it more efficient.

The University System is certainly a function worth examining. Specifically, a Grace Commission should examine public investments in private colleges. And it should examine the services, such as the Cooperative Extension Service, and various other institutes funded through the university system to determine whether they're really worth the public investment.

In some cases — business and community development is one that comes to mind — the universities appear to offer services that are duplicative and perhaps even unnecessary altogether.

The Cooperative Extension Service, which operates on a combination of federal, state and local funding, is one that warrants examination. Is it, in most counties, a service that justifies its cost?

The commission also ought to examine how universities are created and what value taxpayers derive from upgrading junior and senior colleges.

In the meantime, we'd be real surprised to discover that cuts of 3 percent or less couldn't be managed without affecting the quality of education being offered.

If Georgia college students are truly being affected by these cuts, the governor and Legislature has a problem with their department heads and managers.

Candidates: Noses put to governor's race grindstone

Continued from 1B

Labor Day no milestone for Georgia campaigns

By James Salzer and Frank LoMonte
Morris News Service

ATLANTA — Tradition holds that Labor Day marks the start of the fall political campaigns — but don't tell that to Georgia's statewide candidates.

The Republicans started running hot and heavy for the fall the day after the Democrats chose their nominees in the Aug. 7 runoff. And some Democrats don't expect to get into high gear for several weeks.

For some candidates, Labor Day means the same thing it does for most everyone else: A day off.

"Labor Day means the Jerry Lewis Telethon," said Matt Towery, the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor. "In Georgia, I don't think Labor Day has ever been the beginning, middle or end of any campaign."

State Sen. Wayne Garner, D-Carrollton, said it's just too early to get excited about the fall elections.

"People are just sort of catching their breath now after the runoff," said Mr. Garner, who ran briefly for lieutenant governor. "School is starting up, football is getting

Augusta Chronicle 9-4-90

"People are just sort of catching their breath now after the runoff. School is starting up, football is getting cranked up. And, let's face it, Lord have mercy, everyone has their eyes focused on the Middle East."

Sen. Wayne Garner,
D-Carrollton

cranked up. And, let's face it, Lord have mercy, everyone has their eyes focused on the Middle East."

The campaigns figure to heat up eventually as the temperature drops and the Nov. 6 election nears. Most of the candidates are taking it easy on Labor Day, riding in smalltown parades or shaking hands and kissing babies at barbecues.

Or, like Mr. Towery, they're just taking the day off.

Please see CANDIDATES on 2B

Over the past month, the Republicans have stayed busy playing catchup since Zell Miller and Pierre Howard steamrolled to the Democratic nominations for governor and lieutenant governor.

For Republican gubernatorial hopeful Johnny Isakson, the mission is clear this fall: drag Mr. Miller down with attacks or suffer the same fate as past GOP gubernatorial candidates.

"I think this is Miller's race to lose," said Merle Black, an Emory University political science professor who specializes in the politics of the South.

Mr. Black said Mr. Miller appears to be pursuing a classic frontrunner's strategy, concentrating on his money and organization and trying not to mix it up with the underdog.

"He's just kind of coasting right now," he said of the lieutenant governor. "If you're ahead, you don't necessarily need media exposure right now."

Although Mr. Isakson has complained that Mr. Miller has skipped several invitations to appear with him, Bill Stephens, a top Miller adviser, insisted that the Democratic nominee is not afraid to debate.

"I reject the premise we are ducking him, because we're not," Mr. Stephens said. He said Mr. Miller will stick to his limited schedule of public appearances for the next three weeks, spending most of his time in strategy meetings and on money-raising phone calls.

"If people assume Labor Day is some magic day these days they're wrong because of our awareness of when the voters start paying attention, and that's the last six to eight weeks," Mr. Stephens said.

The Miller campaign spent \$4 million to win the nomination, and expects to need at least another \$3 million for the general election, so fund-raising events are taking top priority.

"We will be out there a lot, but we won't be riding in parade every day," Mr. Stephens

said. "The people of Georgia have seen Miller over a good period of years. They appear to know who he is and what he stands for."

Mr. Stephens said Mr. Miller will emphasize the same issues featured in his primary campaign, including a state lottery to raise money for education, boot-camp-style prisons for drug criminals, and a rollback of auto insurance rates.

In the final days of his runoff race against Andy Young, Mr. Miller — confident that he had the nomination locked up — began emphasizing his childhood of poverty and privation in the North Georgia mountains.

That apparently was an effort to contrast him with Mr. Isakson, who grew up in an affluent Atlanta suburb and took his father's place as president of a prosperous real-estate company, Northside Realty.

Mr. Isakson has tried to portray himself as the candidate of change and to paint the Democratic leadership as a failure.

But Bob Bell, the GOP's 1982 gubernatorial nominee, said Mr. Isakson "has got to do a lot" to beat Mr. Miller because Georgians have yet to connect the Democratic leadership with recent educational and budgetary hardships that have hit the state.

"In any other state in the nation, the people would be rising up in outrage about what's going on," Mr. Bell said. "Johnny's challenge is to raise this level of indignation to outrage, and then focus this outrage on the political establishment."

But Mr. Isakson hasn't always capitalized. A case in point came last week when a report gave the state a failing grade in education.

It was Mr. Miller, not Mr. Isakson, who got media attention by recommending a change to allow parental choice in schools in hopes of providing more local control in education.

"Isakson doesn't seem to have any specific issues right now. He's got to give people a reason not to put a Democrat back in what is considered a Democratic office," Mr. Black said.



Isakson



Miller

EXCERPTS WE NOTICED

Sam Griffin in Bainbridge Post-Searchlight

As predicted by everyone but your Uncle Elbert, Zell Miller finished the Democrat primary runoff last week as the biggest bird on the roost. Not only that, but as it stands now, he has a firm purchase on the limb for November.

Miller has gathered most of the regular players — the political scribes, Pharisees, money changers and king makers — into his flock. They are the regulars, the people who run politics between elections.

And they are comfortable with Zell. They figure that his staff and appointees will come from their number. They don't expect any surprises.

That is a tough act to challenge.

Still, Johnny Isakson is not out — if he uses his best assets and works like the devil.

And his biggest asset is Zell.

The lieutenant governor is not cool. His goat is easily gotten, and Isakson's task will be to get it, on a daily basis.

If he is as consistent as a cat gnawing on a whetrock, needling Zell at ten, two and four, there is a good chance that Miller will make a jackass out of himself at some appropriate occasion.

Decatur County's Unimpeachable Source, who is knowledgeable about Zell and the Inner Sanctum, says Zell's handlers are acutely aware of this weakness and have erected an insulating wall around him, limiting his exposure and stopping just short of having his jaws wired shut.

Still, Zell, himself, is Isakson's best hope.

One of the first things he must do, of course, is put the lottery issue to rest.

Zell has already staked out that ground and used it effectively. Many astute political observers equate Zell's success in the primaries to a pro-lottery mandate.

Whatever the accuracy of that opinion, Isakson has to defuse that issue up front and make it a non-issue. If he does, he will have removed 50 percent of Zell's script.

The second thing Isakson must do is run as a conservative, not as a Republican. There aren't enough Republicans in Georgia to elect anyone, but there are enough conservatives to do so — unless he turns them off by waving the party flag and talking big about the need for a two-party system.

A large portion of Georgians even those who vote Republican in national elections still suspect Republicans have horns, a tail, cloven hooves and a rufous complexion.

They won't vote for a Republican because of his party affiliations, but they might vote for him as a conservative in spite of them.

Isakson has impeccable conservative credentials, while Zell has convenient credentials no one has yet been able to classify.

Isakson comes from the business community; Zell comes from academia. The first is a provider of revenues with an appreciation of where they come from; the second is a user of revenues with no responsibility for obtaining them.

Finally, Isakson has to become known in the grassroots, and there is not much time for that. Zell has been at it for more than twenty years.

Miller has the best purchase on the limb right now, but he is not unshakeable.

weekly clips

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The Augusta Chronicle

The South's Oldest — Established 1785

An Independent Newspaper

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Publisher 1937-1966

"The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it. When we resist, therefore, the concentration of power, we are resisting the process of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human liberties."

— Woodrow Wilson

Editorial Page 4-A Friday, September 7, 1990

Demo anguish

If Georgia's Democratic Party were a football team, it would be repeatedly penalized for un-sportsmanlike conduct due to the cavalier and shabby treatment it has afforded its opponents.

Longtime House Speaker Tom Murphy, D-Bremen, is notorious for playing crass politics against constituencies that elect public servants he doesn't like — and this includes blacks. In 1984 he issued an infamous threat to Glynn County, saying he would block any state projects there if voters elected GOP legislators. (They did anyway.)

Murphy and Zell Miller, the No. 2 man in state government, are also the two leaders who bear responsibility for squandering a \$687 million tax increase and draining the state's emergency fund. Yet Gov. Joe Frank Harris, quoted in yesterday's paper, actually says "don't

blame the Democrats."

One has to wonder how these people view the political process.

The two-party system is fundamental in American politics and the lack of an effective, statewide loyal opposition has hurt Georgia in the past. When there are no challenges, no pressure to consider alternative solutions to problems, and no one to help keep the system honest, good government and the taxpayers suffer.

This has either escaped Messrs. Murphy, Miller and Harris, or they have deliberately chosen to foster a closed, one-party establishment that invites abuse.

The current cries of Democrat anguish raise a key question: Do they think the state is here to serve their party, rather than their party serving the people?

ATLANTA BUSINESS CHRONICLE

ONE DOLLAR • TWO SECTIONS—80 PAGES • SEPTEMBER 17, 1990

The friends of Zell Miller

Top Miller Contributors



Georgia Medical
PAC
\$113,500
O.D. Carlton
\$40,000
Billy R. Jones
\$34,000
Jaspar Construction
\$31,500
CTI Resources
\$31,000

By Mary Welch
Staff Writer

The liquor, highway contracting, insurance and health care industries appear to have the greatest interest in seeing Lt. Gov. Zell Miller elected to the state's top post.

On an individual basis, developers Scott Hudgens, T. Harvey Mathis, Ronnie Thornton, A.R. Weeks and businessmen J. Mack Robinson, Edward Elson and Hugh M. Tarbutton have written large checks to

help put Miller in the governor's seat.

After a close look at the list of Miller contributors filed with the Secretary of State's office, who is and isn't financially supporting the Miller campaign is clear.

For instance, executives of most of the state's largest companies are virtually ignoring his bid. Employee groups at several large corporations, such as Coca-Cola, Georgia-Pacific, C&S National Bank and First

► see Miller, page 15A

...and Johnny Isakson

By Adam Feuerstein
Staff Writer

The largest single contributor to Johnny Isakson's gubernatorial campaign is a company related to Joe W. Rogers Jr., CEO of the Waffle House chain and Isakson's finance chairman.

Commerce Leasing Co., the aviation division of Waffle House Inc., gave \$75,000 and the use of an airplane to Isakson.

Commerce Leasing is not the only Waffle House division to contribute big bucks to Isakson's push for the governorship. WHI Inc., the company's real estate holding division, contributed \$21,000. Joe Rogers Sr., the company's patriarch, also made a \$10,000 individual contribution.

Neither Commerce Leasing nor WHI Inc. appears on campaign disclosure forms as affiliated with Waffle House or Rog-

► see Isakson, page 8A

Top Isakson Contributors

Commerce Leasing Co.
\$75,000; use of airplane
WLC Industries
\$55,000; use of airplane
American European
Aviation Corp./
American European Corp.
\$35,000; use of airplane
Frank J. Hanna Jr.
\$26,000
Minkin & Snyder
\$25,000; staff salaries



Big PAC donors to Isakson race

Bank South Committee on Public Affairs PAC	\$3,600
Bankers First Committee for Quality Government	\$1,000
Barnett People for Better Government	\$2,000
Bulloch County Friends of Isakson	\$12,000
China Clay Producers PAC	\$1,000
Committee to Re-elect Jim McDuffie	\$1,000
Earl E. Smith Campaign Fund	\$1,000
Eastern Airlines PAC	\$2,000
First Union Corp. of Georgia PAC	\$1,300
Fund for Better Government No. 2	\$2,000
Georgia Association of Realtors	\$3,500
Georgia Association of Realtors PAC	\$3,300
Georgia Medical PAC	\$10,000
Georgia Political Action Committee/Coca-Cola Co.	\$1,000
Georgia Republican Party	\$2,000
Georgia Wholesalers For Better Government	\$5,000
Independent Insurance Agents PAC	\$1,000
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue PAC	\$1,000
Pharm PAC	\$2,000
Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy PAC	\$3,500
Southmark Corp. PAC	\$1,000
TIPAC	\$1,000
Trust Company of Georgia Good Government Group PAC	\$1,000
Total PAC and special interest contributions	\$62,200

Source: Georgia Secretary of State records

Isakson

continued from page 1A

ers Jr. Both companies list the same post office box in Norcross as their only address. Commerce Leasing is not on file with the Georgia Secretary of State's office.

Political insiders say that such campaign giving makes it appear as if there are multiple sources of revenue instead of a single source. Rogers Jr. would neither confirm nor deny his affiliation with Commerce Leasing.

The younger Rogers is an influential player in conservative Georgia politics.

The second-largest contributor is Woodstock, Ga.-based WLC Industries, which pitched in \$55,000 and the use of an airplane.

Other large donors and their contributions include:

□ American European Corp.; \$35,000. The Atlanta-based company is owned by Frank "Jack" Barnett, who owns a chain of art and design schools in Geneva, London, Atlanta

and San Francisco.

□ Minkin & Snyder; \$25,000 and staff salaries. A small Buckhead law firm with big clients, including Chatham Properties, owner of Isakson's Northside Realty, and CitiCorp Southeast.

□ The Loose Group; \$15,000. A group of old-line businessmen, including Dillard Munford and Charlie Loudermilk, who regularly contribute to political campaigns.

□ Southwire Co; \$15,000. The Carrollton-based manufacturer of wire and cable is run by 31-year-old Chairman Roy Richards Jr. and his brother, James C. Richards, president.

□ Metro Ambulance Service Co; \$12,000 plus use of helicopter. Owned by Bo Pounds, the company operates an ambulance franchise in a number of metro Atlanta counties. Pounds also contributed \$1,500 individually to Isakson's campaign.

Commerce Leasing and WHI Inc. are not the only obscure donors uncovered in a review of Isakson's campaign disclosures. Frank J. Hanna Jr.

contributed \$26,000 and Lovell C. Jones doled out \$15,500 — a total of \$41,500 combined — but little is known about either.

Hanna Jr. lists his company as HBR Capital in Isakson's disclosure forms, but no such company exists under Secretary of State files.

The Secretary of State lists Hanna Jr. as CEO of three active companies — Hotel Enterprises, Century Holdings and Century Associates. None of the companies, all with Atlanta addresses, have phone numbers printed in the telephone directory.

Jones lists his company as Medical Services Corp. Secretary of State files confirm that and also list Jones as president, chairman and director of Developmental Management Services Inc. Both companies share an Atlanta address, but neither has a published phone number.

Repeated calls to Miller's campaign requesting information on contributions were not returned.

Research Director Deborah Miller contributed to this report.

Isakson's biggest contributors

Commerce Leasing Co.	\$75,000; use of airplane
WLC Industries	\$55,000; use of airplane
American European Aviation Corp./American European Corp.	\$35,000; use of airplane
Frank J. Hanna Jr.	\$26,000
Minkin & Snyder	\$25,000; staff salaries
Chatham Land & Development Co.	\$23,139
WHI Inc.	\$21,000
Lovell C. Jones	\$15,500
Loose Group	\$15,000
Southwire Co.	\$15,000
Parkwood Group	\$12,250
Metro Ambulance Service Co.	\$12,000
Joe Rogers	\$10,000

Source: Georgia Secretary of State records

Isakson's major company backers

Alliance Builders	\$2,650	InterComp Inc.	\$2,000
Alamo Rent-A-Car	\$2,000	Loose Group	\$15,000
American European Aviation Corp.	\$30,000	Metro Ambulance Service Inc.	\$12,000
American European Corp.	\$5,000	Minkin & Snyder	\$25,000
American Software	\$3,500	Modular Ophthalmic Dispensing Environment	\$5,000
Anderson, Hunt & Co. P.C.	\$5,200	Parkwood Group	\$12,250
Chatham Land & Development	\$23,139	Phillip Morris USA	\$5,000
Churchill & Ferguson	\$2,250	Richards Development Co.	\$5,000
Cloister Collection Ltd.	\$2,000	Southwire Co.	\$15,000
Commerce Leasing Co.	\$75,000	Spectrum Ltd.	\$5,000
Elberta Crate & Box Co.	\$3,000	Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan	\$3,500
Flowers Industries	\$5,000	The Concrete Co.	\$2,500
Fred S. Jones & Co.	\$2,000	WHI Inc. (Waffle House)	\$21,000
Gold Kist Inc.	\$2,500	WLC Industries	\$55,000
Hillcrest Foods Inc.	\$5,000		
Intelligent Systems Inc.	\$3,500		

Source: Georgia Secretary of State records

Miller

continued from page 1A

National Bank of Atlanta, gave thousands of dollars. John Portman's companies gave \$6,000 — but none of the companies' top executives signed personal checks. (Doug Ivester of Coca-Cola, who gave \$1,000, is the exception.)

According to one political guru, House Speaker Tom Murphy strongly advised these corporations' lobbyists to support Bubba McDonald. "He scared them and told them he better not see their names on any Miller list," says one.

On the other hand, there are other companies where the executives are well-represented as are many of the employees.

American Family Life Insurance Co. in Columbus obviously likes Mill-

er. Company Chairman John Amos (who died Aug. 13) gave \$10,500; Elena D. Amos gave \$5,000. In addition, Salvador Diaz-Verson, an executive at American Family Life, gave \$5,000, as did several others. Columbus' other major company, Synovus Financial Services, also supports Miller. Chairman James H. Blanchard gave \$16,000.

Another industry that's squarely behind the Miller candidacy is liquor. According to one source, if elected Miller might appoint Robert F. Kahn of Empire Distributors to a key position. In addition, the legislature seems to be hot for an increase in "sin taxes," including beer, wine and liquor. Obviously, the liquor industry is grabbing for Miller's ear early. "Don't forget, Miller introduces the budget and he has a line-item veto. He could kill the sin tax increase," says one Capitol observer.

The family of former state Sen. Thomas Allgood is a big Miller backer. T. Allgood (a nurse) gave \$7,000; Thomas Sr. (\$3,500); Thomas Jr. (\$10,000); and Robert Allgood (\$8,000).

"That's obvious," says one insider. "The former state senator's family has a lot of holdings in the nursing home industry. Bubba McDonald thought he had the nursing home vote, but they're putting their money on Miller and letting him know it."

In fact, nursing home, medical and insurance companies are found throughout the list, including scores of \$1,000 contributions from doctors. Among the companies contributing were: Family Health Services (\$1,000); Humana International in Louisville, Ky. (\$1,000); and health care administrators Eugene M. Bishop, Gary Bremer and Joseph M. Garrison.

A common thread among many of

▶ see Miller, page 17A

Miller's major PAC and special interest donors

APCW Local 1063	\$3,500	National Bank of Atlanta	\$12,500
American General Finance PAC (Evansville, Ind.)	\$2,500	Georgia Association of Home Health Agencies	\$3,000
Associated Builders and Contractors PAC	\$2,000	Georgia Association of Realtors	\$5,350
Associates of Ophthalmology	\$3,500	Georgia Dental Association	\$5,000
Bank South Committee of Public Affairs	\$4,500	Georgia Hospital Association	\$5,500
Builders Political Action	\$5,500	Georgia Manufactured Housing	\$3,500
Cardiothoracic Surgeons Association of Augusta	\$2,000	Georgia Medical PAC-State	\$113,500
Charter Medical Corp. Employees for Good	\$2,000	Georgia Optician's Association	\$4,100
State Government	\$7,800	Georgia Optometric	\$4,500
Chiropractic PAC	\$3,700	Georgia Political Action Committee of the Coca-Cola Co.	\$22,900
Committee for Effective Government	\$2,500	Georgia Wholesalers for Better Government	\$15,000
Lazard Freres & Co. (New York)	\$2,500	GHCA	\$2,500
Committee of Automobile Retailer	\$3,500	Goldman Sachs PAC III (Washington, D.C.)	\$2,500
Dealers Association (CARD)	\$3,500	HCA/HTI (Good Government)	\$2,000
Communications Workers of America, Local 3204	\$2,000	Pharmaceutical Association (Pharm. PAC)	\$2,000
C&S Georgia Corp. Better Government Committees	\$6,950	Texida Industries (TIPAC)	\$8,500
DRIVE Political Fund	\$5,000	Trust Co. of Georgia Good Government	\$1,975
Fleet Finance PAC	\$2,500	UPCW Local No. 1063	\$3,000
Fort Howard Corp. (Green Bay, Wisc.)	\$3,500	Wholesale Distributors for Good Government	\$3,500
Fund for Better Government	\$2,000		
Fund for Better Government No. 2 First	\$2,000		

Miller

continued from page 15A

the contributors is lobbyist Sharon Adams, who represents the nursing home industry, cable television and insurance. Reportedly, she is close to American Family Life and turned longtime Republican backer John Amos into a Miller fan.

There are several cable companies in the Miller camp, including Thomas C. Dowden of Dowden Communications (\$27,150); Billy R. Jones, a Decatur cable executive; Resurgens Communications; Prime Cable; and CTI Resources. Why? Perhaps, say some analysts, it's because BellSouth has been aggressively lobbying to enter the cable business. "The industry is making noise about wanting to enter the cable business. The business is solidly behind Zell in order to block BellSouth," says one source.

Ex-governors Carl Sanders and George Busbee and former gubernatorial candidate Norman Underwood have anted up. In addition: James LeGette (mayor of Cairo), State Rep. Frank Pinkston (chairman of the House Banking Committee), Sam Smith (chairman of the Emanuel County Board of Commissioners) and Ronnie Walker (sheriff of McRae County).

Wayne Mason also has given \$15,000 to Miller. Mason is vice president of Ventures Ltd. of Snellville. Mason is a former chairman of the Gwinnett County Commission who left office after a conflict-of-interest controversy. Mason convinced Snellville to annex a 134-acre tract of land and then zone it for commercial development so he could build a controversial regional mall.

Another industry that seems to like Miller is the printing industry — as in lottery tickets. Naturally. ■

Highway contractors appear to expect Miller to be a "pavement" governor. Miller's campaign chairman Virgil Williams (who donated \$25,000) heads up Williams Services Group. Working for that company is former Department of Transportation head Tom Moreland (who contributed \$1,000).

"There's a lot of contractors who have been left out of the frenzy," says a Capitol observer. "They want Miller to know they're around."

Highway contractors behind Miller include: Bellamy Brothers Contracting (\$4,000), Blue Circle (\$20,000), Bowen & Bowen Grading (\$1,500), Capital Drilling & Blasting (\$2,400), Cecil Key Paving (\$1,000) and Evans Grading (\$1,000).

Also: Hardaway Co. (\$12,000), Jasper Construction Co. (\$31,500), Jefferson Contractors (\$5,000), Knox-Rivers Construction (\$8,000), Milo Ready Mix Concrete (\$1,000), Seay Brothers (\$26,350), Shepherd Construction Co. (\$5,000), South Construction Co. (\$2,000), TDS Construction (\$1,000) and Wilkins Road Property (\$3,000).

Miller's contributor list also boasts a number of former and current politi-

Miller donors connected to liquor industry

Atlanta Beverage Co.	\$7,500
George R/Virginia L. Bailey (Better Brands)	\$2,500
Barton Better Brands	\$2,000
BGK (d/b/a Sandy Springs Liquors)	\$2,000
John A. Economos (Atlanta Beverage Co.)	\$3,500
Empire Distributors	\$14,500
Georgia Wholesalers for Better Government	\$15,000
Faye G. Hicks	\$3,500
Glenn E. Hicks Jr. (Premium Beverage)	\$6,500
Glenn E. Hicks III (Premium Beverage)	\$3,500
Robert H. Hogg III (Better Brands)	\$8,750
Roger F. Kahn (Empire Distributors)	\$3,500
Donald M. Leebem Jr. (Georgia Crown Distributing)	\$19,000
Donald M. Leebem III (Georgia Crown Distributing)	\$2,500
Robert D. Leebem (Georgia Crown Distributing)	\$1,000
J. Stuart of Frances M. McFarland (Dillon Beverage Co.)	\$2,500
C. Mark Pittung (Albany Beverage Co.)	\$1,000
Premium Beverage	\$10,100
Savannah Distributors	\$1,000
Southeast Liquors Corp. (d/b/a Southeast Liquors)	\$3,500
State Wholesalers	\$2,500
United Distributors	\$7,000
Wholesale Distributors	\$3,000
Wholesale Distributors for Good Government	\$3,500

Source: Georgia Secretary of State records

Miller's most generous personal contributors

Dr. R.A. Acree (Ade).....\$5,000	Charles M. Elson (attorney).....\$3,500	John Hardy Jones.....\$10,000	Daniel Ralier (Carter & Associates).....\$3,500
L. Clifford Adams Jr. (attorney of Eboron).....\$2,500	Edward E. Elson (former newstand mogul and airport concessionaire).....\$22,000	Roger F. Kahn (Empire Distributors).....\$3,500	A.M. Redd Jr.....\$4,000
J.E. Aderhold.....\$14,500	Mrs. Harry Elson (retired of Palm Beach, Fla.).....\$3,500	Robert Kern (Kern & Co.).....\$10,000	Dr. John Reed.....\$2,000
Robert L. Algood (attorney, Augusta).....\$8,000	Suzanne G. Elson (housewife).....\$3,500	Galen Kibum Jr. (real estate).....\$11,000	Harold Reid Reynolds (Greensboro).....\$12,500
T. Algood (nurse, Augusta).....\$7,000	William W. Espy (The Espy Co.).....\$5,250	Ronald Krise (CTI Resources).....\$3,500	James M. Reynolds III (Greensboro).....\$12,500
Thomas F. Algood Jr.....\$10,000	Leon Farmer (Athens).....\$3,500	Paul Kipatnick (Columbus).....\$1,250	J. Mack Robinson (banking, finance and insurance executive).....\$17,000
Thomas F. Algood Sr. (attorney, Augusta).....\$3,500	Victoria P. Farmer (Athens).....\$3,500	J.L. Kurian (real estate executive).....\$3,500	Mrs. J. Mack Robinson.....\$11,500
Elena D. Amos (Columbus).....\$5,000	William A. Fickling Jr. (Charter Medical Corp.).....\$14,500	E. Lamar (Cedarhurst).....\$5,000	Gary W. Robins (LOR Inc.).....\$2,000
John B. Amos (deceased, former CEO of American Family Life Insurance Co., Columbus).....\$10,500	Harold F. Flannery (real estate executive of Monow).....\$11,500	Donald M. Leeborn Jr. (Crown Distributing).....\$13,000	John W. Robins (Robins Inc. of Wilmington, Del.).....\$2,000
W. Seaborn Ashley Jr. (attorney of Greensboro).....\$3,500	Jerry W. Linda G. Fowler (owners of J.D. Kinder's Furniture of Chattanooga, Tenn.).....\$1,000	Donald M. Leeborn III (Crown Distributing).....\$3,500	O. Wayne Rollins (RPC Energy Services).....\$1,000
John Bagwell (Gainesville).....\$2,000	R. Dean Fowler.....\$5,000	Jerry W. Long (Long, Norman & Aldridge, attorneys).....\$3,500	Carl E. Sanders (former Georgia governor).....\$7,000
George/Virginia Bailey (Better Brands).....\$2,500	Robert Fowler (former publisher of Winnet Daily News).....\$5,000	Ellis Moore.....\$2,500	J.L. Savage (real estate executive of Griffin).....\$3,000
Frank Baron (Rome).....\$5,000	Smith Foster (Syntrax of Dalton).....\$2,500	James E. Mansfield Sr. (Mansfield Oil Co. of Gainesville).....\$2,000	Lisa H. Sherrill (housewife).....\$3,000
George Berkow (developer of Dunwoody).....\$5,000	William A. Freeman (Watkins Transport).....\$7,000	Dr. Robert Menis.....\$2,500	Stephen B. Sherrill (Nationwide Credit).....\$3,500
Norman C. Bigham (school administrator).....\$4,000	Monte Friedman (Boca Raton, Fla.).....\$5,000	James D. Mason (real estate).....\$12,250	Sealed Strang (Southern Homes magazine).....\$3,500
James H. Blanchard (chairman of the board of Synovus Bank of Columbus).....\$16,000	J.B. Fucius (entrepreneur).....\$3,500	Michael P. Marshall (Marshall & Co.).....\$3,500	Dr. John Stansbury.....\$3,000
Arthur K. Bolton (attorney, Griffin).....\$3,500	J. Rex Fucius.....\$1,000	Wayne Mason (former chairman of Glynnnet County commission).....\$15,000	Jack W. Smith (retired businessman of Monroe).....\$10,300
David Bowen (Bowen & Bowen Construction).....\$3,500	Jeanette G. Joseph M. Gamson (physician and health care administrator).....\$5,800	James E. Mathis (Gainesville).....\$2,000	Parkin M. Smith (owner of Atlanta Falcons).....\$2,500
Mr./Mrs. David R. Bowen (Buford).....\$2,500	H. Fred Gravel (mayor of Cumming).....\$2,000	T. Harvey Mathis (Taylor & Mathis, real estate).....\$26,000	John Stephens (Stone Mountain).....\$5,100
Millard Bowen (Duluth).....\$2,500	Frank Greenbaum (Northridge Corp.).....\$5,000	James E. Maier (Zanic of Rome).....\$3,334	Mr./Mrs. Loyd Stockland (Crystal Farms of Chestnut Mt.).....\$4,500
Daniel Bower (Scientific Games).....\$2,000	Rubyn E. Grossbaum (deceased).....\$1,000	Jeffrey J. Maurer (Zanic of Rome).....\$3,333	Gene Stuckey (Statesboro).....\$6,000
Carl W. Bowers (attorney).....\$3,000	Cahn T. Griffin (trial executive of Walkersville).....\$3,500	Sarah Carson Maurer (housewife of Cedarhurst).....\$3,333	Stephens Stutts (Simpson Grocery Co. of Rome).....\$3,100
Ronald L. Bowman (shell of Pingsgton).....\$3,500	Marshall Haas (Southern Homes).....\$3,500	D.M. McCurdy (developer of Stone Mountain).....\$5,000	Roddy Sundrick (developer).....\$11,000
Karl H. Brand (Brand Brothers Produce).....\$7,000	Dr. Tom Harbin.....\$2,000	J. Stuart/Frances M. McFarland (Dalton Beverage Co.).....\$2,500	William Sumner (attorney).....\$2,500
Mrs. K.H. Brand (housewife).....\$3,500	James C. Harrington (textile manufacturer of Cumming).....\$9,500	Mr./Mrs. James A. McWhirter (McWhirter & Murphy).....\$2,000	Hugh M. Tarbutton (Sanderstonville Rained Co. of Sanderstonville).....\$28,500
Charles L. Brinson (horse trader of Columbus).....\$5,000	Johnny Harrington (real estate broker of Jessup).....\$2,500	Robert Jane Miller (Shelville).....\$2,000	Ben Tarbutton Jr. (Sanderstonville businessman).....\$6,000
J.D. Brooks (real estate).....\$5,000	Wanda Harris (Ash Construction).....\$2,500	Jack/Margie Mills (health care executive of Brunswick).....\$3,500	Glenn Taylor (Bankhead Enterprises).....\$3,500
Charles Brown (Psychology Park).....\$8,500	Dr. J. Harold Hanson.....\$2,000	Thomas Moreland (Williams Service Group, (or commissioner of Georgia Department of Transportation).....\$1,000	Charles M. Taylor.....\$10,000
Glen E. Bryant (Coastal Utilities).....\$2,500	Y.C. Mina Hayes (wife of Hayes Microcomputer Co.'s Dennis Hayes).....\$2,500	Norris J. Nash.....\$5,000	Patrick Thomas (Financial Management).....\$5,000
Trude P. Bryant (housewife, Hinesville).....\$2,000	Glenn E. Hicks Jr. (Premium Beverage).....\$6,500	Judith M.S. Nebien.....\$2,500	C.R. "Romie" Thornton (real estate developer of Jonesboro).....\$7,000
James W. Buckley (Pittsford, Swainsboro).....\$2,500	Faye Hicks.....\$3,500	Jimmy D. Nessmith (retired of Manchester).....\$3,500	Margie M. Thornton (Jonesboro).....\$2,500
Carson B. Burgstiner (Savannah).....\$2,000	H. Hoggis III (Better Brands).....\$8,750	Jerry Newman (Columbus).....\$5,000	Norman Underwood (attorney).....\$2,000
Sylvan M. Byck Jr. (Savannah).....\$15,000	N.G. Houston III (Life of the South of Nashville, Ga.).....\$3,500	Sanford H. Orkin.....\$3,500	Wesley F. Walker Jr. (retired of Pingsgton).....\$3,500
Thomas H. Carey (Hapeville).....\$2,500	D.S. (Scott) Hudgens (chairman of Scott Hudgens Co. real estate developer).....\$22,500	Mrs. Sandor Orkin (housewife).....\$1,500	Robert C. Wall Sr. (Wall Construction of Lawrenceville).....\$5,000
O.D. Carter II (Carton Co. of Albany).....\$40,000	Mr./Mrs. Bruce Hudson (real estate executive of Douglasville).....\$7,500	James W. Oxendine (Duluth).....\$3,500	A.R. Weeks (president of A.R. Weeks & Associates).....\$11,000
Dr. Manuel C. Castresan (Macon).....\$2,000	Helen G. or Robert T. Hudson (Healthmaster).....\$2,250	Barbara Peacock (Alexander & Alexander).....\$3,500	Thomas W. Wheeler Jr. (president of Scott Hudgens Cos.).....\$13,500
Parks R. Chewing (real estate developer).....\$10,350	George Hunt III (fast food entrepreneur).....\$10,000	Dorothy Peacock (secretary at Alston & Bird law firm).....\$3,500	John Wieland (John Wieland Homes).....\$5,000
Dr. S.W. Clark Jr. (Waycross).....\$11,500	Harry Jackson (Columbus).....\$5,000	Harry Peacock (retired businessman).....\$3,500	Arthur/Angela Williams (A.L. Williams Co. of Duluth).....\$11,000
Dr. William Collins.....\$2,000	W.B. Johnson (developer, Ritz Carlton hotels).....\$10,000	Thomas W. Penley (Augusta).....\$5,000	John A. Williams (CEO Post Properties).....\$3,500
Mr./Mrs. T.J. Connolly (chairman of Connolly Management).....\$3,000	William Johnston (Savannah).....\$5,000	Roger Peppers (First National Bank of Atlanta of Rocky Face).....\$2,500	J.T. Williams (real estate of Stockbridge).....\$1,000
Jim Cowart (developer).....\$5,250	Billy R. Jones (cable communications executive of Decatur).....\$34,700	John D. Phillips (Resurgens Communications).....\$3,500	Virgil Williams (developer, entrepreneur and Miller's finance chairman).....\$25,000
Zack D. Cravey Jr. (attorney).....\$2,600	Charles Jones (Macon).....\$5,000	Frank Pinkston (state representative, chairman of House Banking Committee).....\$2,500	Jane H. William Young (General Wholesaler).....\$7,000
Ray E. Crowley (Corporate Capital Resources of Columbus).....\$2,000	G.W. Jones (construction).....\$3,500	C. Mark Puring (Albany Beverage Co.).....\$1,000	George Woodruff Jr.....\$2,000
Michael S. DeVegter (Ward & Associates).....\$3,500		Louie Pittman Jr. (highway contractor).....\$5,000	Raymond M. Wright (Columbus).....\$5,000
Salvador Diaz-Verson (executive of American Family Life).....\$5,000		Travis R. Pruitt (Trucker).....\$5,000	Erwin Zabin (National Services Industries).....\$2,500
Thomas C. Dowden (Dowden Communications).....\$7,150			
John A. Economos (Atlanta Beverage Co.).....\$3,500			

Zell Miller's most ardent business backers

A.L. Williams.....\$6,000	Alston & Bird.....\$3,000	A.R. Weeks.....\$10,000	ARC Security.....\$3,805	Ash Construction (Lovejoy).....\$3,500	Atlanta Beverage Co.....\$7,500	Barton Properties.....\$3,500	Bellamy Brothers Contracting (Ellenwood).....\$4,000	Beneficial Management Corp. (Peapack N.J.).....\$6,600	BGG Inc. (d/b/a Sandy Springs Liquors).....\$3,000	Biba Distributing (Waynes).....\$3,500	Blausing Electric Co.....\$2,500	Blue Circle (Marietta).....\$20,000	Brand Brothers Produce (Forest Park).....\$9,500	Cagle's.....\$6,000	Caldwell & Caldwell (Thomasston).....\$2,000	Calbre Co. of Georgia.....\$5,000	Capital Drilling & Blasting.....\$2,400	Carroll Land Co. (Gainesville).....\$3,500	Chatham Steel Corp. (Savannah).....\$5,000	Citizens & Southern Georgia Corp. (La.).....\$2,750	Clark Brothers (Lawrenceville).....\$3,000	Claxton Poultry Farm.....\$6,000	Coopland Land Co. (Eboron).....\$3,500	Commercial Bancorp of Ga.....\$3,000	Cooper, Carby & Associates.....\$3,000	Coplin's Baked Fried (McDonough).....\$1,000	CTI Resources.....\$11,500	Deleane & Touche.....\$2,800	Diamond 3 Services.....\$2,500	Distributors Computer Corp.....\$9,000	Diversified Retailer Sales.....\$1,500	Empire Distributors.....\$3,000	Ewell Homes.....\$3,000	Farmers Gift & Warehouse Co.....\$4,000	George H. Johnson Properties.....\$3,500	Georgia Keatin Co. (Union, N.J.).....\$3,500	Gilman Paper Co. (Saint Mary's).....\$3,500	Glynn Place Associates Ltd.....\$3,500	Gold West.....\$5,000	G.Tech (Providence, R.I.).....\$6,000	H. Ray McPhail Co.....\$3,000	Haldaway Co.....\$17,000	Healthway Co.....\$1,700	Horn Industrial Park (Uneshboro).....\$5,000	Household International (Prospect Heights Ill.).....\$5,500	Jasper Construction Co.....\$3,500	Jefferson Contractors (Wren).....\$3,000	Jordan Co. (Columbus).....\$3,000	Jordan Jones & Goulding.....\$2,500	K&J Auto Sales (Macon).....\$5,000	Kaufmann Diagnostic Clinic.....\$10,500	Kern & Co.....\$3,000	Knox-Rivers Construction (Thompson).....\$8,000	Lavonia Enterprise (Royton).....\$3,500	Mansour's (Lakeland).....\$7,500	Marshall Lynch (New York).....\$3,500	National Venture Capital Associates.....\$5,000	Nonhazardous Waste Management Co. (Cohasset).....\$6,500	O'Neil & Associates.....\$3,500	Owens & Associates.....\$7,500	Parke Woods Development.....\$10,000	Partridge Green.....\$2,000	Paton Beggs & Shaw (Washington, D.C.).....\$5,000	Philip Morris USA (New York).....\$8,250	Poirman Properties.....\$5,000	Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy.....\$10,500	Premium Beverage.....\$10,100	Pruit & Associates (Cocoon).....\$3,500	River Exchange Associates.....\$5,000	Rosser Faltrap International.....\$4,500	Savannah Foods.....\$5,000	Seay Brothers.....\$26,850	Shearer Control Systems (Rexwell).....\$4,800	Shepherd Construction Co.....\$5,000	Southeast Liquors.....\$3,500	Southland, Ashli & Brinnan.....\$7,000	Synovus Financial Corp.....\$3,000	TC Residential Atlanta LP.....\$1,000	TDS Construction (Baxley).....\$1,000	Tyson Foods (Springdale, Ark.).....\$7,000	United Distributors.....\$7,000	Wing (Riverside Auto School (Macon).....\$5,000	W.B. Johnson Properties.....\$10,000	Williams Road Property (Rexweld).....\$3,000	Williams/Hulley & Associates.....\$1,000	Williams Brothers.....\$5,000	WYRC (Douglasville).....\$5,000	Yancey Brothers Co.....\$4,500	YMC Corp. (Lynchburg).....\$9,000
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Source: Zell Miller's Secretary of State records

Savannah Morning News
9-5-90

Joe Frank's Motors

Yes, as a Zell Miller spokesman says, there are some nuts out there. It would be tragic if one tried to kill one of the two major candidates for governor.

But having the state provide Mr. Miller and Johnny Isakson free security protection from the State Patrol is one thing. Giving them a car and free gasoline, at taxpayers' expense, is another.

Welcome to Joe Frank's Motors.

Gov. Harris, who is trying to slash \$332 million from the state budget, is putting both men behind the wheels of state cars. That means candidates can spend money on other things, like high-priced ads in the Atlanta media market.

The cars, equipped with state patrol radios,

are supposed to help the candidates travel more safely. No one disputes that. But why does the state have to pay for gas and maintenance? It's not as if either candidate is hustling for bus fare.

The cost of keeping these cars on the campaign trail is minor, at least compared to \$332 million. Still, the state's budget is in terrible shape. Any money that's saved is for the better. And has anyone checked the price at the pumps lately?

Both candidates talk tough when it comes to cutting government waste. Why not prove it? The next time one of these two state cars needs a fill-up, it would be an appropriate gesture if the candidates did taxpayers a favor. . . and pulled out their own wallets for a change.



JOHNNY
ISAKSON
GOVERNOR

1990



**JOHNNY ISAKSON'S NEW PARTNERSHIP
FOR GEORGIA'S FUTURE**

DRUGS

Johnny Isakson supports fighting the war on drugs with tougher state laws for drug trafficking and stopping drugs at the source. In 1988, Rep. Isakson authored and passed through the Legislature the law forcing higher bond for drug traffickers. In 1990, he authored and passed a bill which brings the penalties for driving under the influence of controlled substances (marijuana) into conformity with the "Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol" statute.

Isakson has authored legislation calling for a statewide or circuit-wide investigative grand jury system charged with the authority of investigating violations of the Controlled Substances Act and all laws related to the trafficking, distribution, sale and use of illegal drugs. He favors legal provisions to confiscate all property used with the knowledge of its owner in the drug trade (presently, only property owned by the offender can be seized).

Isakson supports the building of more prison cells to enforce punishment of convicted first-time offenders.

EDUCATION

Johnny Isakson supports fully funding the QBE (Quality Basic Education) program within the existing framework and requiring accountability to ensure state standards are met, while offering funding incentives to school systems meeting the standards.

Johnny Isakson supports improving the quality of our children's education and keeping quality and experienced teachers in the profession by employing counselors in both middle and elementary schools, increasing the teacher's pay schedule for career teachers, and enhancing in-school suspension programs.

Isakson is the author of legislation calling for the issuance of student identification cards to students in the 9-12 grades maintaining the equivalent of a B average. The identification card would recognize students for good academic performance and afford them enhancements such as discounts at stores, reduced ticket prices, preference in summer job placements, etc.

Isakson proposes the creation of 20 college scholarships for those students who are academically qualified, yet economically deprived under the condition that those students upon graduation would commit to teach in Georgia public schools for 5 years to pay back their scholarship.

Education cont'd.

As Governor, Isakson will create the Teachers Advisory Council (TAC) to allow teachers the opportunity to review the guidelines and regulations originating with the Department of Education.

CRIMINAL CONTROL

As Governor, Johnny Isakson will wage an all-out war against criminals. He pledges as Governor to sponsor legislation in his first session to prohibit the sale of firearms to convicted felons.

As Governor, Johnny Isakson will lead an aggressive attack against the criminals rather than the law abiding citizens. He will work to make criminal control a reality by initiating legislation which will require the Department of Public Safety to put an identification code on every drivers license issued to a convicted felon and to prohibit the sale by a gunshop owner of any weapon to such an identified person.

Johnny Isakson believes Georgia's law abiding citizens must know their rights to purchase firearms will not be abridged and that convicted felons are denied these rights and prohibited from purchasing any firearms. Johnny knows this is but the first step towards safer schools and neighborhoods in Georgia. Only through such an easily understood practice of "checks" on the convicted felon can law abiding citizens be protected and law abiding businesses be expected to operate in Georgia.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Johnny Isakson fully supports a commitment and understanding that we are one Georgia. He is committed to a new, aggressive partnership where government seeks to be a catalyst for private sector investment and expansion in communities seeking growth. As Governor, Isakson would develop an economic strategic plan utilizing and protecting our natural resources, our existing infra-structure, and our future infra-structure needs and create a targeted marketing plan for rural Georgia.

Through his travels abroad on trade missions and his experience as an International Business Fellow, Isakson has demonstrated his commitment to expanding Georgia's horizons in the export markets of the world. As Governor, he will broaden that commitment by promoting the export of Georgia products in the international marketplace. Along those lines, he will expand our efforts to attract value added processors of agricultural products to south Georgia and expand existing tax incentives for new jobs created in economically deprived counties in Georgia.

PRISONS

Johnny Isakson supports the current building program adding prison cells to our Correctional System and will continue this program to meet the estimated need of 59,000 cells by the year 2000. He knows one of Georgia's failings in correctional facilities has been the stop-again, start-again history of the funding process. Under the Isakson proposal to have a 5-year projection for department needs and goals, the Department of Correction should set target goals for a construction program throughout the decade of the '90's.

Alternative forms of incarceration are also necessary to ensure there is a penalty for a first offense violation to help deter repeat offenders. Johnny believes shock incarceration units for youthful first-time offenders should continue to be expanded. Georgia is a leader in this field and must stay in the forefront of this type of punishment. He also believes every judicial circuit can have readily accessible bed space for immediate sentencing to reduce the overcrowding in Georgia's county jails.

A major focus of the Isakson Administration will be better education to deter citizens from turning to crime because Johnny knows building prison cells is only a part of the answer. As Governor, he will make education a top priority, so our young people can graduate from high school and gain meaningful employment. A large percentage of our prisoners do not have a high school education, and a significant percentage of our prisoners are functionally illiterate. Isakson believes that we must increase the availability of literacy training for prisoners who are functionally illiterate and establish an "earn time" benefit to prisoners who voluntarily participate in literacy programs, so once released, the individual may hopefully seek meaningful employment.

LOTTERY

In the '90 Legislative session, Johnny Isakson voted for the citizens of Georgia having the opportunity to vote on whether or not we have a state lottery. He continues to maintain the citizens have the right to decide this issue once and for all.

ABORTION

As Governor, Johnny Isakson will not support legislation that puts the government in the position of making the decision for a woman. Isakson supports legislation which encourages and improves programs which will help to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Isakson believes better education, better pre-natal care, and adoption programs provide alternatives to abortion that government can, and should, support and improve.

ENVIRONMENT

Our natural resources are critical to our state's future. Johnny Isakson believes the state government and private industry must form a partnership to find solutions to our problems with the environment and to ensure quality development and protection of our environment in the future.

As a member of the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission, Johnny promoted, developed, and co-sponsored many of the recommendations which became law and provided a plan for our water resources. Adequate water supplies are a key ingredient to enhance job opportunities for all Georgians. In the '90 Legislature, he authored and passed a statewide bill which will bring about a more efficient water conservation system in new and renovated construction.

As Governor, Johnny will implement policies and procedures which will create markets for recycled solid waste products. Wherever possible, Johnny believes the state government should require the use of recycled paper for state-bid specifications. He has also proposed the state should use non-violent, first time offenders to aid in the state's program for recycling solid waste. Johnny believes the state must be a catalyst for implementing alternatives to landfills, including incineration where environmentally sound and recycling wherever possible. Most importantly, landfills permitted in the future should serve a regional mission and multiple jurisdictions and decisions regarding landfills should be made only once the necessary environmental studies are completed.

The Isakson Administration will work to ensure the environmental community and the business community will be heard at the same table when goals are set and plans are made to protect or improve our environment. Johnny Isakson believes there is an absolute need to foster a cooperative role between advocates for the environment and advocates for economic development.

BUDGET

Johnny Isakson supports the re-ordering of the state's budget priorities to put education and prison construction ahead of pork-barrel spending, such as golf courses and new state resorts. As Governor, he will use the line-item veto to discipline Georgia's \$7 billion budget.

Johnny Isakson supports re-structuring the supplemental appropriations process or the amended budget process, so amendments or supplements to the budget could be made for only prioritized essential programs with the balance rolled forward to fund education. Isakson authored House Bill 801 to put an end to continuation budgets.

JOHNNY
ISAKSON
Governor

Dear Friend,

In just a few weeks, we'll go to the polls to choose our Republican nominee for Governor.

As you prepare to make that choice, I ask you to join our "new partnership for Georgia's future." For several months now, I've crisscrossed our great state talking to people about our "new partnership" and what it will mean for Georgia.

I've explained that our partnership means openness in government, an educational system second to none, a crackdown on drugs and crime, an aggressive economic development program that will create jobs throughout Georgia, tighter controls on taxes and spending, and a strong two party system to provide competition and oversight in government decision-making.

Most important, I've told voters just how strongly I believe that the system that spends your tax dollars must be as competitive as the system that generates those dollars.

Many Georgians have joined our partnership. They know that together, we can help Georgia be all it can be.

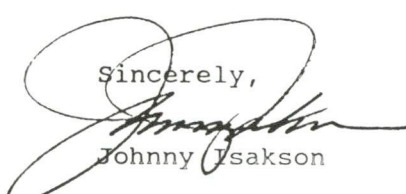
Now, I'm asking you to join me, to work with me as a full partner, as we face the first challenge of our partnership -- becoming Georgia's next Governor.

There are several ways you can help right now:

1. If you will be unable to go to the polls on the day of the Primary (July 17), you may be eligible to vote by absentee ballot. Enclosed is a postcard you can use to request your ballot. Just complete the card, add a 25¢ stamp and mail it today;
2. Use the enclosed postcards to ask a friend to join our effort and vote in the July 17 Republican Primary;
3. After you've read the enclosed brochure regarding our "new partnership" and what it means to Georgia, pass it along to a friend. If you'd like more, just contact our state headquarters;
4. Let me know you will be my Partner. Complete the envelope provided and return it to me so that I will know you've joined our partnership; and if possible, send a contribution -- \$100, \$75, or \$40 -- to help us defray the high costs of campaigning.

Thank you for your consideration. Please let me hear from you today. Knowing you are my partner for the future will mean a great deal to me. Together, we can make Georgia's future brighter for our children.

Sincerely,


Johnny Isakson

Countdown To
VICTORY

JOHNNY ISAKSON

Governor



Dear Friends:

With the conclusion of this year's session of the General Assembly, my 14-year career as a state Representative came to a close. While this session was my last as a Cobb representative, it signaled the beginning of a New Partnership for Georgia's future.

There were many accomplishments this session in which we can all take pride. I am pleased the Legislature passed the proposals I introduced to improve our efforts in education, ethics, drugs, and environment. While these were positive accomplishments, Georgians realize there is still much to be done if our state is to reach its great potential. That is why I am running for Governor and why I am excited about our campaign to form a New Partnership for Georgia's future.

The New Partnership really means setting priorities. Georgians are concerned about how our tax dollars are spent, our growing drug problem, and job opportunities for our children.

cont'd page 2



A Campaign Update/Vol I., No. 2/April, 1990

Session Boosts Isakson Campaign

Bill Shipp's Georgia

"Rep. Johnny Isakson, R-Marietta: The session proved that Isakson has the political body-weight to be a bona-fide threat to the Democrats. With the deck stacked as it is against Republicans, Isakson craftily picked his spots and made good on his opportunities."

Atlanta Journal-Constitution

"House Minority Leader Johnny

Isakson (R-Marietta), the Republican front-runner, not only came through unscathed but with some legislative accomplishments to tout—rare commodities for a Republican in the Democrat-controlled Assembly.

Mr. Isakson had some Democrats privately wondering if he looked the most 'gubernatorial' of the candidates. Four of his nine proposals found their way through the Legislature."

Isakson Sets Pace on Key Issues

Isakson successfully authored and passed legislation to provide solutions for tough problems facing all of Georgia. Here's a look at Johnny Isakson's New Partnership.

Education

The next Governor of Georgia must provide incentives to our young people to excel in academics in the same way we reward and recognize quality athletes.

Rep. Isakson authored and passed HB #1598 which will create statewide positive recognition for high school students obtaining a "B" or better average and satisfactory conduct during each year of high school.

Drugs

Isakson authored and passed an anti-drug measure in both the House and Senate which brings driving under the influence of controlled substances (marijuana) into conformity with the "Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol" statute. This legislation is

necessary to help all peace officers in Georgia protect law-abiding citizens.

Ethics

Both chambers of the State Legislature endorsed Rep. Isakson's proposal for a stronger campaign ethics bill which would require the disclosure of occupation, business, or place of employment of campaign contributors in excess of \$1,000. Isakson first proposed a bill to close the loophole to prevent the conversion of campaign funds to personal use, which passed as a substitute under HB #1312.

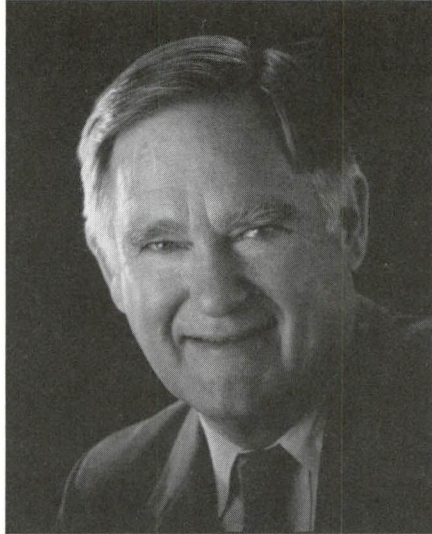
Environment

Adequate water supplies are a key ingredient to enhancing the job opportunities for all Georgians. Isakson authored and passed a statewide water conservation bill, which will bring about a more efficient water conservation system in new and renovated construction and applies to both residential and commercial builders.

Upcoming Campaign Events

April 23—Qualifying week begins. Help us celebrate Johnny's "official" qualifying as a candidate for Governor the evening of April 23rd! Come join our next Governor of Georgia at the Georgia Railroad Freight Depot for a reception from 6:00—9:00 p.m. Tickets are \$100 per person and can be obtained by contacting Connie Lane, Isakson Headquarters, (404) 257-9090.

May 1—Governor's Club reception with Bo Callaway. Bo is back! Bo Callaway, former Georgia GOP Congressman and former Secretary of the Army, is returning to Georgia to help elect Johnny Isakson Georgia's first Republican Governor this century. The Isakson Campaign's Governor's Club is proud to sponsor a reception with special guest Bo Callaway on May 1st, 6:00—8:00 p.m. in Pine Mountain at Callaway Gardens. For tickets and more information, please contact Mark Callaway,



Bo Callaway

(404) 882-7557, Chairman of the Governor's Club, or Paige Walls at (404) 257-9090.

cont'd from page 1

I've proposed legislation which would provide for the following: 1) regular review and revision of every program in the state's budget; 2) creation of special investigative grand juries for investigating violations of the Controlled Substances Act and other acts involving illegal drugs; and 3) the expansion of existing tax incentives for new jobs created in economically deprived counties in Georgia.

As your Governor, I will work with you to ensure a better quality of life for all Georgians by making these priorities realities.

(tear out here)

**ISAKSON QUALIFYING CELEBRATION
APRIL 23, 1990
6:00—9:00 P.M.
GEORGIA RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT**

Yes Johnny, I want to attend your Qualifying Celebration on April 23.
Enclosed is my check of \$_____ payable to the
ISAKSON CAMPAIGN for _____ tickets at \$100 per person.

Johnny, I'm sorry I won't be able to attend but enclosed is my
contribution to your campaign in the amount of \$_____.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Occupation: _____



Republican Leader Johnny Isakson applauds former President Ronald Reagan for his outstanding contributions to the Republican Party, the nation, and the free world. "We all owe Ronald Reagan a great debt of gratitude. His strength and leadership paved the way for free and democratic societies in eastern Europe. He has made our world a better one for generations to come," Isakson said. Johnny met with President Reagan while he was in Atlanta for the Georgia Republican Party's Presidents Day Luncheon.



Johnny campaigned in Savannah during the annual St. Patrick's Day festivities.



Dianne Isakson (left) walked the parade route with Savannah state Representative Anne Mueller.

Special thanks . . .

It would be impossible in this one edition to thank **all** of the thousands of people who have already generously donated their time, money, and energy to our campaign. Across the state, Georgians have opened up their homes and businesses to introduce Johnny and Dianne to their friends and neighbors. We want to recognize a few of our recent hosts...Leone Ackerly, Ann Platz, Lee Chadwick, Debbie Roseberry ...Tom Spurlin & Donna Sticher Alex SuarezGrant Essex ...Frank Strickland...Willard Lassetter ...Randy Poynter ...David Allman...George Israel...Raymond Miles & Charles Rozier...Bob HydrickJohn CayBob Miles ...Gardner Wright...Lloyd Griffin ...Eric Johnson...Brenda & Ernie Mosley. Thanks!



Johnny Isakson with volunteers Diane Clark (L) and Pam Balsley (R).

Campaign headquarters has daily, full-time volunteer staffers working hard to help get Johnny Isakson elected Governor—thanks to Volunteer Coordinators Dell James and Sue Halter. Special thanks to office volunteers Pam Balsley, Mary McGaughy, Susan Haynie, John Chase, and Daphne McWhirter for going above and beyond the call of duty! Thanks to all of our Isakson volunteers!

Box 2274
6065 Roswell Road
Atlanta, GA 30328

Countdown To
ISAKSON
GOVERNOR
JOHNNY

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT #722
MARIETTA, GA

Countdown To
Victory **JOHNNY ISAKSON**
Governor

APRIL

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 3 | Columbus Kiwanis Club | 19 | Athens–N.E. GA Chamber Forum |
| 4 | Griffin | 20 | Douglasville Kiwanis |
| 5 | Fulton County GOP | 21 | Augusta–College Republican Convention
Marietta–Cobb Co. BBQ |
| 10 | Marietta–Lockheed Candidates Forum | 22 | Savannah–ACCG Reception |
| 11 | Rome–GA Municipal Association | 23 | Savannah–ACCG Speech
Valdosta
Atlanta–Isakson Qualifying Event
6:00 p.m. Depot |
| 12 | Glynn County | 24 | Atlanta
Athens
Chattanooga
Albany
Warner Robins |
| 14 | Henry County GOP Breakfast | 27 | Thomasville–Rose Festival Parade
DeKalb GOP Fundraiser |
| 16 | Atlanta–Governor’s Club Kick-off
Westin Lenox
6–8:00 p.m. | | |
| 17 | Cobb–Gifted Students Speech | | |
| 18 | Sylvester Kiwanis Club
Ashburn–GA Municipal Association | | |

28 Rockdale Co. Parade

MAY

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Governor’s Club Reception with Bo Callaway
6–8:00 p.m.
Pine Mountain |
| 5 | Macon–GA Farm Bureau Forum |

JULY

- | | |
|----|---|
| 17 | Primary Election
Vote for Johnny Isakson in
GOP Primary |
|----|---|

NOVEMBER

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 6 | General Election Day |
|---|----------------------|

NOTE:
All scheduling requests should be directed to Lindey Fitzgerald at campaign headquarters.

JOHNNY ISAKSON

Governor

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

90 OCT 3 4:48

DATE: Wed.

NUMBER OF PAGES: _____ (INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

FAX MESSAGE TO: NAME Carolyn Cawley
 COMPANY White House
 PHONE _____
 FAX NUMBER 202-456-6218

MESSAGE FROM: NAME Anne McMahon
 PHONE NUMBER (404) 257-9090
 FAX NUMBER (404) 252-7461

IF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS RECEIVED POORLY, PLEASE CALL Anne
IN OUR OFFICE AT (404) 257-9090.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: _____

THANKS AND VOTE FOR JOHNNY ISAKSON
ON NOVEMBER 6TH!

JOHNNY ISAKSON

Governor

MEMORANDUM

10/3/90

To: Carolyn Cawley / The White House
Fax # 202-456-6218

Fr: Anne McMahon / Isakson Campaign

Re: Talking Points

=====
Carolyn, I'm sorry I've been delayed in getting the information you requested. This isn't a complete packet, but I thought I'd give you something to get started on.

Acknowledgements

- ✓ Dianne Isakson - Johnny's wife
- ✓ Ed & Julia Isakson - Johnny's parents
- ✓ Joe Rogers, Jr. - President of Waffle House, Inc.
Campaign Finance Chairman
- ✓ Paul Coverdell - Director, U.S. Peace Corps
Former Ga. state Senator and insurance executive, longtime friend of President's
- Newt Gingrich - Congressman, Sixth District, Minority Whip
- ✓ John Robson - Deputy Secretary, Treasury
former Dean of Emory Business School, Atlanta
- ✓ Mack Mattingly - Former Asst. Sec. General for Defense Support NATO and former U.S. Senator ('80 - '86 / defeated by Wyche Fowler)

Past Meetings

As a candidate for Governor, Johnny has met with President Bush twice. Their first meeting was in January when President Bush came to Atlanta to address the National Homebuilders Association meeting. Johnny met the President upon his arrival at Dobins AFB

and presented him with a resolution. The resolution commended the President for his concerted efforts to combat illegal drugs and applauded him for his initiatives in obtaining the surrender of Manuel Noriega.

Their second meeting was on August 9th in Washington, D.C. immediately following the Democratic Primary run-off in Georgia. Johnny and his wife, Dianne, flew to D.C. to meet with the President in the Oval Office. I believe they spent 15 minutes together and discussed the campaign, the possibility of a presidential visit, and drought relief for Georgia farmers.

Accomplishments

I will be sending this information under separate cover.

Humor

Again, I need to give this additional thought and will forward to you.

JOHNNY ISAKSON

Governor

Johnny Isakson was born in Atlanta on December 28, 1944. He has been married 22 years to the former Dianne Davison, and they reside in Marietta with their three children: John, 20; Kevin, 17; and Julie, 13.

Educated in the Atlanta public schools, Johnny attended the University of Georgia and graduated in 1966 with a degree in Business Administration. After college, Johnny entered the Air Force Reserves.

Johnny Isakson is a businessman with over 20 years of experience in real estate. Since 1979, Johnny has been President of Northside Realty Associates, Inc. - one of the nation's largest independent real estate brokerage companies. He has received numerous honors for his achievements and was named Realtor of the Year in 1972 and Business Person of the Year by the Future Business Leaders of America in 1987. In 1984, Johnny pursued his economic and business studies at the London School of Business. As President of the Cobb Chamber of Commerce (1988-1989), he led a highly successful export trade mission to the Pacific rim selling Georgia products to foreign companies.

In 1976, Johnny was elected to the Georgia General Assembly by defeating an incumbent Democrat legislator. He has been re-elected for seven consecutive terms. He was elected Republican Leader of the Georgia House in 1983. He was one of the few Republicans named to the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission to develop a framework for Georgia's future in 1987 by Governor Harris. Twice he has been the recipient of the Georgia Municipal Association's Distinguished Service Award and was recognized as Outstanding Legislator of the Year by President Bush on behalf of the Republican National Committee in 1989.

Johnny has a long and active record in youth and community services. For the past 12 years, he has been a 7th grade Sunday school teacher at Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. He is a member of the Board of the American Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation and a member of the Advisory Board of the Cobb County YWCA. He has previously served as Chairman of the March of Dimes and is a past member of the board of the Cobb Unit of the Salvation Army. His outstanding community service has twice earned him the "Outstanding Young Man of the Year Award" by the Cobb County Jaycees and the Tommy Nobis Center Distinguished Service Award. In 1988, Johnny was named "Mr. Cobb County" and in 1989 was recognized as "Citizen of the Year" by the Marietta Daily Journal.


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

call Diane } personals 973-0303
Joyce } 252-3667

call Anne } acknowledgements
accomplishments 404-257-9090
GA Humor
Olympic liaison
meetings w/ POTUS

call on soldiers
support groups }

WKHX radio?
Ft. Stewart; Ft. Benning; Dobbins



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Joyce - 252-3667

ISAKSON CONTACTS

JAY MORGAN - Campaign Chair - 404/257-9090

ANNE McMAHON - Dir. of Communications - " "

personals: Dianne ^{Isakson}: 973-0303
Joyce Shade: 252-3667

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Isakson for Governor

Oct. 10; 7:00 p.m.

Waverly Stouffer Hotel, Atlanta

Attendees: 1200

Standing

Intro by:

Acknowledgements:

Leo Greenwood

Trust
New Partnership
New Leadership

Legis. liaison
work w/old fr Billy Parker
tip hat to Andy Young
rip skulls

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Johnny Isakson fully supports a commitment and understanding that we are one Georgia.

He is committed to a new, aggressive partnership where government seeks to be a catalyst for private sector investment and expansion in communities seeking growth. As Governor, Isakson would develop an economic strategic plan utilizing and protecting our natural resources, our existing infra-structure, and our future infra-structure needs and create a targeted marketing plan for rural Georgia.

Isakson has proposed the formation of a Private Industry Council (PIC) for recruiting value added businesses to enhance quality economic development.

PRISONS

Johnny Isakson supports the building of more prison beds for Georgia's criminals to reduce the possibility of early inmate releases. Isakson seeks a decade-long prison building program in order to construct the additional 59,000 prison cells our state needs by the year 2000.

LOTTERY

In the 1990 Legislative session, Johnny Isakson voted for the citizens of Georgia having the opportunity to vote on whether or not we have a state lottery. He continues to maintain that the state's citizens have the right to decide this issue once and for all.

ABORTION

As Governor, Johnny Isakson will not support legislation that puts the government in the position of making the decision for a woman. Isakson supports legislation which encourages and improves programs that will help to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Isakson believes that better education, better pre-natal care, foster care and adoption programs provide alternatives to abortion that government can, and should, support and improve.



TALKING POINTS

DRUGS

Johnny Isakson supports fighting the war on drugs with tougher state laws for drug trafficking and stopping drugs at the source. In 1988, Rep. Isakson authored and passed through the Legislature the law forcing higher bond for drug traffickers.

Isakson has authored legislation calling for a statewide or circuit-wide investigative grand jury system charged with the authority of investigating violations of the Controlled Substances Act and all laws related to the trafficking, distribution, sale, and use of illegal drugs. He favors legal provisions to confiscate all property used with the knowledge of its owner in the drug trade (presently, only property owned by the offender can be seized).

Isakson supports the building of more prison cells to enforce punishment of convicted first-time offenders.

EDUCATION

Johnny Isakson supports fully funding the QBE (Quality Basic Education) program within the existing framework and requiring accountability to ensure state standards are met, while offering funding incentives to school systems meeting the standards.

Johnny Isakson supports improving the quality of our children's education and keeping quality and experienced teachers in the profession by employing counselors in both middle and elementary schools, increasing the teachers' pay schedule for career teachers, and enhancing in-school suspension programs.

Isakson is the author of legislation calling for the issuance of student identification cards to students in the 9-12 grades maintaining the equivalent of a B average. The identification card would recognize students for good academic performance and afford them enhancements such as discounts at stores, reduced ticket prices, preference in summer job placements, etc.

Isakson proposes the creation of 20 college scholarships for those students who are academically qualified, yet economically deprived under the condition that those students upon graduation would commit to teach in Georgia public schools for 5 years to pay back their scholarship.

As Governor, Isakson will create the Teachers Advisory Council (TAC) to allow teachers the opportunity to review the guidelines and regulations originating with the Department of Education.

ENVIRONMENT

Johnny Isakson serves as a member of the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission and strongly favors a partnership between the state government and private industry to ensure quality development for Georgia's future. He believes the state government should act as a catalyst to entice the profitability that the private sector can find in solving our problems with the environment.

Isakson has proposed using the state's prison labor force to sort solid waste into recyclable units.

BUDGET

Johnny Isakson supports the re-ordering of the state's budget priorities to put education and prison construction ahead of pork-barrel spending, such as golf courses and new state resorts. As Governor, he will use the line-item veto to discipline Georgia's \$7 billion budget.

Johnny Isakson supports re-structuring the supplemental appropriations process or the amended budget process, so amendments or supplements to the budget could be made for only prioritized essential programs with the balance rolled forward to fund education. Isakson authored House Bill 801 to put an end to continuation budgets.

JOHNNY ISAKSON

Governor

GA native

Johnny Isakson was born in Atlanta on December 28, 1944. He has been married 22 years to the former Dianne Davison, and they reside in Marietta with their three children: John, 20; Kevin, 17; and Julie, 13.

Educated in the Atlanta public schools, Johnny attended the University of Georgia and graduated in 1966 with a degree in Business Administration. After college, Johnny entered the Air Force Reserves.

Johnny Isakson is a businessman with over 20 years of experience in real estate. Since 1979, Johnny has been President of Northside Realty Associates, Inc. - one of the nation's largest independent real estate brokerage companies. He has received numerous honors for his achievements and was named Realtor of the Year in 1972 and Business Person of the Year by the Future Business Leaders of America in 1987. In 1984, Johnny pursued his economic and business studies at the London School of Business. As President of the Cobb Chamber of Commerce (1988-1989), he led a highly successful export trade mission to the Pacific rim selling Georgia products to foreign companies.

In 1976, Johnny was elected to the Georgia General Assembly by defeating an incumbent Democrat legislator. He has been re-elected for seven consecutive terms. He was elected Republican Leader of the Georgia House in 1983. He was one of the few Republicans named to the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission to develop a framework for Georgia's future in 1987 by Governor Harris. Twice he has been the recipient of the Georgia Municipal Association's Distinguished Service Award and was recognized as Outstanding Legislator of the Year by President Bush on behalf of the Republican National Committee in 1989.

Johnny has a long and active record in youth and community services. For the past 12 years, he has been a 7th grade Sunday school teacher at Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. He is a member of the Board of the American Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation and a member of the Advisory Board of the Cobb County YWCA. He has previously served as Chairman of the March of Dimes and is a past member of the board of the Cobb Unit of the Salvation Army. His outstanding community service has twice earned him the "Outstanding Young Man of the Year Award" by the Cobb County Jaycees and the Tommy Nobis Center Distinguished Service Award. In 1988, Johnny was named "Mr. Cobb County" and in 1989 was recognized as "Citizen of the Year" by the Marietta Daily Journal.

JOHNNY
ISAKSON
Governor

**JOHNNY ISAKSON'S NEW PARTNERSHIP
FOR GEORGIA'S FUTURE**

DRUGS

Johnny Isakson supports fighting the war on drugs with tougher state laws for drug trafficking and by stopping drugs at the source. In 1988, Rep. Isakson authored and passed through the Legislature the law forcing higher bond for drug traffickers. In 1990, he authored and passed a bill which brings the penalties for driving under the influence of controlled substances (marijuana) into conformity with the "Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol" statute.

Isakson has authored legislation calling for a statewide or circuit-wide investigative grand jury system charged with the authority of investigating violations of the Controlled Substances Act and all laws related to the trafficking, distribution, sale and use of illegal drugs. He favors legal provisions to confiscate all property used in the drug trade with the knowledge of its owner (presently, only property owned by the offender can be seized.)

Isakson supports the building of more prison cells to enforce punishment of convicted first-time offenders.

EDUCATION

Georgia's education law was completely overhauled and revised with the passage of the Quality Basic Education Act in 1985. Since then massive numbers of new dollars have been appropriated for public education, although Georgia still comes up short in national rankings of per capita spending on education.

Despite the new law and new dollars, nothing has been done to restructure the bureaucracy at the State Department of Education. Johnny Isakson concurs with many superintendents, teachers and parents, who believe the bureaucracy is a major obstacle to the goal of real reform.

As Governor, Johnny Isakson will propose an in-depth study aimed at streamlining the Department, decentralizing certain functions and moving toward greater local decisionmaking. He also will create a Teachers Advisory Council to give teachers the opportunity to review state guidelines that directly impact them in the classroom and that require burdensome paperwork.

(more)

Johnny Isakson understands the value of veteran teachers and the importance of keeping experienced teachers in the classroom. He supports lifting the cap on veteran teacher pay raises, employing counselors in both elementary and middle schools at acceptable ratios, and enhancing in-school suspension programs and alternative education programs for at-risk children.

To encourage Georgia's best and brightest students to become teachers, Johnny Isakson will push to establish 20 college scholarships per Congressional District for students who excel academically but who cannot afford a higher education. In return, these college graduates would be required to teach in Georgia's public schools for five years.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Johnny Isakson fully supports a commitment and understanding that we are one Georgia. He is committed to a new, aggressive partnership where government seeks to be a catalyst for private sector investment and expansion in communities seeking growth. As Governor, Isakson would develop an economic strategic plan utilizing and protecting our natural resources, our existing infrastructure, and our future infra-structure needs and create a targeted marketing plan for rural Georgia.

CRIMINAL CONTROL

As Governor, Johnny Isakson will wage an all-out war against criminals. He pledges, as Governor, to sponsor legislation in his first session to prohibit the sale of firearms to convicted felons.

As Governor, Johnny Isakson will lead an aggressive attack against the criminals rather than the law abiding citizens. He will work to make criminal control a reality by initiating legislation which will require the Department of Public Safety to put an identification code on every driver's license issued to a convicted felon and to prohibit the sale by a gunshop owner of any weapon to such an identified person.

Johnny Isakson believes Georgia's law abiding citizens must know their rights to purchase firearms will not be abridged and that convicted felons will be denied these rights and prohibited from purchasing any firearms. Johnny knows this is but the first step towards safer schools and neighborhoods in Georgia. Only through such an easily understood practice of "checks" on the convicted felon can law abiding citizens be protected and law abiding businesses be expected to operate in Georgia.

(more)

Through his travels abroad on trade missions and his experience as an International Business Fellow, Isakson has demonstrated his commitment to expanding Georgia's horizons in the export markets of the world. As Governor, he will broaden that commitment by promoting the export of Georgia products in the international marketplace. Along those lines, he will expand our efforts to attract value added processors of agricultural products to south Georgia and expand existing tax incentives for new jobs created in economically deprived counties in Georgia.

PRISONS

Johnny Isakson supports the current building program adding prison cells to our Correctional System and will continue this program to meet the estimated need of 59,000 cells by the year 2000. He knows one of Georgia's failings in correctional facilities has been the stop-again, start-again history of the funding process. Under the Isakson proposal to have a 5-year projection for department needs and goals, the Department of Corrections should set targeted goals for a construction programs throughout the decade of the '90's.

Alternative forms of incarceration are also necessary to ensure there is a penalty for a first offense violation to help deter repeat offenders. Johnny believes shock incarceration units for youthful first-time offenders should continue to be expanded. Georgia is a leader in this field and must stay in the forefront of this type of punishment. He also believes every judicial circuit should have readily accessible bed space for immediate sentencing to reduce the overcrowding in Georgia's county jails.

A major focus of the Isakson Administration will be better education to deter citizens from turning to crime because Johnny knows building prison cells is only a part of the answer. As Governor, he will make education a top priority, so our young people can graduate from high school and gain meaningful employment. A large percentage of our prisoners do not have a high school education, and a significant percentage of our prisoners are functionally illiterate. Isakson believes that we must increase the availability of literacy training for prisoners who are functionally illiterate and establish an "earn time" benefit to prisoners who voluntarily participate in literacy programs, so once released, the individual may hopefully seek meaningful employment.

LOTTERY

In the '90 Legislative session, Johnny Isakson voted for the citizens of Georgia having the opportunity to vote on whether or not we have a state lottery. He continues to maintain the citizens have the right to decide this issue once and for all.

(more)

ABORTION

As Governor, Johnny Isakson will not support legislation that puts the government in the position of making the decision for a woman. Isakson supports legislation which encourages and improves programs which will help to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Isakson believes that better education, better pre-natal care, and adoption programs provide alternatives to abortion that government can, and should, support and improve.

ENVIRONMENT

Our natural resources are critical to our state's future. Johnny Isakson believes the state government and private industry must form a partnership to find solutions to our problems with the environment and to ensure quality development and protection of our environment in the future.

As a member of the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission, Johnny Isakson promoted, developed, and co-sponsored many of the recommendations which became law and provided a plan for our water resources. Adequate water supplies are a key ingredient to enhance job opportunities for all Georgians. In the '90 Legislature, he authored and passed a statewide bill which will bring about a more efficient water conservation system in new and renovated construction.

As Governor, Johnny will implement policies and procedures which will create markets for recycled solid waste products. Wherever possible, Johnny believes the state government should require the use of recycled paper for state-bid specifications. He has also proposed the state should use non-violent, first time offenders to aid in the state's program for recycling solid waste. Johnny believes the state must be a catalyst for implementing alternatives to landfills, including incineration where environmentally sound and recycling wherever possible. Most importantly, landfills permitted in the future should serve a regional mission and multiple jurisdictions, and decisions regarding landfills should be made only once the necessary environmental studies are completed.

The Isakson Administration will work to ensure the environmental community and the business community will be heard at the same table when goals are set and plans are made to protect or improve our environment. Johnny Isakson believes there is an absolute need to foster a cooperative role between advocates for the environment and advocates for economic development.

(more)

BUDGET

Georgia's Democrat leadership, including Zell Miller, have mismanaged your tax dollars this year to the tune of almost \$1.4 billion in the 18 months since the state sales tax was raised. Now we are broke; agencies are cutting vital services, and our reserves are gone.

Johnny Isakson believes state spending is out of control. As Governor, he will implement a four-point action plan to change the system. For over 10 years, he has fought for changes that could have prevented the current crisis.

"And if you think Zell Miller's response to the budget crunch would be anything but a tax increase, then you haven't looked at his track record for the past 16 years as he presided over the Georgia Senate," says Johnny Isakson. "Georgia doesn't need new taxes. We need new management."

Johnny Isakson's plan:

- 1) He will end supplemental budgets except for essentials like school funding and emergencies - no more pork barrel projects. Then he will change the continuation budget process that never makes agencies justify their expenditures. He will set up a Budget Control Board of private citizens to review the budget yearly and slash growth in the bureaucracy.
- 2) Johnny Isakson will reform the state's tax system to remove inconsistencies and inject fairness. This should include exempting food from sales tax.
- 3) Johnny Isakson will commission a study to see if privatizing any state functions could save tax dollars.
- 4) Johnny Isakson will put a major emphasis on aggressive economic development efforts because good jobs and new industries expand the tax base to support government obligations and services. As the only businessman in the race, Johnny Isakson has the experience and the ability to make the sales and close the deals to bring new business to Georgia. He's done it successfully.

II. GEORGIA: COLOR AND HISTORY

--Georgia was one of the original 13 colonies;
began in 1733.

--The settlers were led by General James Oglethorpe, who envisioned the Georgia colony as a "bold experiment based upon personal rehabilitation and economic growth in a society structured in accord with high moral principles".

--Georgia has a lot of Civil War history -- this may be interesting to use in light of the recent acclaimed documentary.

--19 miles northwest of Atlanta lies the Kennesaw Mountain Nat'l Battlefield -- the site of one of the most crucial skirmishes in the Civil War Battle of Atlanta

--**Savannah** became the second planned city in the 13 Colonies (the first was Philly). Wary of Indian aggression, Savannah's master plan provided for a series of stockade squares with walls and wells for refuge. As it turned out, though, the Indians were friendly and so was their 7 foot chief, Tomochichi, *!*/* so the squares were converted to parks and connected by wide, tree-lined boulevards.

--**Atlanta** is the hub of the state as well as the Southeast region of the USA. If the South begins anywhere, it begins in Atlanta. The standing joke among southerners is that if you want to get anywhere in the world, you first have to go through Atlanta's Hartsfield Int'l Airport.

Atlanta began as a railroad terminus in 1837; since then it has grown to a major metropolitan area. More than 450 of the Fortune 500 companies have offices here.

The "Flying the Flag Series" on GA states:

"She was born of adventure, nurtured on pride and self reliance, and delivered to adulthood a

mature, modern mix of Old South charm and New South spirit...a **Now South** dynamo.

She's Georgia, a delightful blend of yesterday and today, firmly apace on the raod to tomorrow, a road to prosperity, fashioned of dedication and effort as gentle as a magnolia blossom and as fierce as a Junkyard Dog...

GA is rapid pace and a gentle grace... The GA of yesterday is an original colony, one of the oldest and most distinguished states.

The GA of today working on tomorrow is an economic pacesetter, engaging in the business of business...and industry, and education and lifestyle.

She's been knocked down and marched through, but she's always risen up and started anew. That indomitable will has produced a GA today that anchors the productive and vibrant Southeast with its vital presence in business, investment, and transportation networks.

She's new buildings and new ideas and new people, crafting and creating an energetic, dynamic, progressive state where the past and the present are creating tomorrow."

*significan shift & sailing shifts,
buzzing hive
and jumping jive,
Georgia,
keep your
hope alive!*

DOUG GAMBLE

90 OCT 2 P1: 43

Oct. 2/90

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER

JOHN ISAKSON - GEORGIA (Mark Lange)

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE HERE IN THE HOME OF THE 1996 OLYMPICS. SOMEONE TOLD ME THERE HASN'T BEEN SO MUCH EXCITEMENT IN ATLANTA SINCE TED TURNER STARED DATING JANE FONDA.

THIS IS QUITE AN OCCASION. "MR. SMOOTH" MEETS "MR. COBB COUNTY."

WHEN I TOLD (someone) AT THE WHITE HOUSE I WAS COMING TO ATLANTA TO APPEAR WITH A FORMER SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER WHO'S RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR, HE SAID "YOU MEAN JIMMY CARTER'S MAKING A COMEBACK?"

I TOLD THEM IT WASN'T NECESSARY TO HAVE ANY CHAIRS HERE, BECAUSE MY SPEECHES USUALLY BRING CROWDS TO THEIR FEET ANYWAY.

JOHN LED A TRADE MISSION TO THE PACIFIC RIM, BUT I UNDERSTAND HE WASN'T SUCCESSFUL IN TRADING ANY OF THE ATLANTA BRAVES TO JAPANESE TEAMS.

GEORGIA HASN'T ELECTED A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR IN 122 YEARS. I DON'T KNOW IF THE BOSTON RED SOX WILL END THEIR DROUGHT OF NO WORLD SERIES WIN SINCE 1918 -- BUT THE REPUBLICAN DROUGHT IN THE GEORGIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE WILL END THIS NOVEMBER.

one party system

JOHNNY ISAKSON

Governor

MEMORANDUM

10/4/90

TO: Carolyn Cawley / The White House
Fax # 202-456-6218

Fr: Anne McMahon / Isakson Campaign

Re: Talking points

=====

Carolyn, here is a continuation of the memo I sent to you yesterday:

Accomplishments

Johnny was first elected to the General Assembly in 1976 by beating an incumbent Democrat. Johnny was the only Republican to run against a Democrat and win that year - the same year Jimmy Carter (native son) was elected President.

Johnny has served 14 years in the legislature and considers his greatest accomplishments to be those in the areas of: budget reform, strengthening drug laws, and handicap and disabled legislation.

In the area of drug enforcement ... in 1990, Johnny authored and passed a (zero tolerance) bill which brings the penalties for driving under the influence of controlled substances (marijuana) into conformity with the "Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol" statute. Another significant accomplishment - Johnny authored a 1988 law forcing higher bond for drug traffickers. Both "tougher" anti-drug laws are recent subjects of one of our t.v. ads.

For 8 years as Minority Leader, Johnny has led the fight for budget reform which could've prevented Georgia's current economic crisis. Georgia is now broke. Just 18 months since the passage of the state's largest tax increase ever (sales tax amounting to \$700 million), we've run out of money ... agencies are cutting vital services our reserves are gone. Johnny Isakson: "Georgia doesn't need new taxes. We need new management."

In short, he has specifically called for a mandatory 3-year review of state programs, state spending to make the state government fiscally responsible and accountable to Georgia taxpayers.

NOTE: I have attached a brief copy of Johnny's views on the budget which appear in our campaign "talking points."

Humor

Carolyn, you and I discussed this in very general terms. I'll put down some thoughts and please call me for other ideas you may need.

Recently, the Atlanta Constitution printed an "anecdote" about Johnny that I'll share with you. Although it's not really humorous, I do think it's indicative of the type of person Johnny is:

A few weeks ago Johnny was heading home after being on the campaign trail and stopped to pump some gas into his car. Two elderly women in a car stopped and asked him for directions on their way to a wedding shower. He gave them directions and they replied they already tried that way and couldn't find it. Johnny took out a map and also showed it to them - no luck. Finally, he resorted to getting in his car and driving to the exact location so they could follow him. When they arrived, one of the ladies thanked Johnny, and noticed his Isakson bumpersticker. "I'm glad you supporting my man," she remarked looking at the sticker. "I am that man. I am Johnny Isakson," he said. (oh well, so I didn't do a very good job retelling it!)

page 5 of 5

BUDGET

Georgia's Democrat leadership, including Zell Miller, have mismanaged your tax dollars this year to the tune of almost \$1.4 billion in the 18 months since the state sales tax was raised. Now we are broke; agencies are cutting vital services, and our reserves are gone.

Johnny Isakson believes state spending is out of control. As Governor, he will implement a four-point action plan to change the system. For over 10 years, he has fought for changes that could have prevented the current crisis.

"And if you think Zell Miller's response to the budget crunch would be anything but a tax increase, then you haven't looked at his track record for the past 16 years as he presided over the Georgia Senate," says Johnny Isakson. "Georgia doesn't need new taxes. We need new management."

Johnny Isakson's plan:

- 1) He will end supplemental budgets except for essentials like school funding and emergencies - no more pork barrel projects. Then he will change the continuation budget process that never makes agencies justify their expenditures. He will set up a Budget Control Board of private citizens to review the budget yearly and slash growth in the bureaucracy.
- 2) Johnny Isakson will reform the state's tax system to remove inconsistencies and inject fairness. This should include exempting food from sales tax.
- 3) Johnny Isakson will commission a study to see if privatizing any state functions could save tax dollars.
- 4) Johnny Isakson will put a major emphasis on aggressive economic development efforts because good jobs and new industries expand the tax base to support government obligations and services. As the only businessman in the race, Johnny Isakson has the experience and the ability to make the sales and close the deals to bring new business to Georgia. He's done it successfully.

October 1, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARK
FROM: CAROLYN
RE: ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR REMARKS -- ATLANTA, GA

Event: Johnny Isakson for Governor Reception
Date: October 10, 1990 -- Wednesday
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Place: Waverly Stouffer Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia
Attendees: 1200
According to the campaign, the guests will be standing, so they ask that we keep the remarks short.

TelePrompted: No

Intro by:

Acknowledgements:

Note: Lee Greenwood will be singing (from the convention)

I. THE CANDIDATE AND THE CAMPAIGN

--Isakson is a native Georgian -- born in Atlanta; educated in Atlanta public schools and graduate of the U. of Georgia.

--Successful Georgia businessman -- over 20 years in real estate. President of a realty company that is one of the nation's largest independent real estate brokerage companies. Numerous achievements include Realtor of the Year and Business Person of the Year.

Recent past President of the Cobb Chamber of Commerce; led a highly successful export trade mission to the Pacific Rim selling Georgia products to foreign co.'s.

--Successful Politician [14 yrs as State Rep.]

- o Elected to the GA General Assembly, defeating an incumbent. Re-elected for 7 terms.
- o Elected Republican Leader of the GA House.
- o One of the few Republicans named to the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission to develop a framework for GA's future.
- o Recognized as Outstanding Legislator of the Year by POTUS on behalf of the RNC in 1989.

--Active in his Community

- o For the past 12 years, he has taught Sunday School.
- o Twice voted "Outstanding Young Man of the Year" by the Cobb County Jaycees. Also named "Mr. Cobb County" and "Citizen of the Year".

(("The Jaycees call him "outstanding".
"They call him Mr. Cobb County."
"They call him effective and fair."
"Come November 6, there's just one
more thing I'd like to call Johnny
Isakson. Governor."))

Isakson significantly won the Republican nomination over 3 opponents in the July primary without a runoff.

POTUS and Isakson met in the Oval after the Primary. Last winter, GOP House Leader Isakson met with POTUS in Marietta, Georgia and presented POTUS with a Resolution he authored and passed through the GA General Assembly. It commends POTUS for his efforts to combat illegal drugs and applauds his bold initiative in obtaining the surrender of Noriega.

Georgia and Mississippi are only 2 Southern states that have not had a Republican Governor in 122 years.

Themes and Slogans

- o **A New Partnership for Georgia's Future**
--Quotes on new, fresh, beginnings...

"Well begun is half done." Horace.
Note his experience as a businessman and legislator.

"Good beginning maketh good ending." Anon.

"Every day is a fresh beginning.
Every morn is the world made new." Susan Coleridge.

- o "leads with his head and is guided by his heart".
- o TRUST is big campaign word.
- o State motto: Wisdom. Justice. Moderation.

II. ISSUES

A. Drugs

- Isakson supports fighting the war on drugs with tougher state laws for drug trafficking and by stopping drugs at the source.
- In 1988, Rep. Isakson authored and passed through the Legislature the law forcing higher bond for drug traffickers.
- In 1990, he authored and passed a bill which brings the penalties for driving under the influence of controlled substances.
- He supports the building of more prison cells.
- To educate Georgians to the drug menace, he will make every public institution, courthouse, business, school and university, a source of education, awareness, and identification with the war on drugs.

B. Education

- Georgia's education law was completely overhauled and revised with the passage of the Quality Basic Ed Act in 1985 -- Since then, massive number of new dollars have been appropriated for public ed, although GA has still come up short in nt'l rankings.
- Despite the new law and the new dollars, nothing has been done to restructure the bureaucracy at the State Dept. of Ed. Isakson concurs with many superintendents, teachers, parents, who believe the bureaucracy is a major obstacle to the goal of real reform.
- As Governor, Isakson will propose an in-depth study aimed at streamlining the Dept., decentralizing certain functions and moving toward greater local decisionmaking. He will also create a Teachers Advisory Council to give teachers the opportunity to review state guidelines that directly impact them in the classroom.
- To encourage GA's best and brightest students to become teachers, Isakson will push to establish 20 college scholarships per Congressional Districts for students who excel academically but who cannot afford a higher education. In return, these college graduates would be required to teach in GA's public schools for 5 years.

*Contra issue.
See copy of his
acceptance
speech.*

*J.I. wants to fund
the classroom, not
the bureaucracy.*

C. Economic Development

- Isakson is committed to a new, aggressive partnership where government seeks to be a catalyst for private sector investment and expansion in communities seeking growth.

D. Budget

--Campaign literature: "GA's Democratic leadership, including Zell Miller (Dem candidate for governor), have mismanaged your tax dollars this year to the tune of almost \$1.4 billion in the 18 months alone since the state sales tax was raised. Now we are broke, agencies are cutting vital services, and our reserves are gone."

→ --Isakson believes state spending is out of control. ←
As Governor, he will implement a four-point action plan to change the system. For over 10 years, he has fought for changes that could have prevented the current crisis.

|| → --Isakson: "We don't need new taxes. We need new management." ← ||

--He's called for a constitutional cap on state spending and for automatic adjustments in the state income tax so taxpayers are not penalized by inflation.

--Isakson's plan:

- o End supplemental budgets except for essentials like school funding and emergencies -- no more pork barrel projects. He will make agencies justify their expenditures. He will set up a Budget Control Board of private citizens to review the budget yearly and slash growth in the bureaucracy.
- o Reform the state's tax system to remove inconsistencies and inject fairness.
- o Commission a study to see if privatizing any state functions could save tax \$.
- o Emphasize aggressive economic development efforts because good jobs and new industries expand the tax base to support government obligations and services. As the only businessman in the race, he has the experience and the ability to make the sales and close the deals to bring new business to Georgia.

E. Environmental Responsibility

--Believes that state government and private industry must form partnerships to find solutions.

--As a member of the Governor's Growth Strategies he promoted, developed, and co-sponsored many of the recommendations which became law and provided a plan for GA's water resources.

--In the 1990 legislature, he authored and passed a statewide bill which will bring about a more efficient water conservation system in new and renovated construction.

--He will implement policies and procedures which will create markets for recycled solid waste products. Wherever possible, he believes the state government should require the use of recycled paper. He has also propped the state should use non-violent, first-time offenders to aid in the state's program for recycling solid waste.

III. COLOR COLOR COLOR COLOR COLOR COLOR COLOR COLOR COLOR

A. The Olympics

SEE THE ATTACHED USA TODAY ARTICLE AS WELL AS MK'S
REMARKS FOR THE ATLANTA OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

B. Get out the vote!

--Sidney Lanier is a poet of great renown -- who
happens to hail from the great Peach State.

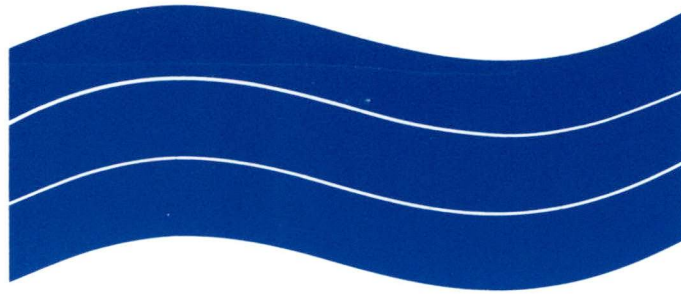
In his poem, "The Song of the Chattahoochee", he
refers to his state and

"out of the hills of Habersham ((hilly
county in northern Georgia)), down the
valleys of Hall, I hurry amain reach the
plain, run the rapid and leap the fall...

Later in the poem he says:

"...all down the hills of Habersham,
all through the valleys of Hall..."

--Georgia has 159 counties.

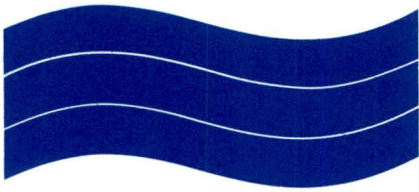


*Let's Elect
Johnny Isakson
Governor*



**A NEW PARTNERSHIP
FOR GEORGIA'S FUTURE**

campaign theme



if the Gov. can do it...

“My commitment as your Governor is to forge a New Partnership for Georgia’s Future. This New Partnership is what Georgia desperately needs to be all Georgia can and wants to be. With it, we will unshackle the limitations of one party rule and open Georgia’s government to all citizens of the state, regardless of political affiliation or community location.”

Johnny Isakson

Opening Georgia’s Government to the People

to the Georgia

Throughout his legislative service, Johnny Isakson has fought to open Georgia’s government process for us.

Johnny’s efforts led to the first true reform of the Legislative Services Committee following the Capitol renovation scandal by ensuring accountability of the expenditure of funds and open meetings.

Johnny also led the fight to include the Legislature in the Open Meetings law. Unfortunately, the Democratic leadership of the House thought the idea was great for almost all Georgia government entities... except themselves.

He has passed laws prohibiting the conversion of campaign funds to personal use.

He has introduced legislation to require candidates for statewide office and members of the Legislature to make full public disclosure of their financial interests. Even Governor Joe Frank Harris said Johnny’s legislation was needed.

When the scandal broke over State Labor Commissioner Sam Caldwell, who was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the state, and while the legislative leadership was dragging its feet, Johnny led the fight to petition a special session of the General Assembly to consider impeachment.

With Johnny Isakson as Governor, we’ll know what’s going on in state government and how decisions are being made.

As Johnny says, “our new part-

nership will open Georgia’s government, her decisions and her debate to all of Georgia, regardless of political affiliation or community location.”



He believes we must provide them with the very best education possible. His answer is a strong partnership of businesses, parents and educators.

He also says that Georgia’s children need more than a formal education...that they must understand the world around them.

Johnny supports full funding of quality education with accountability to ensure state standards are met, and to offer funding incentives to school systems which meet the standards. He will fund the classroom, not the bureaucracy.

He supports employing counselors in both middle and elementary schools, increasing the pay schedule for career teachers, and enhancing in-school suspension programs.

Other Isakson proposals include incentives to encourage students to maintain a B average; creation of college scholarships for academically qualified, yet economically deprived students who commit to teach in Georgia public schools for five years; and creation of a Teachers Advisory Council to allow teachers to review Department of Education guidelines and regulations.

Fighting for a Drug-Free Georgia

Johnny calls illegal drugs the greatest threat to our quality of life.

As Governor, he will fight, “not just for a drug-free workplace, but for drug-free playgrounds, drug-free classrooms, and drug-free homes.”

He says drug pushers must under-

Leading Education to New Heights

Johnny Isakson recognizes that our future rests with our children.

Isakson: State Can Be Economic Mecca

Candidate Addresses Chamber, Calls For Better Cooperation

By KELLETTIE ISOM
Staff Writer

Gubernatorial candidate

ers has decreased, due in pa
the mandates requiring tea
to do more paper work. Isr
said.

not just know about you!

teachers can be all that they can

bage awfully difficult,” he said.
“Why don’t we separate the gar
into paper, cans and bot

Isakson,
Governor’s

Johnny Isakson: Georgia Will Not Tolerate Drug Use One-party Rule

He Wants End Of Status Quo

CAMPAIGN '98

stand that Georgia will not tolerate their illegal activities. In 1988, Johnny authored legislation that forced higher bond for drug traffickers.

He has also authored legislation calling for a statewide or circuit-wide grand jury to investigate drug violations. He favors confiscation of all property knowingly used in the drug trade.

Johnny recognizes that we've got to build more prison cells to keep the prisoners off the streets.

To educate Georgians to the drug menace, Johnny will make every public institution, courthouse, business, school and university a source of education, awareness and identification with the war on drugs.

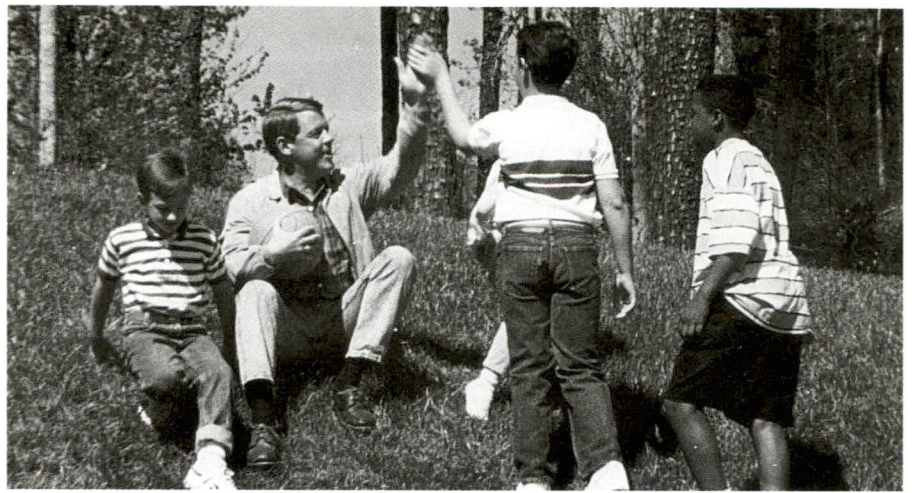
Benefitting from a Two Party System

For too many years, Georgia has been suffocated by a one party system. Time after time, we've seen the corruption, scandal and waste that have cost taxpayers millions of tax dollars.

Johnny Isakson realizes the benefits of a strong two party system and the checks and balances it brings to government.

When House Speaker Tom Murphy threatened Brunswick and Glynn County citizens that he would see to it that they got nothing if they elected Republicans to the General Assembly in 1986, Republican Leader Johnny Isakson boarded a plane for Brunswick and challenged the voters to stand up to Murphy's intimidation and threats. Both Republicans won.

As Governor, Johnny will continue to stand up to the power brokers. And, he'll work to build a strong two party system that fosters competition and accountability — to make the quality of life better for all Georgians.



Keeping a Lid on Government Spending and Taxes

In 1989, the General Assembly, faced with tough decisions on the budget, quickly chose the easy way out and lunged into a \$700 million tax increase.

Republican Leader Johnny Isakson not only led the fight against the new taxes, he introduced a package of legislation to revamp the budgetary process and provide review of ongoing legislative appropriations.

He supports the re-ordering of the state's budget priorities to put education and prison construction ahead of pork-barrel spending such as golf courses, resorts and plush legislative office buildings.

Approaching Our Environment Responsibly

Our natural resources are critical to our state's future. Johnny believes that the state government and private industry must form a partnership to help find solutions to our problems with the environment and to ensure quality development and protection of our environment in the future.

As a member of the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission, Johnny Isakson promoted, developed, and co-sponsored many of the recommendations which became law and provided a plan for Georgia's water resources. Johnny

believes that adequate water supplies are a key ingredient to enhanced job opportunities for all Georgians. In the 1990 Legislature, Isakson authored and passed a statewide bill which will bring about a more efficient water conservation system in new and renovated construction.

As Governor, Johnny Isakson will implement policies and procedures which will create markets for recycled solid waste products. Wherever possible, Johnny believes the state government should require the use of recycled paper for state-bid specifications. Johnny has also proposed the state should use non-violent, first time offenders to aid in the state's program for recycling solid waste.

Spurring Growth in all Areas of Georgia

Johnny Isakson repeatedly emphasizes that "we are one Georgia, and we should begin acting like one."

He knows that growth creates jobs and eases the tax burden of individual taxpayers. His new partnership will aggressively work to attract private investment for expansion in communities that want to grow.

Included in his economic development strategy are the formation of a Private Industry Council (PIC) for recruiting value added businesses, creation of "enterprise zones", a targeted marketing plan for rural Georgia, and proper utilization and protection of our natural resources. Johnny will bring the industry of the future to Georgia.

Isakson frequent catalyst of change in Cobb County

By Bill Dean
East Cobb Bureau

After 11 years as an East Cobb state representative, Republican Johnny Isakson has not only seen a lot of change in his area, he's often been at the forefront of it.

He also was a moving force behind a bill that names the Atlanta Regional Commission as the chief government body for large put projects — giving the green light the Army Corps of Engineers build the "regional parkway."

Isakson unveils plan for keeping teachers

ISON
nal Atlanta Bureau
INGS — House Min
the north metro chapter of the
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
might not have other...

Isakson: State Must Lead on Recycling

By Connie Cunningham
Staff Writer

Georgia needs to establish standards to encourage businesses to reclaim and recycle non-toxic

non-toxic materials and toxic or hazardous materials from their waste and encourage businesses to recycle the non-toxic matter into products that would be profitable. One of the priorities will be to...

ucts would be reused. Mr. Isakson said.

Nevertheless, he emphasized the government's role should be limited to making policies concerning solid waste disposal.

...to make sure that

d white the lowest efforts should be the students who do in high school, and dropping out or a \$16 million in program that he to lowering the 5,000 students drop er to return. They discipline or attitude



A Look at Johnny Isakson

A native of Georgia, Johnny Isakson is a graduate of our public school system and the University of Georgia.

He was first elected to the Georgia General Assembly in 1976. Since 1983, he has served as the Republican Leader of the House. He is a member of the Committee on Rules, Appropriations, and State Planning & Community Affairs.

In 1987, Johnny was named to the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission, which is charged with developing a framework and road map for Georgia's future.

For his work in the Legislature, Johnny has twice received the Municipal Association's Distinguished Service Award. In 1989, he was chosen Legislator of the Year by the Republican National Committee. And, in 1989, he was named Citizen of the Year by the *Marietta Daily Journal*.

He is currently president of the Northside Realty Associates, Inc., one of the nation's largest independent real estate brokerage firms.

Johnny is a Sunday School teacher at Mt. Zion United Methodist Church and is very active in community organizations. He and his wife, Dianne, have three children; John, 19; Kevin, 17; and Julie, 13.

What Others Say About Johnny Isakson

"The session proved that Isakson has the political body-weight to be a bona fide threat to the Democrats. With the deck stacked as it is against Republicans, Isakson craftily picked his spots and made good on his opportunities."

Bill Shipp's Georgia
March 12, 1990

"(The legislation requiring competitive bidding on most purchases and projects), modeled almost exactly after one put into committee by House Republican Leader Johnny Isakson and a few of his colleagues, is a good one and should have been adopted 20 years ago. Had it been done, we would have been spared the scandal of the Capitol renovation, the 100 percent markups, the out-of-control photography bills and a state audit confirming the abuses."

The Atlanta Journal

"Had Rep. Johnny Isakson's amendment to include the Legislature (in the sunshine law) passed, it would have ended a historic hypocrisy in which the General Assembly endorses an open meetings law for most other government entities but not for itself."

The Atlanta Constitution
March 3, 1988

"You have provided the people of your State with effective, responsive leadership and, in so doing, have helped strengthen our Party and make the United State a better place in which to live. Along with your many admirers, colleagues, and constituents. I salute you for a job well done."

George Bush
President of the
United States
July 7, 1989

"...(Isakson's) legislative credentials, including hard work on legislation involving growth and planning, drug enforcement and open government, make him far and away the most attractive Republican candidate to mount a statewide campaign. (He) has shown himself to be a strong administrator and shrewd businessman — two talents direly needed in the governor's mansion."

"...Isakson's brand of upfront, hard-working leadership helped convert Cobb from a Democratic Party stronghold to a two-party county, and then to one where the Republicans hold a strong majority."

Marietta Daily Journal
May 21, 1989

"Associates praise Isakson as a natural leader, a consensus-builder who is able to communicate with people ranging from blue collar to board room."

Gwinnett Daily News
January 22, 1989

"There is a business side of Johnny Isakson and a political side. As president of Northside Realty, businessman Isakson is head of the largest independent brokerage in Georgia. As the likely Republican nominee for governor this year, politician Isakson stands a fair chance of moving to a choice new residence next year, the Governor's Mansion. Elected to the General Assembly in 1976, Isakson, 45, has been House Minority Leader since 1983, where he has earned respect on both sides of the aisle."

Georgia Trend
February, 1990

"Mr. Isakson is a Republican. He makes no bones about his party affiliation and his dedication to GOP ideals. He's also about as sharp as they come, possessing the ability to speak authoritatively on such subjects as the environment, fiscal restraints and budgeting, education, and criminal justice, just to name a few."

Waycross Journal-Herald
April 14, 1990

REFORMING GEORGIA'S BUDGET PROCESS

A POLICY PROPOSAL FROM

JOHNNY ISAKSON

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

SEPTEMBER 17, 1990

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

Georgia is facing a budget crisis. Just a year after a \$700 million tax increase, the largest tax increase in Georgia's history, our state government is broke. The current revenue problems, as bad as they are, are symptomatic of more fundamental problems in Georgia's state budget process. Unless we address the underlying problems in our budget process, Georgia taxpayers face the prospect of continuing tax increases. We do not need new taxes in Georgia. We need new management.

State Government Spending: Racing Out of Control Page 2

State government spending during the past decade has far outstripped the rate of inflation and growth in the state's population. The greatest increase has occurred in debt service, with a whopping 771 percent increase during the 1980s.

Taxes: Raise Them and Hide Them Page 5

Georgia has had to rely on higher taxes, one highly visible and one well hidden. The highly visible tax increase was the hike in our state sales tax from 3 to 4 percent. The hidden tax increase comes in our state's failure to index income tax brackets to inflation.

Eight Critical Problems Page 6

1. The budget process squanders the surplus budget on lower priority needs and pork barrel projects.
2. The budget process uses the previous year's Appropriations Act as a base budget that elected officials rarely question.
3. The budget process contains no formal review and justification for existing programs.
4. The budget process fails to set priorities.
5. The budget process does not require filling the revenue shortfall reserve fund as the first priority.
6. The budget process encourages across-the-board cuts in departmental budgets when revenue shortfalls occur.

7. The budget process forces tax increases to meet new needs.
8. The budget process is so rigid that the amount of discretionary money is continually declining.

Toward a More Equitable, Responsible, and Responsive Budget Process

Page 9

1. Georgia should adopt a constitutional limitation on spending.
2. Georgia should eliminate the surplus budget except for the education adjustment.
3. Georgia's governor should use the line item veto aggressively to trim waste and fat from the budget.
4. Georgia's budget process should be required to replenish the three percent shortfall reserve fund as the first rather than the last priority.
5. Georgia should index income tax brackets to inflation.
6. Georgia should grant a tax credit for the sales tax paid on food by low income Georgians.
7. Georgia should stop using continuation budgets and review and evaluate all programs in a department's budget at least once every three years.
8. Georgia should establish a Budget Control Board to review the state's capital projects.
9. Georgia should explore having the private sector take over certain functions now performed by state government.

Reforming Georgia's budget process will expand opportunities for all Georgians by limiting the tax burden, focusing tax dollars on the most critical needs, and ensuring that state government has the flexibility to respond to new challenges in the future.

REFORMING GEORGIA'S BUDGET PROCESS

A POLICY PROPOSAL FROM JOHNNY ISAKSON

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

Georgia is facing a budget crisis. Just a year after a \$700 million tax increase, the largest tax increase in Georgia's history, our state government is broke. Georgia ended the last fiscal year with a revenue shortfall of over \$200 million, the reserve fund is completely depleted, and already this year state government faces substantial cuts in departmental budgets.

The current revenue problems, as bad as they are, are symptomatic of more fundamental problems in Georgia's state budget process. Despite an enormous tax increase, despite state government spending racing ahead at more than double the rate of inflation during the past decade, our state's budgetary leaders have less flexibility now to meet the changing needs of the state than ever before. Unless we address the underlying problems in our budget process, Georgia taxpayers face the prospect of continuing tax increases.

Georgia's potential is being held captive by a budget process that thwarts constructive analysis, review, and change. If we are to free Georgia's government to build a new partnership that creates the opportunities that our citizens deserve, if we are to promote economic development, foster educational excellence, protect the environment, and preserve public safety, then we must institute a fundamental overhaul of our state budget process. We do not need new taxes in Georgia. We need new management.

State Government Spending: Racing Out of Control

Our problems do not stem from a lack of money. As Table 1 and Figure 1 show, state government spending in Georgia is racing out of control. Spending during the past decade has far outstripped the rate of inflation and growth in the state's population. The 156 percent increase in spending is 2.4 times the increase in inflation, and 7.4 times the increase in the state's population during the 1980s.

Where has the money gone? Table 2 and Figure 2 show that the greatest increase has occurred in debt service, with a whopping 771 percent increase over the past decade. Not only has our government been spending tax dollars at record rates, but it has borrowed enormous amounts on top of that. Our state's debt has grown so fast that the outstanding debt today is almost the same size as the entire state budget in 1979.

The next largest increase has gone to prisons and law enforcement, with a 357 percent increase over the decade. Human services follow with 223 percent growth, fueled by substantial increases in Medicaid spending. Increases in education place sixth with a 155 percent increase during the decade.

State revenues have grown far faster than inflation or population growth, yet we are now faced with a government that has run out of money. My Democratic opponent offers a lottery as the answer to our budgetary woes. I believe that the people of Georgia should be allowed to vote on a lottery which, if passed, will help education funding in the future. But let us not mislead the people into believing that a lottery will resolve our fiscal crisis. A lottery would not produce the first dollar for state government until 1994. Our problems in education, economic development, the environment, and prisons cannot wait for four years.

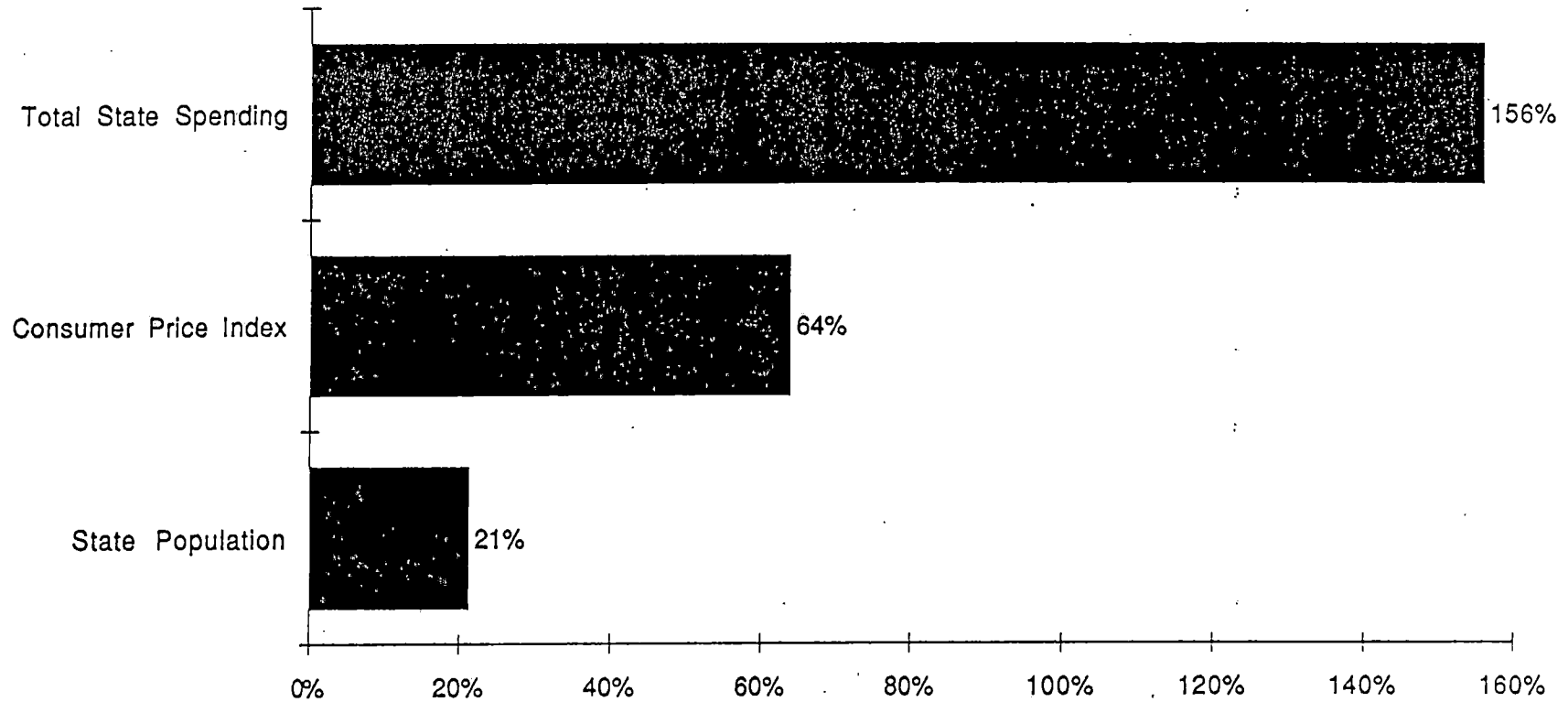
Table 1
Comparison of State Population, Consumer Price Index,
and State Spending
1980-81 to 1990-91

	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
State Spending	\$3,039,420,957	\$7,785,427,500	156%
Consumer Price Index	77.6	127.3*	64%
State Population	5,463,105	6,630,420	21%

*The CPI for 1989 was 121.2. An estimated growth rate of 5% equals a projected CPI for 1990 of 127.3.

Source: 1980 Regular Session State Appropriations Summary
1990 Regular Session State Appropriations Summary

Figure 1: State Spending Versus CPI and Population from 1980 to 1990



Source: 1980 and 1990 Regular Session State Appropriations Summaries

Table 2
Expenditure Growth by Area: 1980-81 to 1990-91
Ranked by Rate of Growth

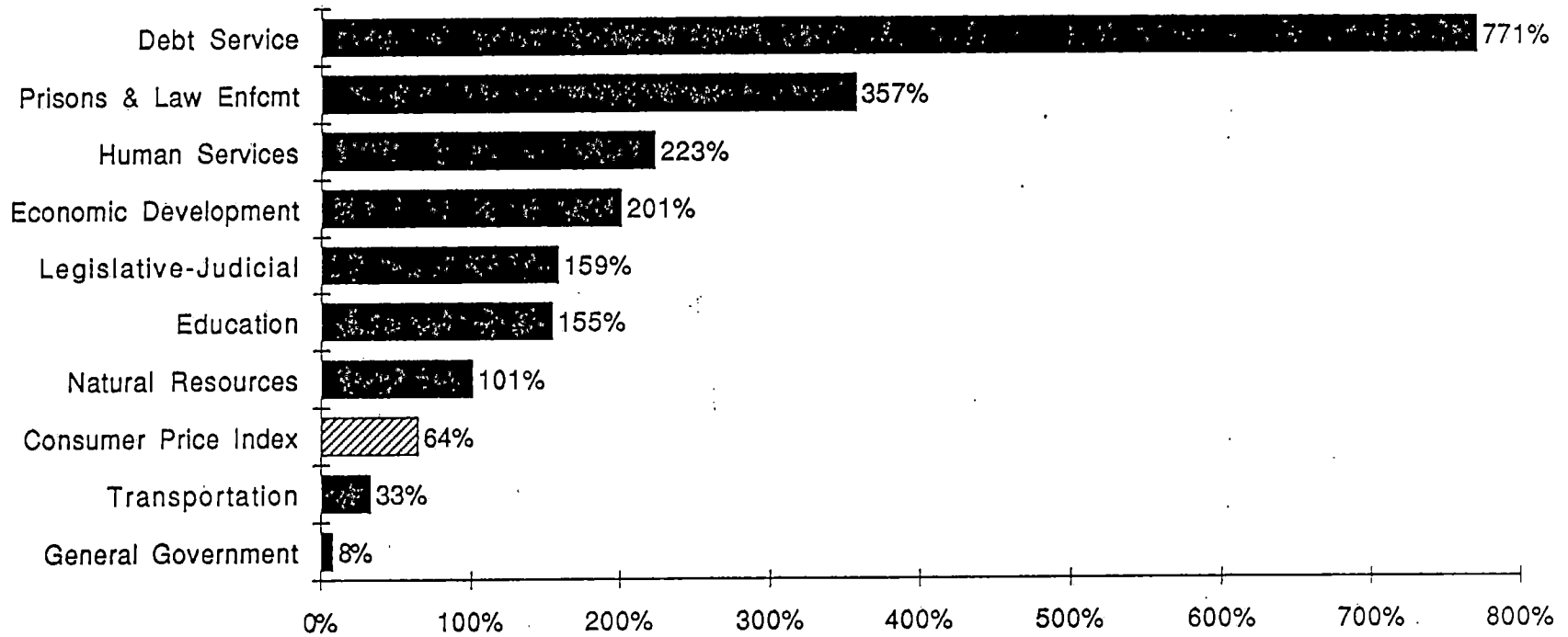
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Gen'l Obligation Debt Service	\$36,894,251	\$321,221,382	771%
Prisons and Law Enfcmt	\$140,654,157	\$642,995,570	357%
Human Services	\$565,017,113	\$1,824,988,745	223%
Economic Development	\$11,872,562	\$35,753,910	201%
Legislative-Judicial	\$30,714,922	\$79,432,948	159%
Education	\$1,551,349,859	\$3,951,963,500	155%
Natural Resources	\$79,025,537	\$158,523,398	101%
Transportation	\$379,984,437	\$506,218,743	33%
General Government	\$243,908,119	\$264,329,304	8%
TOTAL	\$3,039,420,957	\$7,785,427,500	156%
Consumer Price Index	77.6	127.3	64%

Source: 1980 Regular Session State Appropriations Summary
1990 Regular Session State Appropriations Summary

In Table 2 departments are classified in the following categories:

Prisons and Law Enforcement: Ga. Bureau of Investigation, Corrections, Public Safety
Human Services: Human Resources, Medical Assistance, Veterans Service
Legislative-Judicial: Legislative Branch, Judicial Branch
Education: Dept. of Education, Education Retirement Systems, Board of Regents, Student Finance Commission, Technical and Adult Education
Natural Resources: Removal of Hazardous Material, Agriculture, Forestry, Natural Resources, Soil and Water Conservation
Transportation: Transportation
General Government: Audits, Administrative Services, Office of the Governor, Secretary of State, Defense, Cost of Living, Travel Reimbursement, Insurance Labor, Public Service Commission, Revenue, Banking and Finance Workers Compensation, Law

Figure 2: Spending Growth from 1980 to 1990



Source: 1980 and 1990 Regular Session State Appropriations Summaries

earned. Because of our failure to index our tax brackets, Georgia has imposed a hidden tax increase on that worker that results in less buying power than he or she had before the raise.

Consequently over the past decade state government has levied a hidden tax increase of \$321 on a married Georgia worker who earned at least \$10,000 in taxable income in 1980, assuming average increases in taxable income of 5 percent per year.

Our failure to index makes a mockery of a supposedly progressive state income tax. We have not changed our tax brackets since 1937, over a half a century ago. \$10,000, the level at which the highest rate takes effect for a married taxpayer, was a handsome salary in 1937. Today it is below the poverty level for a family of four. It is unconscionable that Georgia now imposes the highest tax rate on citizens with modest incomes.

This tax increase is both unfair and unjust. It is unfair because it is hidden. It is unjust because it raises rates too fast on our low and moderate income citizens. Our budget process relies too heavily on an unfair and unjust tax.

Eight Critical Problems

Our spending is racing ahead of our revenues because of eight critical problems in Georgia's budget process.

1. The budget process squanders the surplus budget on lower priority needs and pork barrel projects. With little analysis and review, Georgia state government spends much of the "surplus" budget (also known as the "amended", "supplemental", or "little" budget) on programs other than education that all too often are not the highest priority needs of the state. The surplus budget, funded primarily by the one percent mid-year adjustment reserve and revenues that come in above the forecast, too often sets off a

Moreover, simply adding more money to state government will not solve our budgetary problems. We tried that last year with the sales tax increase, and already the money is gone, the reserve fund is empty, and the state is facing revenue shortfalls this year. In the absence of fundamental budgetary reforms, more money is not the answer.

Taxes: Raise Them and Hide Them

Since state government spending is out of control, racing ahead much faster than the rate of inflation, it is not surprising that normal economic growth is not producing the revenue to pay the bills. Consequently Georgia has had to rely on higher taxes, one highly visible and one well hidden.

The highly visible tax increase was the hike in our state sales tax from 3 to 4 percent that took effect April 1, 1989. That increase pumped about \$90 million into state government coffers in fiscal year 1988-89, and \$635 million in fiscal year 1989-90. The sales tax increase will provide state government with about \$767 million in new dollars in the current fiscal year.

But the sales tax hike was not the only significant tax increase necessary to fund state government in recent years, just the most visible. A hidden tax increase has also been used to fund state government's runaway growth.

The hidden tax increase comes in our state's failure to index income tax brackets to inflation. Consider the following case: A married Georgia worker who makes a taxable income of \$9,800 per year pays 5 percent state income tax on the last dollar earned. That worker gets a cost-of-living raise to keep up with inflation that results in a 5 percent increase in his taxable income to \$10,290. But that worker, who has no more buying power than before because of the increase in inflation, now pays 6 percent state income tax on the last dollar

feeding frenzy for special projects. Given our many pressing needs, Georgia cannot afford to squander surplus funds on pork barrel projects.

2. The budget process uses the previous year's Appropriations Act as a base budget that elected officials rarely question. In practice the prior year's appropriation for a program creates a floor below which the program's appropriation will rarely fall. Georgia has enshrined that practice with a "continuation" appropriation where agencies receive increases to fund their ongoing programs as distinct from funding for new initiatives.

3. The budget process contains no formal review and justification for existing programs. By taking last year's appropriation as the base from which deliberations begin, elected officials cannot identify wasteful, inefficient, or duplicate programs.

Once an appropriation makes its way into the budget for one year, Georgia taxpayers are in effect committed to funding that program forever. At a ten percent increase per year, the cost of a program will double in just over eight years without the program ever being justified beyond the initial year.

4. The budget process fails to set priorities. Because elected officials give only cursory attention to existing programs, there is no opportunity to draw distinctions between an agency's programs of greater and lesser importance. Nor are judgements made about the relative worth of programs in different agencies, or the value of proposed programs compared to existing efforts.

This practice implies a set of priorities that may conflict with the needs of the state, for it says that anything that government is currently doing is more important than anything it is not doing. So when a critical new need arises to combat a new toxic waste problem or fight an AIDS epidemic, that new need is viewed by our budget

process as less important for state funding than all existing programs in state government.

5. The budget process does not require filling the revenue shortfall reserve fund as the first priority. The three percent revenue shortfall reserve is a critically important component of fiscally responsible management. But the shortfall reserve fund suffers from a fatal flaw: in a year after the fund is depleted, it is refilled the following year only after money is spent on everything else. In other words, in the year after using up the reserve fund, refilling it is the last priority in our budget.

Consequently in a year like this one where revenues lag substantially below the forecast, we have no revenue cushion to fall back on. Therefore any revenue shortfall leads to disruptive mid-year budget cuts. Moreover, a depleted reserve fund damages our bond rating and our ability to borrow money at the lowest possible rates.

6. The budget process encourages across-the-board cuts in departmental budgets when revenue shortfalls occur. Because the process does not set priorities, state government too often resorts to across-the-board cuts when revenues do not meet the estimates.

Yet cutting across-the-board creates an incentive for inefficiency. An inefficient manager will have plenty of wasteful programs that can be used to absorb an across-the-board cut, while the efficient manager will have few. A continuing pattern of across-the-board cuts rewards the worst and penalizes the best, and makes obvious our state's inability to set priorities in the budget.

7. The budget process forces tax increases to meet critical new needs. When a new need arises, the inability to identify lower priority programs forces the state into tax increases, either visible hikes like the sales tax increase or hidden increases like the failure to index tax brackets to inflation. The process provides few options

other than new taxes if it cannot redirect money from lower priority existing efforts to higher priority new needs.

8. The budget process is so rigid that the amount of discretionary money is continually declining. Not only do elected officials rarely examine the base budget, but they are also committed to funding various formulas for education, providing increasingly expensive health insurance for state employees, and making payments on our burgeoning debt. As a result, the amount of discretionary money available to meet critical new needs in the state is distressingly small. In 1989 the Legislative Budget Office estimated that only about 8 percent of the state's budgeted appropriations could be moved without violating some existing commitment.

Our state's budget process has created a terrible irony: as state government revenues grow and grow, less and less money is available to meet the emerging needs of the state.

Toward a More Equitable, Responsible, and Responsive Budget Process

Several changes must occur if Georgia is to create a budget process that is equitable, responsible, and responsive to the needs of the state.

1. Georgia should adopt a constitutional limitation on spending. When state government spending grows at more than twice the rate of inflation, and when debt service increases by 771 percent during the past decade, clearly state spending is out of control. Unless we get spending under control, unless we put limits on the tax-and-spend mentality, Georgia taxpayers are going to be hit with more and more taxes.

We should adopt a constitutional amendment that will limit state spending to growth in our state's personal income. A number of formulas for doing so are possible, but the essential idea is that state government spending should grow no faster than the income of Georgia taxpayers who are paying the bill.

2. **Georgia should eliminate the surplus budget except for the education adjustment.** We must redirect the surplus budget from pork barrel projects to our highest priority needs. This can be accomplished by limiting the surplus budget to funding the education adjustment that is necessary after fall enrollment figures become available. Any remaining money should be incorporated into the big budget and spent in the following fiscal year on the highest priority needs of the state.

As Governor, I will not introduce a surplus budget, and instead will only introduce individual amendments to make the midterm education adjustment, replenish the shortfall reserve, or deal with any genuine fiscal emergency. If the General Assembly sends me a budget appropriating surplus money for any other purpose, I will veto those appropriations.

This change will have two beneficial effects for Georgia. First, it will provide a larger cushion in event of a revenue shortfall like the one that occurred last year. Last year our state spent money that it did not have, and as a result completely depleted our three percent revenue shortfall reserve fund.

Second, it will, in years when we do not have a revenue shortfall, allow more money to be spent on high priority needs such as education, economic development, the environment, and public safety, rather than squandered on pork barrel projects.

3. Georgia's governor should use the line item veto aggressively to trim waste and fat from the budget. This tool has been underutilized as state government spending has raced ahead. As governor, I will use the line item veto aggressively to bring more discipline and accountability to our budget process.

4. Georgia's budget process should be required to replenish the three percent shortfall reserve fund as the first rather than the last priority. As currently structured, our reserve fund is funded at the start of the fiscal year from "lapsed" or left-over funds from the previous year. But if, as is the case this year, there are no funds left to replenish the three percent reserve fund, state government has no cushion against revenue shortfalls. Consequently any revenue shortfalls this year force mid-year cuts in departmental budgets.

Given the uncertainty of revenue forecasting, periodic surpluses and shortfalls are inevitable. But if we plan effectively, modest shortfalls should not lead to mid-year budget cuts which are so disruptive to state government.

Replenishing the reserve fund should be the first, not the last priority. The law should be changed to mandate that at least one-third of the reserve fund be replaced the year after the fund has been depleted. That replacement should occur at the start of the fiscal year, not the end, so that we will never have a year without at least a partial reserve.

5. Georgia should index income tax brackets to inflation. Failure to index our tax brackets to inflation has created the cruelest tax hike of all: a hidden, continuous tax increase that hits our low and moderate income citizens the hardest. We must stop taxing poverty level incomes at the highest rate. We must restore fairness and justice to Georgia's tax structure.

6. Georgia should grant a tax credit for the sales tax paid on food by low income Georgians. A tax credit will be far more easily administered than an item-by-item exemption in grocery stores, and will target the relief on those who need it most.

7. Georgia should stop using continuation budgets and review and evaluate all programs in a department's budget at least once every three years. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) and the Fiscal Affairs Subcommittees of the Senate and House should require each department of state government to report a complete review of their programs that require continuing appropriations once every three years. OPB and the Fiscal Affairs Subcommittees should then review and evaluate existing programs in comparison with proposed new initiatives to determine their relative priority. In some cases, new initiatives may be more important than old programs, in which case appropriations should be shifted.

Too often in the past attempts at "zero based budgeting" or similar reviews have drowned in a sea of paperwork. One possibility to reduce paperwork but still accomplish the goal would be to ask each department to concentrate on its "Minimum Objective Level" budget set at 90 percent of the current year's appropriation. In other words, if a department were required to take a 10 percent reduction in its budget, how would that reduction be spread? Evenly throughout all programs? Greater reductions from some programs than others? Retain some programs without cuts while completely eliminating others? By concentrating on the last 10 percent of the budget, and by reviewing only one-third of the departments in state government every year, elected officials in Georgia can begin to weigh the priority of existing programs against new initiatives without drowning in paperwork. We will thereby regain the flexibility to meet critical new budgetary needs.

8. Georgia should establish a Budget Control Board to review the state's capital projects. This Board, whose members would be drawn from the state's leading private sector managers, would review proposed capital projects to ensure that they are truly necessary and are the best possible investment for the state's taxpayers. We must get a handle on Georgia's burgeoning debt, and this Board would be charged with helping us do so.

9. Georgia should explore having the private sector take over certain functions now performed by state government. In some cases, state government may be the most efficient provider of a service. But we should make a serious study of those areas where the private sector could provide quality service at a lower cost to the state's taxpayers, and transfer those functions to private companies.

Conclusion

If anyone doubts the need to reform Georgia's budget process, let them explain how the government can run out of money a year after the largest tax increase in the state's history. To unleash Georgia's true potential we must eliminate hidden tax increases to restore fairness and equity to our tax code. We must free money to meet emerging needs of the state. And we must foster responsible fiscal management so that the state does not go broke a year after a major tax increase.

A new partnership for Georgia requires an overhaul of our state budget process. Doing so will expand opportunities for all Georgians by limiting our tax burden, focusing tax dollars on the most critical needs, and ensuring that state government has the flexibility to respond to new challenges in the future.

REMARKS BY JOHNNY ISAKSON

JULY 17, 1990

THANK YOU, GEORGIA, FOR PERMITTING ME TO SAY TONIGHT I PROUDLY ACCEPT YOUR NOMINATION TO BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

TONIGHT, WE VOW THAT NEVER AGAIN WILL THERE BE TWO GEORGIAS ... SEPARATE AND UNEQUAL ... BUT ONE GEORGIA UNITED, AND WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.

WHILE OTHERS BATTLE ON TO BE THE CUSTODIAN OF YESTERDAY ... WE DARE TO JOURNEY INTO TOMORROW WITH A MESSAGE THAT SAYS: WE ARE GEORGIA, AND WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH!

recurring themes
in campaign literature
& ads

WHEN ONE CHILD IN EVERY THREE DROPS OUT OF SCHOOL, WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH!

WHEN ONE CITIZEN IN EVERY FIVE IS THE VICTIM OF MURDER, OR ROBBERY, BURGLARY OR RAPE ... WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH!

AND WHEN THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA, AFTER THE BIGGEST TAX INCREASE IN HISTORY, RUNS OUT OF MONEY, WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH!

WE DESERVE BETTER!

WE DON'T NEED NEW TAXES WE NEED NEW MANAGEMENT. TONIGHT, WE SET A NEW STANDARD FOR THE FUTURE OF GEORGIA. A GEORGIA WHERE NO CHILD GOES UNTAUGHT, AND NO CRIME GOES UNPUNISHED. A GEORGIA WHERE EVERY CHILD CAN REACH FOR THE MOON AND BRING A DREAM BACK TO EARTH.

A GEORGIA WHERE EVERY CHILD WILL HAVE A FUTURE AND NEVER HAVE TO LEAVE HOME TO FIND IT.

✓ THE CENTRAL ISSUE OF THIS CAMPAIGN IS OUR CHILDREN. THEIR EDUCATION, THEIR SAFETY, THEIR FUTURE.

LOOK INTO THE EYES OF ALL THESE BOYS AND GIRLS WHO ARE WITH US TONIGHT, AND YOU WILL SEE THE LIGHT THAT LEADS OUR WAY.

I AM THE CANDIDATE FOR THE CHILDREN.

IN THE NEW PARTNERSHIP THAT WE WILL BUILD TOGETHER, NO CHILD WILL BE LEFT OUT OR LEFT TO FALL BEHIND. OUR CHILDREN ARE OUR GIFTS FROM GOD, AND WE WILL SAY TO THE CHILD AT RISK - - THERE IS A WAY UP. AND TO THE GIFTED CHILD - - THERE IS NO LIMIT TO WHAT YOU CAN ACHIEVE.

YESTERDAY'S GEORGIA HAS MORE CHILDREN IN POVERTY THAN 43 OTHER STATES ... MORE HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS .. THAN 47 OTHER STATES ... MORE TEEN BIRTHS AND MORE JUVENILES LOCKED UP ... YES, BEHIND BARS ... THAN THE MAJORITY OF STATES.

THESE ARE NOT JUST NUMBERS ... THESE ARE LIVES. AND TOGETHER, WE ARE GOING TO CHANGE THOSE NUMBERS AND IMPROVE THOSE LIVES.

THERE'S ANOTHER GEORGIA OF YESTERDAY ... AND IT BEGINS RIGHT OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS OF ATLANTA. IN THE ISAKSON ADMINISTRATION, WE'LL SHARE THE JOBS ... THE ROADS ... THE PROGRESS... THE TECHNOLOGY WITH SOUTH - EAST - NORTH - AND WEST GEORGIA ... EQUAL CONTRIBUTORS AND EQUAL PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEW PARTNERSHIP WE WILL BUILD TOGETHER.

WHATEVER THE OUTCOME OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY AND RUN-OFF, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN OVER A CENTURY . . . GEORGIANS WILL HAVE A VIABLE CHOICE IN THE GOVERNOR'S RACE, A CHOICE BETWEEN WHAT HAS BEEN AND WHAT SHOULD BE.

THE QUESTION IS NO LONGER WHETHER A REPUBLICAN CAN BE ELECTED GOVERNOR ... I HAVE LAID THAT QUESTION TO REST. AND I AM READY FOR THE CHALLENGE OF THIS ELECTION. GEORGIANS WANT A CONSERVATIVE WHO WILL LEAD WITH HIS HEAD AND BE GUIDED BY HIS HEART. NOT A LIBERAL WHO FIGHTS TO PRESERVE THE FAILURES OF THE PAST.

LET THE RACE FOR OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE BEGIN!

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SOUTHERN CHEER: A joyous crowd at the Underground Atlanta entertainment/shopping complex cheers the announcement that the city will host the 1996 Summer Olympic Games.

By Dianne Laakso, The Atlanta Journal via AFP

High-risk plants ease emissions

By Rae Tyson
USA TODAY

Nine of the USA's largest chemical makers will voluntarily cut toxic emissions at 40 high-risk plants in 14 states, the Environmental Protection Agency said Tuesday.

"People say our emissions are too high so we are going to bring them down," says Jeffrey Van of the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Though many of the cuts would be required under Clean Air Act amendments being considered by Congress, Deborah Sheiman of the Natural Resources Defense Council says the agreement "will accelerate" the cleanup pace.

The EPA says industries emit more than 2.8 billion pounds of toxic chemicals yearly.

The nine companies — BASF, Dow, Exxon, GE, Good-year, Occidental, Reichold, Texaco, Texas Petrochemical — will reduce cancer-causing emissions by 9.4 million pounds before 1994.

The cuts are just a small percentage of the toxic chemicals released each year and cover only a half-dozen cancer-causing chemicals.

But EPA administrator William Reilly called the emissions reductions "quite significant" because they are coming from what EPA considers the highest cancer risk plants in the country.

Slated for the largest cuts: GE's plant in Mt. Vernon, Ind.

► Plant sites, 11A

What Games mean to Atlanta

WHO'S EXPECTED: 625,000 spectators; 6,000 journalists; 16,500 athletes and officials

MONEY MATTERS: \$3.5 billion coming into economy; \$171.6 million from sale of 6.6 million tickets; spectators spend average \$205.82 a day; \$615.9 million to be spent on construction of and improvements to facilities for Games

Source: Atlanta Organizing Committee

COVER STORY

City gets Olympic-size ego boost

'It puts us right square in the middle of the map' How Atlanta won, 1-3C

By Mark Mayfield
USA TODAY

ATLANTA — This city became much more than the capital of the South Tuesday.

More than a century of frustrations — burned by the Union army in 1864, once labeled "Loserville" by a national sports magazine, currently ranked No. 1 in big-city crime — seemed to melt away as Atlanta finally got the chance to live up to its civic slogan: "The Next Great International City."

As thousands here watched via a live satellite hookup, International Olympic Committee president Juan Samaranch announced in Tokyo that Atlanta will host the 1996 Summer Olympic Games — touching off booming fireworks, cascading balloons, cheers and tears.

"Oh, baby, it's wonderful!" yelled Jean Young, among 3,000 gathered at Atlanta's Underground entertainment and shopping complex. "My heart was racing all the way up to when he said 'Atlanta.'" Said Police Chief Eldrin Bell: "It puts us right square in the middle of the map of the world." It also puts Atlanta and Georgia in line for a potential

Please see COVER STORY next page ►

U.S. officials warn that President Saddam Huss laying plans for terror strikes against his enemy

A government analyst says Iraqi terrorist capabilities are the most likely targets to be in the Mideast or Europe against U.S. or other nations united against Saddam

Terrorist strikes have been a near-constant threat during the crisis, but U.S. officials are clearly more worried now

CIA Director William Webster echoed official concerns in a speech Tuesday: "While terrorism is not a new tactic, Saddam, his appeal to Palestinian terrorists who have gone after Western interests has been recently revived

He said "capability... is a better measure than intent"

A meeting of Arab leaders in Jordan — called for "strikes against American interests everywhere" — sets the prelude to a possible attack

Attacks could come if Iraq erupts or as economic sanctions take their toll on Iraq

The White House declined comment. U.S. embassies already have been warned.

According to the analyst, "Rather than order an incident, Saddam likely favors a limited act, like a U.S. official abroad."

► Fearing U.S. reprisals, Iraq likely would portray an incident as the work of Arab militants to anti-Iraqi forces

A "non-existent" Arab group may claim responsibility for an attack at Israel's Tel Aviv University

But a "likely" group that an attack would be Palestinian Abu Nidal's; he has reportedly moved from Libya to Iraq

In the past — as with the bombing of Libya — the United States has looked for evidence before retaliating

But warnings should be paid on notice. William Webster, author of *Terrorism and Emergency Management*, says, "We're saying, 'You can lose your identity. If something happens, we know who did it.'"

For Jews

By Andrea Stone
USA TODAY

Some Jews will mark the Year of the Jewish Diaspora in a place — Saudi Arabia — for the 700-900th anniversary of the U.S. soldiers participating in Operation Desert Storm

Rosh Hashanah 5751 is as quiet as the desert that opens the 10-day day. It ends on Yom Kippur, Judaism's most holy day

"Plans are to hold services in a very quiet and dignified way," says William Rabinowitz, president of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations

language. But this shouldn't be placed in a larger context than it de-

we're bringing.

— Sharen Shaw Johnson

COVER STORY

'We won't let the world down'

Continued from 1A

windfall equal to the economic impact of 50 Super Bowls — which Atlanta will host in 1994 — or 100 national political conventions.

Organizers predict the Olympics will add \$3.5 billion to Georgia's economy in the next six years, including nearly 84,000 new jobs and skyrocketing retail sales from hundreds of thousands of tourists and visitors.

All told, the Atlanta Organizing Committee, the group that put together what amounted to a \$7 million promotional bid to get the Olympics, predicts staging the 16-day event will cost \$1.2 billion and raise \$1.4 billion — leaving a \$200 million profit. Those figures are based largely on projections taken from the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

"I feel like an exclamation point has just been placed on the life of our city," said Mayor Maynard Jackson, among 360 Atlanta supporters in Tokyo. "We won't let the world down."

Corporate Atlanta was just as ecstatic. "You've got to guess we are absolutely elated that the city of Atlanta got the bid. We're not surprised," said Terry McGuirk, president of Turner Sports, a subsidiary of Turner Broadcasting System.

For a city that has never produced a major pro sports championship, the Olympics will leave more than a half-billion dollars worth of new athletic facilities, among them a new 85,000-seat Olympic Stadium.

Add that to the already under-construction Georgia Dome, a 70,500-seat indoor stadium, and the existing 55,000-seat Atlanta Fulton County Stadium, and it will be hard to move around the city without running into a major sports facility.

"What I want is for all of our young people to start training," said Andy Young, Jean Young's husband and the former mayor who made getting the Olympics a cause. "We can't have the Games come to Atlanta and no Atlantans win medals."

As soon as the announcement was made, you could almost hear cash registers ringing in the glass and concrete towers of Atlanta's booming business and hotel industry along Peachtree Street.

With more than 43,000 rooms at 240 hotels in the metro area, this city already brags it's the nation's third busiest for conventions, behind New York and Chicago. Come 1996, it expects to have 65,000 hotel rooms.

But with 250,000 people expected to need lodging for the Games, and 375,000 more expected to stay in private homes, services could be stretched in the metro area, home to 2.8 million people. City officials, many of whom traveled to Tokyo before Tuesday's vote by the 86-member IOC, say Atlanta can handle it.

Transportation is considered a major plus. Hartsfield International Airport is the world's largest terminal and the second busiest in flights, and the MARTA rapid rail system can transport visitors from the airport to downtown in 10 minutes.

In the end, it came down to the fifth ballot in Tokyo. Atlanta edged out the sentimental favorite, Athens, Greece, which hosted the first modern Olympics in 1896.

The vote ended a three-year lobbying effort by the Atlanta Organizing Committee and its president, Atlanta lawyer Billy Payne, who first raised the idea.

Within minutes of Tuesday's 7:47 a.m. EDT announcement, special editions of *The Atlanta Journal* were being hawked on the streets.

There's hope that the Olympics will go beyond sports.

Among the celebrating crowd Tuesday were some of the city's 6,000 to 15,000 homeless. Rev. Oather Alford, a homeless advocate, said city officials' attempts to gloss over problems now that they have the Olympics "will not work. We're going to stand up and be counted."

Almost forgotten Tuesday were damning crime reports that, at one point, appeared to be a serious threat to the city's chances for the games.

The FBI Monday released 1989 statistics showing Atlanta led the nation's 36 largest cities in assaults, with 21.4 per 100,000 people. FBI statistics also showed Atlanta tops in the nation in violent crime last year.

But officials point to a 13% decline in homicides so far this year and say Atlanta will be safe when the athletes of the world come in 1996.

Said Police Chief Bell: "Every law enforcement agency in the nation will be helping us with security. We'll also be calling on international security forces to make absolutely sure the athletes and visitors have a safe environment here."

As if to underscore the city's newfound international image, a newlywed couple from Italy on their honeymoon were among those cheering at Underground Tuesday.

"When we go back to Italy, we'll be able to say, 'We were there when Atlanta got the Olympics,'" said Stefano Fregnan, 30, of Porcia, Italy, accompanied by his bride, Antonietta.

Said Edith Brown, 38, a federal worker in Atlanta: "Being here is like being a part of history."

That's saying something for a place that bears historical prominence as the city burned by Gen. William Sherman and memorialized in Margaret Mitchell's epic, *Gone With the Wind*.

It also boasts its place in history as cradle of the civil rights movement. While other Southern cities erupted with racial violence in the 1960s, Atlanta integrated its schools without a fight and produced the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders of a movement that made the Old South new and paved the way for an unprecedented boom here.

Said Rep. John Lewis, D-Ga.: "I think it is very fitting and appropriate that the Olympics will be held in the capital of the New South, a city too busy to hate, home of the civil rights movement and capital of the 21st century."

Contributing: Steve Woodward in Tokyo, Rachel Schuster, Pat Guy



PIGEON: Nothing can be done to make her talk, judge says.

8:30ET/5:30PT

Special Guests
Keith Geiger — President of National Educ
John Chubb — Senior Fellow, Brookings Ins
"Politics, Markets, and Ar
Ann Lynch — President of National PTA

Isakson was the legislative liaison to the Committee.

Also - he is a long time friend of Billy Payne & can be counted on to help his red high school buddy.

Also - the campaign suggests a tip of the hat to Andy Young for his diplomatic skills.

A Residence

At Residence Inn by Marriott, we leave your room every night, along with a full kitchen. Plus a nice living room, and, in most cases, a cozy fireplace. Even a complimentary breakfast.

*Slightly higher in some locations. Based on 7-night stay. © 1990 Residence Inn by Marriott, Inc.

How city won over doubters, IOC

By Steve Woodward
USA TODAY

TOKYO — Two years ago, Atlanta was among the world's most unlikely locations for the Summer Olympics.

When a wide-eyed group of Atlanta business people announced plans in 1987 to join a six-city race for the Games, the typical question was, "Why?" Now that the International Olympic Committee has selected Atlanta for the 1996 Summer Olympics, the question becomes, "How did they do it?"

"They listened to the IOC's members," says former Olympic rower Anita DeFrantz, one of two IOC voters representing the USA. "They worked hard at what they needed to do. But it's pretty amazing."

Some thought Athens, Greece, host of the first modern Olympiad in 1896, was destined to win. Others favored Melbourne, because the Games haven't been in Australia since 1956.

But Atlanta Organizing Committee President Billy Payne, chairman Andrew Young and self-styled diplomat Charlie Battle set out to make Atlanta an attractive alternative. The plan worked perfectly. Athens, Atlanta, Melbourne and Toronto received most of the early support Tuesday. Finally, IOC members were choosing between Athens — rich in tradition, short on economic stability and facilities —

and Atlanta, a progressive city with a strong financial plan.

"We always felt this was a question of people," says Battle, who visited 41 countries on Atlanta's behalf. "It was our belief that we just had to get to know the voters."

"Atlanta had a really good team," says Canada's Richard Pound, an IOC vice president. "You win this thing on singles and bunts. You don't try to come in at the end and hit a home run. Atlanta knew that."

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Billy Payne's determination turns dream into reality

TOKYO — First, William Porter "Billy" Payne had to convince himself that his peculiar vision — bringing the Olympic Games to Atlanta — was worth pursuing. That took about five minutes.

When the Georgia-born lawyer met Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young in 1987, the mayor decided Payne was crazy.

Soon enough, however, Payne turned Young into a believer. Then Payne called a mentor: Georgia football coach Vince Dooley. Payne played defensive end for three seasons (1966-68) under Dooley.

"Billy said, 'Coach, I've just got this feeling that this is what I need to do,'" said Dooley. "My immediate reaction was that it was a pipe dream."

During Payne's senior season, a series of inspirational poems began appearing on the team's bulletin board. The phantom poet was Payne.



By Itsuo Inouye, AP

WINNING FEELING: Billy Payne, president of the Atlanta Olympic Organizing Committee, celebrates Tuesday's announcement.

ems began appearing on the team's bulletin board. The phantom poet was Payne.

"What we've done over the last several years is a pretty doggone good demonstration that people pulling together have no limits," said Payne, 42, joined in Japan by his wife Martha and their two children. Young attributes Payne's

success to "a single-mindedness... he's been able to focus his whole life and the lives of his friends on one dream."

Payne's relentless behavior worried some of his friends. In 1982 — shortly after his father died of heart attack at age 53 — Payne himself had coronary surgery. He was 34.

— Steve Woodward

Selection took many by surprise

Some opinions about Atlanta's selection for the 1996 Olympics:

► **Agustin Arroyo, IOC member from Ecuador:** "Athens started the race one step ahead, but you can't award the Games with your heart."

► **Michael Lomax, chairman of Atlanta's county commission:** "I can't believe Atlanta has gone from a place nobody thought had a chance to really getting those Games... I am absolutely amazed."

► **Greek sportscaster Elias Basinas:** "(The Olympics) deserve Atlanta, the capital of Coca-Cola and of American crime... In the long run, it will perhaps prove better that we did not get them."

► **Boxer Evander Holyfield, a 1984 Olympic bronze medalist:** "It made me feel like I was making the Olympic team again."

► **Neil Trezise, sports minister for Australia's Victoria state:** "It's supposed to be a world Games, not an American Games."

► **Doug Gjertsen of Atlanta, winner of two Olympic swimming gold medals in 1988:** "It's the greatest thing to happen to Atlanta since it was rebuilt after being burned in the Civil War."

► **Aleksandar Bakocevic, Yugoslav Olympic Committee president, on Belgrade's second failed attempt (1992, 1996):** "One day, the IOC will get tired of us, and they will award us the Games."

► **President Bush:** "I think Atlanta will do a first-class job."

Selection caps 3½-year process

Key dates in Atlanta's bid for the 1996 Summer Olympics:

Feb. 1987: William Porter Payne and others form Georgia Amateur Athletics Foundation, gain support of Mayor Andrew Young.

Sept. 1987: Atlanta and 13 other cities submit bids to U.S. Olympic Committee to become USA's 1996 Summer bid city.

April 29, 1988: USOC selects Atlanta as U.S. bid city over Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Feb. 15, 1989: Organizing committee opens permanent office; IOC resident Juan Antonio Samaranch attends ceremony.

Aug. 1989: First group of International Olympic Committee members visit Atlanta (70 will eventually visit).

Jan. 1990: Signup of volunteers exceeds 100,000.

Feb. 1, 1990: Official bid hand-delivered to Switzerland.

Sept. 18, 1990: Atlanta awarded Games.

How they voted

Round-by-round voting by IOC members:

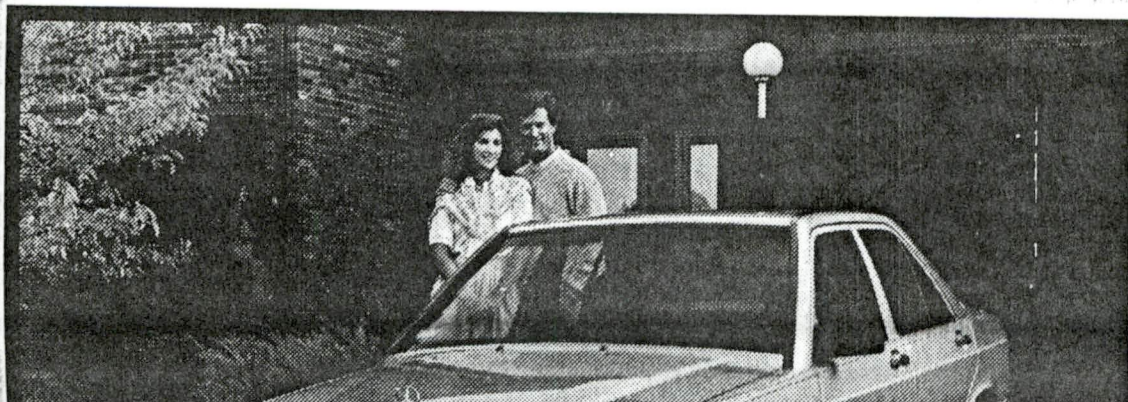
First round: Athens 23, Atlanta 19, Toronto 14, Melbourne 12, Manchester 11, Belgrade 7.

Second round: Athens 23, Melbourne 21, Atlanta 20, Toronto 17, Manchester 5.

Third round: Athens 26, Atlanta 26, Toronto 18, Melbourne 16.

Fourth round: Atlanta 34, Athens 30, Toronto 22.

Final: Atlanta 51, Athens 35.



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East Bay, Queen, and Legare (pronounced Le GREE), down narrow Prices Alley and on cobblestoned Chalmers. Today Charleston is a vibrant commercial, industrial, cultural, and educational center that has kept faith with its heritage. It was the nation's first city to establish, in 1931, a program of community-wide historic preservation. Unlike most American communities of comparable size (about 70,000 in the city, over 376,000 in the metropolitan area), the skyline is still dominated by church steeples, much as in colonial and antebellum times.

South from Charleston, the coastland has a distinct character with sea-side islands separated from the mainland by extensive salt marshes. In earlier eras some of these islands were sites of prosperous long-staple cotton plantations which have since disappeared. But many of the Afro-American inhabitants still speak a difficult-to-understand Gullah dialect unique to the South Carolina coast. Several islands such as Kiawah, Seabrook, Fripp, and Hilton Head are now luxurious residential and resort communities complete with championship golf, tennis, inns, restaurants, club houses, and shopping centers. Others still exist in time-warps, but are gradually changing. Edisto Island was once famed for long-fibre cotton. Today, though, visitors see remnants of old plantation houses, lovely antebellum churches, a small fishing village, abundant wildlife and a shell-laden beach—along with a resort-land development project.

In 1956, once-remote Hilton Head Island was connected to the mainland by a causeway. Largest of the sea islands on the Southeast coast—containing more territory than Manhattan—it has a 12-mile expanse of pristine sand beach, a delightful semi-tropical climate, and one of the few unpolluted marine estuaries on the Atlantic seaboard. Happily, extensive resort, residential and commercial developments have been attentive to the inherent beauty of the island, with large segments of the natural environment carefully preserved. In many of the luxurious club colonies, architectural styles of private homes and condominiums blend harmoniously with their settings. Here visitors discover quiet and elegant accoutrements of the good life remote from outside interference. Hilton Head Island boasts some of the nation's finest golf, tennis, and water sports facilities along with a pleasing array of splendid hotels, rental villas, restaurants, shops, and quiet night clubbing.

About 43 miles north of Hilton Head Island, Beaufort (pronounced BEW fort) nestles in the midst of sea islands and coastal marshes. It is South Carolina's second oldest and one of its loveliest towns. Antique colonial era and antebellum homes face shady streets; churches from Revolutionary and pre-Civil War days are still in use. It's a pleasant historic contrast to Hilton Head's spiffy contemporary resorts, most enjoyable for leisurely strolling, browsing, shopping for arts and crafts, and dining in restaurants featuring delectable coastal seafoods and other specialties.

Georgia

Britain's Thirteenth Colony in North America began on February 12, 1733 when General James Edward Oglethorpe and a group of settlers climbed to the top of the 43-foot Yamacraw Bluff on the south bank of the Savannah River and began construction of their colonial community. Some of the colonists were former imprisoned debtors looking toward a new start in life, others were Protestant separatists seeking religious liberty. Oglethorpe and his idealistic supporters in England envisioned the Georgia colony as a bold experiment based upon personal rehabilitation and economic growth in a society structured in accord with high moral principles. As a militarist, Oglethorpe also intended the colony to serve as a buffer zone to prevent the Spanish in Florida from attacking the British colonies.

Savannah became the second planned city in the Thirteen Colonies, the first being Philadelphia. Wary of possible Indian aggression, Savannah's master plan (based in part on an ancient map of Peking, China) provided for a series of stockade squares with walls, wells, and buildings where the inhabitants could quickly find refuge. As it happened, though, the Indians under their imposing, seven-foot-tall chief, Tomochichi, turned out to be friendly. So the squares were converted to parks and connected by wide, tree-lined boulevards.

Oglethorpe's social aspirations involved small farms, where slavery and consumption of rum were prohibited, and agrarian experiments in growing grapes for wine production and the cultivation of silk worms. None of these restrictions worked and were gradually lifted when many colonists fled across the river to South Carolina. The General's military plans, on the other hand, fared extremely well. He built massive Fort Frederica on St. Simons Island to the south, garrisoned it with Scottish Highlanders and lived at the adjoining post town. In 1742 his troops defeated a numerically superior force of Spanish invaders at the epic Battle of Bloody Marsh and foiled further aggressive attempts.

During the late colonial period Georgia began to prosper as rice plantations developed along the waterways and Savannah became an important commercial and shipping center. By the time of the Revolutionary War, a considerable number of Georgians, happy with the *status quo*, remained steadfast in their loyalty to the Crown.

Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin revolutionized agriculture in the South. Vast plantations flourished along the coast and rivers, and Savannah became a major port for marketing and shipping the "white gold." Cotton merchants, known as factors, established elaborate offices and warehouses beside the Savannah River bluff and built splendid mansions in the gardenlike city. But the Civil War brought this lifestyle to an end. General William T. Sherman's destructive "March to the Sea" ended at Savannah in December, 1864. The city had been evacuated to prevent bombardment. Sherman presented it, intact and untouched, to President Lincoln as a "Christmas present."

When the famed City Market was torn down in the mid-1950's and replaced with a hideous parking deck, there was an outcry of resentment. By 1955, when the splendid Federal style Davenport House became threatened with destruction, also to make way for a parking facility, a group of concerned—and outraged—citizens formed the Historic Savannah Foundation. The Davenport House was saved and restored, followed by the preservation of many other treasured structures. Today, the two-and-one-half-square-mile National Historic Landmark District is the nation's largest, with over 1100 architecturally and historically significant buildings. Savannah residents proudly describe their cherished city as "The Past Preserved With Love."

Long before arrival of Europeans, Georgia's coastal Indians so revered the Golden Isles that they would go there only in peace, never allowing them to become battlegrounds in fierce tribal wars. Now connected by causeways in the vicinity of Brunswick, the gemlike islands still retain immense appeal. They're separated from the mainland by the glorious Marshes of Glynn, vividly depicted by Sidney Lanier in a long and spiritually haunting narrative poem of that name. Each of the major islands has distinctive appeal. Sea Island is famed for The Cloister resort hotel and beautiful private homes. St. Simons boasts General Oglethorpe's Fort Frederica, a charming church founded by John and Charles Wesley, an appealing village with some delightful shops, and a nearby lighthouse inhabited by a gentle ghost. During the late 1880's, Jekyll Island became an exclusive hideaway for a colony of millionaires who built lavish "cottages" now open to the general public. Jekyll has also become a favorite

beach resort with modern hotels, restaurants, golf courses, water sports, and a convention center.

Cumberland Island National Seashore at the extreme southern end of Georgia's coastline is a blending of historic buildings, wildlife, sand dunes, and remote beaches. A few miles westward, the incomparable Great Okefenokee Swamp was once part of the Atlantic Ocean, but now rises about a hundred feet above sea level. Most of it has been preserved as the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge inhabited by alligators, bears, white-tailed deer, raccoons, numerous varieties of birds, and insects. Early Indians in the Swamp, fascinated by the many floating islands, provided its name, meaning "Land of Trembling Earth."

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE SOUTHEAST COAST

WHEN TO GO. Four distinct seasons prevail along the Southeast Coast. While winters are usually mild, occasional short cold snaps may produce freezing temperatures and dustings of snow, especially in the Carolinas, rarely in Georgia. Many hotels in the Myrtle Beach and Outer Banks resort areas close in winter. Those which remain open offer lowest seasonal rates. Spring arrives in full force during Mar. and Apr., luring vacationers to enjoy spectacular floral displays in Brunswick, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, and elsewhere. This is often the busiest visitor season in the historic cities along the Southeast Coast.

Family vacation times traditionally last from Memorial Day through Labor-Day weekend in such popular resorts as the Outer Banks, Grand Strand, and Golden Isles. Midsummer days tend to be hot and humid, often hovering in the 90s, with evening lows in the 70s. From time to time brief, heavy thunderstorms bring some relief. Autumn asserts itself with balmy days and cooler evenings during Oct. into Nov., and even early Dec. in areas further south. It's a quiet and lovely time to visit. Accommodation rates are lower and crowds have diminished.

HOW TO GET THERE. The larger cities and major vacation areas along the Southeast Coast are generally accessible by automobile and various modes of public transportation. Since numerous barrier and sea islands lie some distance from the mainland, transportation by auto ferries and passenger boats is used more frequently than in many parts of the country. Visitors who would venture to isolated and virtually uninhabited island retreats must often utilize private launches.

By plane. The closest commercial air service to the Dare Coast resorts is at Norfolk, 79 miles northwest, which is served by *American*, *Continental*, *Delta*, *Eastern*, *Pan Am*, *TWA*, *United*, and *USAir*. Wilmington, largest city on the North Carolina coast, is served by *American* and its *American Eagle* affiliate, *USAir*, and *Eastern's Metro Express* with service to and from Atlanta. South Carolina's popular Grand Strand-Myrtle Beach resort region is served by *American's American Eagle* affiliate, *Delta* and its *Atlantic Southeast Airlines* affiliate, *USAir*, and *Atlantis*, *Eastern's* affiliate, offering scheduled flights outside and inside the state. Charleston's temporary new *International Airport Terminal* has service by *American*, *Continental*, *Delta*, *Eastern*, *USAir*, and *United*. Hilton Head Island Airport is served by *Atlantis*, an *Eastern* affiliate, with nonstop flights to and from Atlanta. Most travelers, though, use the *Savannah International Airport*, about an hour's drive from Hilton Head via transfer bus or limousine services. *American*, *Continental*, *Delta*, *Eastern*, *USAir*, and *United* serve Savannah. Brunswick, gateway city to Georgia's Golden Isles, has commercial air service to and from Atlanta provided by *Atlantic Southeast Airlines* (800-282-3424).

By bus. Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, and various other communities on the Southeast Coast are served by *Greyhound*.

By train. *Amtrak's* north-south passenger trains between New York-Miami and New York-Tampa have scheduled stops at Charleston and Savannah. The closest

Amtrak station to Myrtle Beach is in Florence, SC, 70 miles west, with convenient connecting bus services. Brunswick's nearest *Amtrak* station is at Jessup, GA, 40 miles northwest.

By car. U.S. Highway 17 is the major north-south coastal route through the Carolinas and Georgia, in easy reach of virtually all the most popular visitor areas and attractions. Important east-west routes include U.S. 64 to the Dare Coast and Outer Banks, U.S. 74 to Wilmington, I-26 to Charleston, and I-16 to Savannah. From north to south, I-95 is the closest superhighway to the Carolina coastlands, though often 50 to 100 or more miles removed from noteworthy seaside destinations. In Georgia it clings closer to river estuaries and coastal marshes between Savannah and Brunswick before turning inland to the Florida state line. The U.S. and state highways are generally well maintained, often bypass cities and towns, and range from two to four lanes depending upon traffic density.

By boat. Automobile ferry services connect North Carolina's widely scattered barrier islands with each other and the mainland. They're operated by the North Carolina Department of Transportation year round. Some are free, others charge tolls. In the extreme northeastern corner of the state, the *Currituck Sound Free Ferry* runs between Knotts Island and the mainland. On the Outer Banks, *Hatteras Inlet Free Ferry* links Hatteras Island and Ocracoke Island. Frequent summer schedules are arranged to handle peak crowds for the 40-minute crossing; even then there may be delays because of long lines.

The *Cedar Island-Ocracoke Toll Ferry* connects Ocracoke village with Cedar Island to the south. The *Ocracoke-Swan Quarter Toll Ferry* crosses Pamlico Sound, linking Ocracoke village with the westward-lying mainland town of Swan Quarter. Crossings take 2½ hours. One-way fare for both ferries is \$10 for single vehicle or combination 20 feet or less in length, \$20 for vehicles or combinations 20 to 40 feet in length. Reservations, especially during summer, are recommended for these services and may be made up to 30 days in advance of departure date. Reservations must be claimed at least 30 minutes prior to departure time; driver's name and vehicle license number are required when making reservations. For reservations on the Cedar Island-Ocracoke Ferry, phone 919-225-3551 for departures from Cedar Island, 919-928-3841 for departures from Ocracoke. For the Ocracoke-Swan Quarter Ferry, phone 919-928-3841 for departures from Ocracoke, 919-926-1111 for departures from Swan Quarter. Calls should be made between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. Reservations may also be made in person at departure terminals during these same hours.

The *Southport-Fort Fisher Toll Ferry* crosses the estuary of the Cape Fear River, an hour-long journey. One-way fares are \$3 for single vehicle or combination 20 feet or less in length, \$6 for single vehicle or combination from 20 feet up to and including a maximum length of 35 feet.

For additional information about ferry schedules and rates, contact Director, Ferry Division, Room 116, Maritime Bldg., 113 Arendell St., Morehead City, NC 28557; phone (919-726-6446) or (919-726-6413). Rates and schedule information also appear on the 1986-87 North Carolina Transportation Map, available at visitor information centers throughout the state.

TOURIST INFORMATION. North Carolina: For folders, guide brochures, booklets, official map and special information about the Tar Heel State, contact *North Carolina Travel and Tourism Division*, 430 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27611 (toll-free in U.S. and Toronto, Canada, 800-VISIT-NC; in Raleigh, 919-733-4171). Fishing and hunting regulations are available from *NC Wildlife Resources Commission*, Archdale Bldg., 512 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27611 (919-733-3391). A useful brochure of state parks, recreation opportunities may be obtained from the *North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation*, Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 512 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27611 (919-733-4181).

Eight North Carolina Welcome Centers at major interstate entrances into the state provide detailed information daily between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. Those closest to the Southeast Coast are at I-95 North near Roanoke Rapids (919-573-9836) and I-95 South near Rowland (919-422-8314).

Additional information about the North Carolina coast may be requested from *Currituck County Tourist Bureau*, Box 399, Manteo, NC 27954 (919-473-2138); the *Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce*, Box 90, Kitty Hawk, NC 27949

Lobster Ranch. *Moderate.* 200 Padre Blvd. (761-6487). SRO crowds for good seafood. Open seasonally. Reservations suggested. AE, CB, DC, MC, V.

Naturally's Casa de Nutricion & Oasis Cafe. *Inexpensive.* 2600 Padre Blvd. (761-5332). Light breakfasts and nutritious lunches are the game here. There's always a hot soup, along with a salad bar, hearty sandwiches, fresh fruit smoothies, etc. The cafe is open daily from 8 A.M.-4:30 P.M., the adjoining store until 6 P.M. MC, V.

Ro-Van's Restaurant and Bakery. *Inexpensive.* 5304 Padre Blvd. (761-6972). All pastries here are made from scratch, including 16 kinds of cookies, apple fritters, and real old-fashioned waffles for breakfast. No fancy food nonsense; expect plate lunches, chili, hamburgers, steaks, etc., just right for filling up for a day at the beach. Open Wed.-Mon., 6 A.M.-6 P.M. V.



THE SOUTH

by
KAREN LINGO ALLORD and WILLIAM SCHEMME

Ms. Allord, who lives in Birmingham, Alabama, is the Southeast travel editor at Southern Living magazine and a member of SATW.

GEORGIA

If the South begins anywhere, it begins in Atlanta, transportation hub of the region. The standing joke among southerners is that if you want to get anywhere in the world, you first have to go through Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport. And if you're driving eastward, most of the interstate highways feed into . . . Atlanta.

Atlanta—The South's Premier City

It began as a railroad terminus in 1837, and in almost a century and a half since, Atlanta has grown to a metropolitan area of nearly two million people. More than 450 of the Fortune 500 companies have offices here, including Coca-Cola, Delta Airlines, and Georgia-Pacific. And millions of visitors each year come to enjoy the sophisticated shopping found at such places as Lenox Square, which has a branch of Neiman Marcus; Phipps Plaza, which includes branch stores of Lord & Taylor, Saks Fifth

Avenue, and Tiffany's; and the more recently opened Galleria, connected to the Waverly Hotel.

Cultural opportunities await at the Atlanta Memorial Arts Center, a modern \$13 million complex that houses the Atlanta Symphony, High Museum of Art, Alliance Theatre, Children's Theatre, and the Atlanta College of Art. There's also a theater district on Peachtree Street, anchored by the wonderful old Fox Theatre, built in 1929 in the Moorish style and designated a national landmark.

If visitors come for the sophistication of Atlanta, they also come for, or discover while they're in town, the southern charm that still exists in places like the Tullie Smith House, an 1840s Georgia farmhouse that is part of the Atlanta Historical Society complex. Also in the complex are McElreath Hall, which houses an extensive collection of area historical items, and the Swan House, a 1928 Palladian-style mansion. Another noteworthy house is the Tudor-style mansion that houses Callanwolde Arts Center. And of course, no trip is complete without at least a glimpse of the Georgia State Capitol, whose dome is sheeted in gold; and the governor's mansion, a Greek-revival-style mansion furnished with a fine collection of Federal period antiques.

For a taste of Civil War history, there's the famous three-dimensional panoramic painting of the Battle of Atlanta, at the Cyclorama in Grant Park. A more romantic, fictional view of the war rests in the Gone with the Wind Museum, which includes fifty-three first editions of the book, as well as letters, original book reviews, and posters and programs from the various world premieres of the movie. Reality, though, lies 19 miles northwest of the city, at the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield. This is the site of one of the most crucial skirmishes in the Civil War Battle of Atlanta. It includes a museum with slide presentation and exhibits and 18 miles of hiking trails.

Opened in 1986, the Carter Presidential Center, near downtown, is Atlanta's newest major attraction. The Center's four contemporary circular buildings are set among 30 acres of trees, gardens, lakes and waterfalls. Inside are thousands of documents, photos, gifts and memorabilia from Jimmy Carter's White House years. The Center is also a tribute to all who've served in our nation's highest office.

Beyond Atlanta

A more entertaining bit of Civil War memory is carved into the side of Stone Mountain, 825-foot high and the world's largest mass of exposed granite. About 20 miles east of Atlanta, the monolith bears the likenesses of Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson and Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Lee's likeness alone is 138 feet from the top of his head to his horse's hoof. His nose measures five feet long, and the stars on his collar are bigger than dishpans. Surrounding the mountain is a 3,200-acre family amusement park that includes steamboat and locomotive rides, a skylift to the top of the mountain, a game ranch, a complex of antebellum buildings moved in from other areas of the state, an antique automobile museum, a carillon with daily concerts, a museum, golf, and a lake for fishing, swimming, and boating.

For pure amusement, though, there's Six Flags over Georgia, about 10 miles west of Atlanta. It covers 331 acres and includes more than 100 rides, shows, and attractions, all for one admission price. There's something for every member of the family, from kiddie rides for the very young to stomach-churning rides for the older visitor. Among the latter are the all-time favorite Great American Scream Machine roller coaster and the hair-raising Mind Bender, a triple-loop roller coaster. In 1982, the park introduced Thunder River, a raft trip down a whitewater river. The next year, a freefall ride was added. And the next, the Looping Star Ship, with

heart-stopping loops that turn riders upside-down. One of the most successful additions, though, has been the Looney Tune Shows, with costumed characters Bugs Bunny and friends, who delight young and old alike.

Other Georgia Cities

Southeast of Atlanta, via I-85 and I-185, lies Columbus. Situated on the banks of the Chattahoochee River, it is a city with a past. But it uses that past in very modern ways. The convention and trade center, for instance, was once an old ironworks, and exposed beams, old brick walls, and many artifacts are used in the décor. The Chattahoochee Promenade, along the banks of the river, is an outdoor historical museum developed as the city's permanent observance of the national bicentennial. It ties together such points of interest as the convention center and the Confederate Naval Museum, the only one of its kind in the world. The museum houses the hull of the iron-clad Civil War gunboat *Muscogee*, which was raised from the bottom of the Chattahoochee River.

In the historic district, one of the attractions is the Pemberton House, once occupied by Dr. John Styth Pemberton, who originated the Coca-Cola formula. Downtown, the Springer Opera House is a restored Victorian theater where many famous people appeared, including Edwin Booth and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

North of Columbus lies Pine Mountain, home of Callaway Gardens, a beautiful resort with gardens that bloom with azaleas in spring and seasonal flowers the rest of the year. The 2,500-acre resort offers miles of garden drives, walking trails, display greenhouses, 63 holes of golf, a 175-acre fishing lake, tennis, horseback riding, a beach, and quail hunting in season.

Nearby, Warm Springs holds the memories of Franklin D. Roosevelt. After he contracted poliomyelitis, F.D.R. came to bathe in the mineral springs here. The cottage he built became known as the Little White House. It remains just the same as on the day President Roosevelt died here in 1945, and an adjacent museum includes a twelve-minute movie of his life.

Macon lies very near to the geographic center of the state. In spring, cherry blossoms seem to float like pink clouds along the streets, thanks to an extensive planting program financed by a local citizen. Later in the season, the entire central area of the state is covered with peach blossoms. For preservation buffs, Macon has forty-six individual structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places such as the Hay House and The Grand Open House.

Savannah, founded in 1733, was laid out on a grid of garden-like public squares, adorned with fountains, flowers and stately mansions. Since the 1950s, a zealous campaign has restored more than 1,200 historic structures in the downtown National Historic District. With its hundreds of romantic old buildings, the city is an excellent place for walking and horsedrawn carriage rides. Most visitors wind up at the seafood restaurants and pubs in the old cotton warehouses along the Savannah River. Youngsters especially enjoy the miniature ships in glass bottles, ornate figureheads and other sailing artifacts in the Ships of the Sea Museum.

At one time, Augusta was the largest inland cotton market in the world. Today, it's best known as the home of the world-famous Master's Golf Tournament, played each April at the Augusta National Golf Club. The setting for the tournament seems perfect, for the area is characterized by a lush green landscape dotted with foothills that descend toward the coast, some 125 miles away. Aside from golf, Augusta has homes that date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the remains of a Confederate powder works, and monuments both to Georgia's signers of the Declaration of Independence and to its heroes of the Civil War.

Athens, the site of the nation's first state-chartered university and America's first women's garden club, is aptly named. Its Greek Revival homes, built in the 1800s, are a delight to see on a self-guided driving tour. One, the Taylor-Grady House, is an outstanding example and is open to the public. If your interest lies in horticulture, the state headquarters of the Garden Club of Georgia is housed in an 1857 brick home filled with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century antiques. Around it are a series of gardens, including a formal boxwood garden. Also, the University of Georgia Botanical Gardens offer nature trails and outstanding examples of native plants of the Georgia piedmont.

The Crowning Jewels of Georgia

North of Atlanta, stretching like a rainbow across the upper reaches of the state, are those delightful out-of-the-way places that embody the character of Georgia. The eastern anchor of the rainbow is Gainesville, with its Green Street Historical District, featuring Victorian and Neoclassical revival houses as well as Green Street Station, which displays historical and arts and crafts exhibits of the area. The western anchor is Rome, home of Berry College, with its Martha Berry Home and Museum. In between lie places like Chatsworth, with the Vann House, once the show-place of the Cherokee Nation. Dahlonega, rich with its history of a gold rush in the 1800s, has a gold museum and commercial mine open to the public. Helen, a bit of Bavaria tucked into the Appalachians, is a shopper's delight. Nearby are the Old Sauttee Store, a 110-year-old country store and museum, and Mark of the Potter, a restored gristmill that serves as a crafts center. In this area lie the beginning of the Appalachian Trail and Braxton Bald, Georgia's highest peak, with a view of four states. And, spreading like a many-fingered oasis, is Lake Sidney Lanier. Created by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, it is home of Lake Lanier Islands, a 1,200-acre state-operated resort with hotel, golf, tennis, horseback riding, boating, swimming, and some of the best fishing in the state.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR GEORGIA

WHEN TO GO. Any time is a good time to visit Georgia. Winter weather can be pleasant or cold, but the average daytime temperature is around 47° F. Spring is the best time to visit many areas, particularly in March and April, when the dogwoods and azaleas are blooming in Atlanta and at Callaway Gardens. Summer months can be hot, but temperatures usually average around 80° F. during the day.

HOW TO GET THERE. The transportation hub of the state, indeed of the region, is Atlanta. By air or automobile, even on *Amtrak* trains, you'll usually find yourself routed through Atlanta on your way to or from most cities in the South.

By plane. Most major airlines fly into Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport, including *American*, *Bahamasair*, *British Caledonian*, *Continental*, *Delta*, *Eastern*, *Japan Airlines*, *Lufthansa*, *KLM*, *Northwest*, *Pan Am*, *Sabena*, *Swissair*, *TWA*, *United*, and *USAir*.

By bus. *American Coach*, *Greyhound*, *Gray Line*, and *Southeastern Stages* serve Atlanta and the state.

By car. Interstates 20, 75, and 85 criss-cross the state, giving access from every bordering state.

TOURIST INFORMATION. *Tourist-Communications Division*, Georgia Department of Industry & Trade, 230 Peachtree St., N.W., Box 1776, Atlanta, GA 30301 (404-656-3590); *Athens Convention & Visitors Bureau*, 300 N. Thomas St., Box 948, Athens, GA 30603 (404-549-6800); *Atlanta Convention & Visitors Bureau*, 233 Peachtree St., N.E., Suite 2000, Peachtree Harris Tower, Atlanta, GA 30301 (404-521-6600); *Augusta Convention & Visitors Bureau*, Box 657, Augusta, GA 30903 (404-722-0421); *Columbus Convention & Visitors Bureau*, Box 2768, Colum-

bus, GA 30120 (404-322-1613); *Dahlonega-Lumpkin County Local Welcome Center*, Public Square, Dahlonega, GA 30533 (404-864-3711); *Gainesville-Hall County Tourism & Convention Bureau*, Box 2553, Gainesville, GA 30503 (404-536-5209); *Greater Helen Local Welcome Center*, Main St., Helen, GA 30545 (404-878-2521); *Greater Macon Convention & Visitors Bureau*, Box 6354, Macon, GA 31208-6354 (912-743-3401); *Greater Rome Convention & Visitors Bureau*, Box 5823, Rome, GA 30161 (404-295-5576). *Savannah Convention & Visitors Bureau*, 222 W. Oglethorpe Ave., Savannah, GA 31499 (912-944-0456 in GA; toll free, 800-444-CHARM outside GA).

In addition, visitor-information centers, operated by the Tourist Division of the Georgia Dept. of Industry and Trade, are open daily at the following locations: Lavonia, I-85, ½ mi. south of South Carolina line; Columbus, intersection of U.S. 280 and U.S. 27; Ringgold, I-75, 2 mi. south of Tennessee line; Sylvania, U.S. 301, ½ mi. southwest of South Carolina line; Valdosta, I-75, 2 mi. north of Florida line; Augusta, I-20, ½ mi. west of South Carolina line; I-95 at Kingsland; I-85 at West Point; I-20 near Tallapoosa, east of Alabama line; Hartsfield International Airport, Atlanta; U.S. 80, Plains; and I-95, Savannah.

Additional information is available from the *Game & Fish Div., Dept. of Natural Resources*, 205 Butler St., SE., Suite 1258, Atlanta, GA 30334; *Georgia Chamber of Commerce*, Commerce Building, Atlanta, GA 30334; *U.S. Forest Service*, 1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Room 816, Atlanta, GA 30367.

TELEPHONES. The area code for Atlanta and northern Georgia is 404. For areas south of Atlanta, the area code is 912. The cost of local telephone calls is 25 cents, and there is no time limit. Dial 411 for information. In Atlanta and most larger cities, you can direct-dial credit, collect, or person-to-person calls by dialing 0 before the area code. In some smaller towns, you dial the number and wait for your party to answer before depositing the coin, so be sure to read directions on public telephones before making a call. In an emergency, dial 911.

HOW TO GET AROUND. By plane. Automobile is the best way to get around in many areas of the state, but commercial flights are available from Atlanta to some of the larger cities. *Atlantic Southeast*, *Delta*, and *Eastern*, airlines serve the various cities.

By bus. *American Coach Lines*, Norcross (404-449-1806); *North Georgia Bus Lines*, Atlanta (404-753-2160); *Greyhound*; *Southeastern Motor Lines*.

By subway. In Atlanta, the *Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)* is a combined rail and bus system. It serves the airport, as well as many areas of the city. Fare is 75 cents; transfers are free. For information and schedules, call 404-522-4711.

By taxi. In Atlanta, *Checker* (525-5466) and *London* (688-5658). In Macon, *Yellow Cab* (742-6964).

By rental car. In Atlanta: *Avis* (768-3400); *Budget* (768-5914); *Dollar* (762-9552); *Econo* (762-8833); *Hertz* (763-2611); *National* (766-5337); *Spirit* (231-1650); and *Thrifty* (761-5286). Most have offices at Hartsfield International Airport. In other cities, *Avis* and *Hertz* are major companies serving the airports. Reservations aren't always necessary in Atlanta but are a good idea in other cities.

HINTS TO MOTORISTS. Interstates make travel among all areas of the state convenient. In the northern reaches of the state, many of the smaller highways are winding, twisting trails that require a driver's strict attention.

Strict attention is an asset in driving in Atlanta. Every street seems to be named Peachtree, and finding the one you need can be a confusing task. The ramps onto the interstate system running through the city give no room for error, often merging directly into traffic.

For road conditions in the state, contact the *Georgia Dept. of Transportation-Road Conditions*, 2 Capitol Sq. S.W., Atlanta, GA 30334 (404-656-5267). For weather conditions that may affect driving, phone 404-294-6027; toll-free, 800-722-6617.

ACCOMMODATIONS. We have listed Georgia accommodations alphabetically by city, and under the city according to price categories, based on the cost of a

More Than An Almanac

GEORGIA FACTS

*A Comprehensive look
at Georgia today County by County*



Flying the Colors

by
JOHN CLEMENTS

PUBLISHED BY
CLEMENTS RESEARCH II, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS

GEORGIA TODAY

She was born of adventure, nurtured on pride and self-reliance, and delivered to adulthood a mature, modern mix of Old South charm and New South spirit . . . a Now South dynamo. She's Georgia, a delightful blend of yesterday and today, firmly apace on the road to tomorrow, a road to prosperity fashioned of dedication and effort as gentle as a magnolia blossom and as fierce as a Junkyard Dog. At once, Georgia is a rapid pace and a gentle grace. . . history and mystery, ports and forts, city lights and moonlit nights, whistlin' Dixie all the while. The Georgia of yesteryear is an original colony, one of the oldest and most distinguished states. The Georgia of today working on tomorrow is an economic pacesetter, engaging in the business of business . . . and industry, and education, and lifestyle. Through her history, she's been bested but not beaten, ravaged but not ruined, occupied but not owned. She's been knocked down and marched through, but she's always risen up and started anew. That indomitable will has produced a Georgia today that anchors the productive and vibrant Southeast with its vital presence in business, investment and transportation networks. The Empire State of the South has lived up to her billing by outgrowing the nation in personal income, new jobs, manufacturing jobs, gross state product and population increase. Georgia has concentrated on education, but remembered its culture; paid attention to industry, but recalled its grace and charm; made room for new investment, but set aside space for parks and ponds and playgrounds. The Georgia of today is strong and confident, bold and innovative. She's nightlife and wildlife, whether the "objet est d'arts" or the mission is fishin'. Georgia is a misty, glistening mountain morning, and it's the lonely desolate deception of creative, life-giving saltwater marshes. Georgia is Atlanta, a powerful economic and social machine with its soaring, gleaming towers and its bustling, energetic, purposeful populace. But Georgia, too, is the endearing, enduring elegance of Savannah, a city reborn, a beacon from the glorious past lighting the way to an exciting future. The Georgia of today is Columbus, Macon, Athens, Augusta and Dalton, along with hundreds of other cities and towns sprinkled across the state providing homes and jobs and a quality lifestyle. Georgia has named itself in a delightful, revealing fashion, at once whimsical and serious. There's a Credit Hill and a Hard Cash; a Tuxedo and a Junction City; a Big Canoe and a Little River; a Boozeville and a Temperance; a Kildare and a Doctortown; a Pearl, a Ruby, a Diamond. There's a Butler and a Scarlet, and Coffee County is next to Bacon County, not too far from Crisp County. There is no Sherman. There's a Hopeulikit, and there should be a Uprobablywill. Georgia offers up herself to every taste in every texture. A night on the town replete with haute cuisine and a seat at the opera begs to be made complete by a next day of peace and serenity, a picnic basket and a spot on the grass. Georgia is downhome and uptown, exciting and inviting. She's Spanish moss and English ivy and American roses, and she's new buildings and new ideas and new people, crafting and creating an energetic, dynamic, progressive state where the past and the present are creating tomorrow.

THE LAND

With a total land area of 58,056 square miles, Georgia is the 21st largest state in the nation and the largest state east of the Mississippi River. It encompasses a wide variety of land

forms and topographies, though there are numerous similarities across much of the state in vegetation, climate and natural species. Georgia is a geologically diverse state, with land forms ranging from the mountains in the northern section to the environmentally unique barrier islands and coastal marshes in the southeast. Along with the topography, the composition of the underlying earth and the vegetation growing on it vary from northwest to southeast across the state. Similarly, land use and climate are directly influenced by the physiography itself. Georgia is situated within three Land Resource Regions as identified by the Soil Conservation Service. The first, known as the East and Central Farming and Forest Region extends southward into the state to Polk County in the west and Rabun County in the east with the line running in a northeasterly direction. The area contains a portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains which extend northward to Pennsylvania, and the land mass serves as the first major obstacle to warm, moist air masses moving out of the Gulf of Mexico. As the air rises to go over the mountains, temperatures cool and precipitation results. Some sections of the region receive as much as 80 inches of precipitation a year. About two-thirds of the Blue Ridge region is forested, and parts of it are popular resort and recreation sites. Only about 10 percent of the land is in crops and less than 20 percent is in pasture. To the west of the Blue Ridge is the Southern Appalachian Ridges and Valleys resource area where approximately 40 percent is forested. Most of the area consists of small farms, and there are a few mountain ridges. A very small slice of the Sand Mountain resource area extends into Walker and Dade counties where 70 percent of the land is wooded and 18 percent is in crops.

Poultry is a major farm enterprise, and corn, cotton and vegetables are major cash crops. Across the three land resource areas, soils generally are warm and moist, well-drained and enriched with clay materials. In the Blue Ridge area, some of the soils are warm and dry and formed in materials with crystalline clay minerals. Maximum precipitation across the resource region usually occurs in midwinter. While the streams originating in the mountainous areas are perennial, many in the Sand Mountain area flow intermittently. In the Blue Ridge section, springs and shallow wells provide domestic water, but ground water supplies are generally small. Vegetation varies across the region, as well. In the Southern Appalachian and Valleys areas, hardwood or mixed hardwood pine forests are found on the shallower soils, while the deeper soil supports oak-hickory stands. Oak forest dominates in the Blue Ridge area, and white pine, chestnut oak and loblolly pine are important species. In the Sand Mountain area, there is oak-pine growth, along with sweetgum, yellow poplar and red and white oak. Understory species across the resource area include bluestem, greenbrier, honeysuckle and dogwood. South of the East and Central Farming and Forest Region is the South Atlantic and Gulf Slope Cash Crops, Forest and Livestock Region. It is, by far, the largest resource region in the state, encompassing an area from Haralson County in the northwest and Stephens in the northeast to Seminole County in the southwest and most of Screven County in the southeast. Within it are three land resource areas: the Southern Coastal Plain, the Southern Piedmont and the Carolina and Georgia Sand Hills. The Southern Coastal Plain is the largest of the segments in the resource region, encompassing most or all of the counties from Seminole in the southwest to the

as a greater variation from day to day in all sections of the state. In the north, the average temperature for the three months is in the lower 40s, but that mean climbs to about 56 degrees on the lower east coast. Despite its latitude, all of Georgia experiences freezing temperatures almost every year. The frequency of that occurrence is, however, dependent on the location within the state. The average annual number of days with a temperature of 32 degrees or less ranges from about 10 on the lower coast to 110 in the north. Precipitation, too, reacts to latitudinal considerations. Average annual rainfall ranges from about 40 inches in a small area of the east central division to more than 75 inches in the extreme northeast corner of the state. From the driest part of the state, rainfall increases toward the south and southwest to an average of about 53 inches along the lower east coast and to about 54 inches in the extreme reaches of southwest Georgia. The distribution of rainfall throughout the year is highly variable. The driest season for all the state is fall, with most areas experiencing another dry time during May. In the northern third of the state, either January or March is generally the wettest month, while most sections of central and south Georgia experience the greatest rainfall amounts in midsummer. The lower east coastal areas, however, get more rainfall in September due to the occasional extremely heavy rains that occur with late summer and autumn tropical storms. October generally is the driest month in the state, except in the southeast where November usually is drier. Snowfall is light in Georgia and is of no significance in most of the state. Only in the extreme northern mountains is the average annual snowfall as much as five inches. Georgia's relative humidity averages are moderately high throughout the state, due mainly to its location in relation to the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. At 7 AM, year-round averages are around 85 percent, though the mean humidity often drops off to about 55 percent by midafternoon before climbing again through the evening and night hours. Monthly averages for both morning and afternoon are higher in summer than in other seasons in all sections of the state. The range from highest monthly average to lowest monthly average is usually about 10 percent for both morning and afternoon readings. Almost all the state experiences winter winds out of the northwest and summer winds from the southwest. Only in a small area on the South Carolina border do winter winds come from either the west or the southwest. The average wind speed through the year is nine to 10 miles per hour.

ENVIRONMENT With the largest land area east of the Mississippi River, 20,000 miles of streams and rivers and 475,000 acres of coastal marshlands, Georgia has a lot of environment to protect. In addition, the urban swell of Atlanta and its environs has created an air pollution problem still unresolved. The state has, however, embarked on a path of protecting the environment in an ongoing process that has produced results. In the area of clean water, Georgia's stated policy is continuing pollution control programs to ensure that all streams and rivers meet their designated uses by 1990. By 1988, only about 475 miles of streams and rivers remained below established standards. In the process of cleaning up waterways, the state, local governments and private industries had spent an estimated \$1.4 billion for wastewater treatment plants. More than 92 percent of Georgia's municipal wastewater treatments plants met the congressionally mandated

deadline of July 1, 1988 for completing construction that complied with the final requirements of the federal Clean Water Act. Of the 44 facilities not meeting the deadline, construction was completed on 19 by the end of 1988 and the remaining 25 were scheduled for completion by the end of 1989. It is estimated that local governments must spend another \$972 million to maintain clean water while allowing the state to respond to growth. Two revolving loan funds exist to help local governments meet the commitment. One fund operated by the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority for upgrading water and sewer programs had reached \$80 million by 1988 and was growing at the rate of \$20 million a year. A second fund was established in 1988 from state monies and federal grants to fund water pollution control projects. Also in 1988, the Clean Water Strategy was developed by the Department of Natural Resources with the primary objective of eliminating all non-point source pollution so that all streams and rivers would be clean enough for fishing and higher uses by 1990. In the area of hazardous waste management the state in 1988 moved ahead with plans for a \$50 million high-technology hazardous waste treatment and incineration facility in Taylor County. The commercial facility on a 3,000-acre site will burn, recycle and store much of the 199,000 tons of hazardous wastes that Georgia had been shipping to sites in South Carolina and Alabama. The state planned to purchase the land and lease it to a commercial firm with plans to finance, build and operate the facility. The impetus for the state to build such a facility came from federal action requiring each state to develop a plan for safely handling its own hazardous waste before it can receive clean-up money from the federal Superfund. The primary site of air pollution in Georgia is in the Atlanta area, and in 1978 an 11-county ozone non-attainment area was designated. Federal regulations prompted the creation of the non-attainment area in an effort to control industries which emit volatile organic compounds (VOC) and to control vehicle exhaust through inspection and maintenance (I&M). The first State Implementation Plan (SIP) was adopted in 1979 and required control on 13 types of industries. A vehicle I&M program was begun in 1981, and the SIP had been amended to include 25 industry categories. Those industries through 1988 had spent approximately \$700 million on the installation and operation of required VOC control measures. From 1980 through 1985, industrial and vehicle VOC emissions were reduced approximately 50 percent at a cost of \$740 million. Measured ozone levels, however, had not improved and may have worsened since 1978. Georgia's coastal marshlands have been identified as one of the most extensive and productive systems in the nation, and steps have been taken to protect the area which is a four-to six-mile band behind the barrier islands. The Georgia Legislature in 1970 accorded protection to the tide marshes which are an essential life support system for Georgia's multi-million dollar seafood industry.

THE PEOPLE

Georgia is one of the fastest growing states in the nation and projections indicate the strong increases will continue into the next century. The Peach State's 1987 estimated population was 6,290,641 making it the 11th most populous in the Union. Between 1980 and 1987, Georgia's population grew by 19.1 percent. While the rate of growth was expected to ebb somewhat, the state will continue as a population pacesetter

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through the 1990s and into the 21st century. From 1986 through 1990, Georgia was expected to be one of only nine states with a growth rate more than twice that of the nation as a whole. Projections by the Census Bureau show Georgia passing North Carolina for the number nine spot during the 1990s before overtaking New Jersey by the year 2010 to become the country's eighth largest state. Between 1986 and 1990, Georgia was projected as the nation's sixth fastest growing state behind Arizona, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Florida. Reflective of the population increase between 1970 and 1980 was the 23.2 percent gain in urban residents; the number of rural residents increased by 12.8 percent during the same period. The rapid increase in urban numbers in the metropolitan areas of the state—particularly the 18-county Atlanta area—has altered the general image of Georgia as a rural state. Despite the fact that growth has been concentrated in the urban areas, there are several counties in Georgia which report no urban population. In addition, there were a few counties which reported no urban numbers in 1980, but an urbanized population in 1987, lending further credence to the notion that Georgia is becoming an urban and suburban society in terms of overall numbers, but remaining a state of growing rural sections. Forty-two percent of the state's population resides in the Atlanta metropolitan area, which also has the highest central city population density—3,039 per square mile. That compares to an overall state population density of 105.1. In 1986, there were an estimated 2,954,000 males in the state, compared to 3,150,000 females. That disparity is expected to continue to grow slightly through the 1990s. The median age in Georgia is climbing, as well. In 1980 it was 28.7 but had climbed to an estimated 30.4 by 1986. Census projections put the median age at 31.4 in 1990 and 34.6 by the year 2000. The Black population in the state in 1980 comprised about 27 percent of the total, and remained fairly constant through 1988 and was expected to remain the same throughout the 1990s. In the area of single-ancestry, the English comprise the largest group with almost 21 percent of the population. Following are the Irish, five percent; German, about three percent; and French, less than one percent.

VOTER PARTICIPATION In 1944, Georgia became the first state in the Union to open its polling places to 18-year-olds. Blacks could only vote in general and special elections before 1946, the year the white primary, which was the most important election, was declared unconstitutional by federal courts. Over the years, voter turnout in Georgia has been low compared with other states. In 1976, when native son Jimmy Carter ran for the presidency, only 43 percent of Georgians eligible to vote cast their ballots compared with 54 percent nationwide. Turnout in Georgia stayed the same in the 1980 presidential election and dipped to 28 percent, the lowest in the nation, in the 1982 gubernatorial election. Georgia's turnout in the 1984 presidential election was 42 percent, again one of the lowest rates in the nation. The lack of a two-party system, or even a one-party system, has kept voter turnout down. The Democratic party was the only game in town, on an organized level, until the mid-1960s. In 1964, Georgia backed a Republican candidate for president, Barry Goldwater, for the first time since Reconstruction. A Republican congressman also was elected in that election, and those two victories were attributed to a negative reaction to Lyndon Johnson's civil rights program. Excluding 1976 and 1980, when Carter

carried the state, Republican candidates for the presidency have won Georgia's electoral vote since Goldwater's breakthrough. Georgia's share of electoral votes has fluctuated over the years from 10 in the first presidential election in 1789 to 12 in 1988. The state's number of electoral votes has ranged from a low of six in 1804 to a high of 14 in 1912. In 1988, the ticket of George Bush/Dan Quayle defeated Michael Dukakis/Lloyd Bentsen by a margin of 1,061,991 to 704,219 votes, or 59.7 percent to 39.6 percent. Only 24 of Georgia's 159 counties, Baker, Calhoun, Clarke, Clay, Crawford, DeKalb, Dooly, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Macon, Marion, McIntosh, Peach, Pulaski, Quitman, Randolph, Stewart, Talbot, Taliaferro, Twiggs, Warren, Webster and Wilkinson voted for the Democratic ticket. Most areas in Georgia are considered Democratic except Cobb, DeKalb, Gwinnett and north Fulton counties. In 1980, 924,916 Blacks and 2,855,536 Whites were eligible to vote. The total number of eligible voters was projected to increase to 4,486,000 by July 1, 1987. In the November 8, 1988, presidential election, 643,678 Blacks and 2,275,522 Whites were registered to vote. Of the 2,941,341 total registered voters, 1,976,713 voted for a 65.7 percent turnout of registered voters and a 44.1 percent turnout of eligible voters. The highest turnout percentage of registered voters was recorded in the 1964 general election when 68 percent went to the polls. For the 1986 general election, there were 2,575,819 registered voters of an estimated 4,204,000 eligible voters. Votes cast totaled 1,225,009, or 47.6 percent of the registered voters, and 29.1 percent of the eligible voters. In 1984, Ronald Reagan/George Bush outpolled Walter Mondale/Geraldine Ferraro 1,068,722 to 706,628 votes. Democrats won eight of the 10 congressional races that year. Also in that year, 10 of the 11 proposed constitutional amendments and all three of the referendums were approved by the voters. The Republicans' share of seats in the state's General Assembly grew from four in 1962 to 37 in 1972, and in 1980, Georgia elected a Republican U.S. senator. The number one factor behind Georgia politics is interest groups, not political parties. In the 1930s and 1940s, politics was the province of the landowners, merchants, bankers and lawyers. The people at the courthouse often chose the candidates for the Democratic primary, and those who won had little to fear from the opposing party because one did not exist.

THE ECONOMY

Georgia's economy grew dramatically, along with that of the rest of the nation, during the 1980s, but the state's economy generally outpaced the national economy throughout the period of economic expansion. In 1983, Georgia's gross state product was \$12 billion, larger than the gross national products of Argentina, Austria, Taiwan, Finland, Greece, Norway and Portugal. Total personal income in Georgia grew by 58.4 percent between 1981 and 1986, the greatest increase in any southern state. Real personal income grew by approximately 2.8 percent in 1988. Service industries account for the highest concentrations of person income growth in Georgia, particularly in finance, insurance and real estate, and wholesale and retail trade. Per capita income in 1987 was \$14,098, compared to \$13,224 in 1986. Georgia ranked seventh among the states in the rate of per capita income growth between 1983-87, recording an impressive 32 percent increase. Nearly 400,000 new jobs were created in the non-farm sector between 1984 and 1988. Manufacturing employment grew by 9.7 percent

Re: Isaksen theme: we are one georgia.

First time in 122 yrs GA could have Rep. gov.

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between 1980 and 1987, the greatest increase in any southern state except Florida. However, the manufacturing sector has not kept pace with other components of the state's economy, recording three sluggish years between 1986 and 1988. The state added 8,000 new manufacturing jobs in 1986 and 1987 and 5,000 in 1988. Service industries comprise the most dynamic component of the Georgia economy, employing some 2.1 million workers. Key service industries include transportation, communications and utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; government; and other services (hotels, restaurants, business, personal and social services). Service employment grew by 60,000 jobs in 1988 and forecasts call for continued strength in this sector. State revenues grew between 5.5 and 6 percent between 1987 and 1989 and a strong service economy coupled with general growth in personal income and employment should ensure stable state revenues in coming years. If there is a weak link in Georgia's economy it is in the housing sector. Weakened considerably by overbuilding and rising interest rates, housing plummeted in 1987 when new permits fell by 15.9 percent and more than 10,000 units. Permits continued to decline in 1988 by 3.6 percent, or more than 2,000 units. Assuming that 30-year fixed interest rates stay below 11.5 percent, the housing sector is expected to stabilize at the 1988 level of 62,000 units. Georgia's bustling economy has attracted the interest of the international finance community and at least 30 foreign-owned banks have opened their doors in the state. In 1986, Georgia had an estimated \$8.6 billion in foreign investments, second only to Florida among the southern states. Productivity is increasing in Georgia and has significantly surpassed the rest of the Southeast and the nation during the past three decades. Between 1950 and 1986, the state's productivity grew at an annual rate of 2.1 percent, compared to 1.5 percent for the Southeast and 1.4 percent for the nation. The economy of Georgia is supported by a highly developed transportation system featuring two deepwater ports on the Atlantic at Savannah and Brunswick and two inland ports with access to the Gulf of Mexico. Georgia also is home to Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport, which led the world in 1985 with more flight operations than London Heathrow, Frankfurt/Main and Tokyo-Haneda combined.

AGRICULTURE One of the original 13 colonies, Georgia is among the nation's oldest and most distinguished states. Any discussion of the state's heritage necessarily needs an account of its great agricultural achievements. The nation's first agricultural experiment farm and station were established in Savannah in 1735. Georgia was the first colony to cultivate grapes, and the first silk from the colonies was sent from Savannah to England and made into a dress for the queen. The first cattle export from America occurred in Savannah in 1775, and, in 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin and put it into operation near Washington, Georgia. As well, Georgia was the first state to grow cotton for commercial use, and the first successful cotton mill in the South was the Bolton factory in Wilkes County. Launcelot Johnstone, a Georgian, perfected the process by which cotton seed oil could be made from previously discarded seed, and Georgia was the first state to create a department of agriculture. The first school of forestry in the South was established at the University of Georgia in 1906, and Georgia was the first state to have a forestry center and fire lab, established in Macon in 1959.

If anything, agriculture is even more important in Georgia today. Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi River, with more than 37 million acres, six million residents and 49,000 farms, most of which are operated by their owners. Gross farm income for the state's farmers in 1987 totaled \$3.75 billion. Georgia's agriculture encompasses a wide variety of crops, which include fruits and vegetables, field crops, livestock, fish and greenhouse and forestry products. Georgia ranks first among the states in the production of peanuts, pecans, pulp for paper and naval stores; it is second in cash receipts for eggs, broilers and chickens, and in the production of broilers; it ranks third in peach production; it is fourth in production of eggs, rye and sweet potatoes and sixth in tobacco production.

Georgia's top 15 farm commodities, ranked by cash receipts are, in order: all chickens (including broilers), peanuts, eggs, cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, soybeans, milk (dairy), corn, tobacco, cotton lint, hay, wheat, pecans, turkeys and peaches. Georgia leads all states in income from broilers and eggs and is recognized as the poultry capital of the world. Although Georgia is second in broiler and egg production, outranking all other states except California for eggs and Arkansas for broiler production, it ranks first in total poultry. In recent years, turkey production has made great strides in Georgia and has become a \$25 million source of farm income. The poultry industry is present in every Georgia county and is now producing and processing an average of almost 6.7 million pounds of chicken and almost 1.1 million dozen eggs every day. The poultry industry has been described as the miracle of modern agriculture. During the past two decades, the broiler industry has been able to produce a 19.1 percent heavier chicken on 21.9 percent less food in 20 percent less time, and is passing the savings on to the consumer. In Georgia, poultry is the largest segment of agriculture, accounting for about one-third of the total farm income each year. In 1986, nearly 700 million broilers were sold for about \$950 million. Though not nearly on the same scale as poultry production, beef and pork production represents a vital segment of Georgia agriculture. Since 1940, the total cattle population of Georgia has increased from 670,000 to 1,725,000, more than twice the national percentage increase. Likewise, the number of hogs has increased from 832,520 to 1,210,000, an increase of 63.5 percent. These increases have failed to keep pace with state demand for red meat. Georgia annually imports \$377.4 million of dressed beef and \$45.1 million of dressed pork for consumption. With the large population growth experienced by the state, the gap between production and demand is growing wider. Analysts feel that one of the greatest potentials for expanding agribusiness in Georgia lies in production and processing beef and pork. The dairy industry is thriving in Georgia thanks to advances in the technology of quality control, improved breeding and scientific processing equipment. Some 102,000 dairy cows grazed on Georgia's farms in 1987. They produced about 1.16 million pounds of milk. The dairy industry has many facets and a variety of products including buttermilk, cottage cheese, cheese, creamery butter, ice cream, dehydrated and powdered milk, condensed and evaporated milk, flavored milk drinks, fluid and ice milk. With less than one day's supply of whole milk available in the United States at any one time, the complexity of a vast processing and delivery system is evident. But there is room

production is centered around the production of potted and bedding plants. Container landscape plants and grounds maintenance also have contributed to the tremendous growth of the state's horticulture industry. Horticulture is a part of most Georgian's lives, encompassing fruits and vegetables, shrubs and plants in and around malls, homes and public and commercial buildings. Fully 63 percent of Georgia's land area is in forests. Only Oregon has more commercial forest acreage. The state's forests provide values in recreation, tourism, wildlife, water quality protection, real estate enhancement, and more than \$8.6 billion yearly in value added from harvesting, processing and manufacturing. Two hundred sawmills, 18 veneer mills, 22 treating plants and 22 miscellaneous roundwood users produce 2.9 billion board feet of solid wood products yearly. Sixteen wood pulp mills have a daily production capacity of 18,000 dry tons. Extraction of gum resin and turpentine from living pine trees was one of the first industries, and Georgia produced 21,109 barrels of crude gum in 1985 valued at \$2.2 million to the producer. This accounted for 86 percent of national production. Georgia helps farmers find buyers for their produce by operating 17 farmers' markets throughout the state. The Atlanta State Farmers' Market in Forest Park, near Atlanta, is considered to be the finest, as well as the largest facility of its kind in the world. Due to this unique reputation, marketing specialists from other states and throughout the world visit the state frequently to pattern improvements of new markets after the Atlanta Market. The Atlanta Market offers produce from almost every country in the Western Hemisphere. More than \$263 million worth of produce was sold through this facility in 1985, supplying homeowners and supermarkets throughout Georgia and neighboring states. Other markets specialize in fruits and produce grown in their particular area and include markets in Albany, which specializes in field peas, peaches, and lima beans; Athens, which features tomatoes, lima beans and watermelons; Augusta, one of the largest markets, with \$35 million annual sales with emphasis on green corn, southern field peas and lima beans; Blue Ridge, which corners the Georgia market on apples and bell peppers; Cairo, featuring okra and tomatoes; Columbus, a major retail and wholesale market with more than \$35 million in sales, has more lima beans pass through the market than any other in the state; Cordele, which boasts of being the watermelon capital of the world with \$16 million in sales, also offers cantaloupes and southern field peas; Donalsonville, which specializes in tomatoes; Glennville, located in southeast Georgia, specializes in onions and tomatoes; Macon, which features sweet potatoes, cabbage and collard greens; Moultrie, with \$18.5 million in sales, features watermelons, cantaloupes and cabbage; Pelham, a major packing market in southwest Georgia, specializing in tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and sweet peppers; Thomasville, Georgia's fourth largest market, with more than \$20.5 million in sales annually, specializing in squash, bell peppers, field peas, beans and okra and offering a strong auction; Tifton, which specializes in watermelons and sweet potatoes and plants; Valdosta, specializing in watermelons and sweet potatoes; and Savannah, through which many kinds of vegetables are sold, specializing in butter beans, peas, watermelons and cantaloupes.

BUSINESS What do Coca-Cola, Delta Air Lines, Bell South and Turner Broadcasting have in common? All operate out

of Atlanta. Georgia has been luring businesses over the years with its low cost of living, quality work force, top-notch transportation facilities and moderate tax structure. In 1985, approximately 139,154 business establishments in the state employed 2.1 million people and paid \$36.1 billion in payroll. More than 28 percent of the businesses were in the services field, while nearly 26 percent were in retail trade and nine were in wholesale trade. Since 1970, over 2,900 American manufacturers and 1,000 international companies have brought their operations to Georgia. Of the *Fortune 500* companies, 90 percent have operations in the state. While the service industry has the most business establishments in Georgia, wholesale and retail trade have the highest employment. Services employed 19 percent of Georgia's 2.7 million-person work force in 1988, trailing wholesale and retail trade at 25 percent and manufacturing at 21 percent. Government followed at 17 percent. The retail sales business has been flourishing in Georgia in recent years, as sales have increased from \$7.4 billion in 1970 to \$22.1 billion in 1980. In 1985, Atlanta ranked 11th in the nation with \$17.2 billion in retail sales compared to \$36.7 billion in 1986. Augusta was 148th with \$1.7 billion in sales. The manufacturing sector also has enjoyed good times, as employment for that sector increased 9.7 percent from 1980 to 1987. Textile manufacturing was the number one manufacturing business in 1987, employing almost 105,000 people. Textiles were followed by apparel, with almost 70,000, food with about 65,000, transportation equipment at close to 50,000 and printing with about 38,000. In 1988, there were 158 new manufacturing plant announcements that created 14,187 jobs. In addition, 374 plants expanded, creating 5,200 jobs. Filling the manufacturing jobs in 1987 were people working for an average of \$8.51 an hour. This compared with an average of \$11.23 an hour for workers in Ohio and \$9.85 an hour for workers in Texas.

Labor productivity growth in Georgia is high, increasing at an annual rate of 2.1 percent between 1950 and 1986. During the same period, national productivity growth was 1.4 percent and Southeastern growth was 1.5 percent. Along with productivity, the technology community is growing in the state. About one-fifth of those in the manufacturing industry are working in high-tech businesses. High-tech firms are drawn to Georgia because of the skilled labor and research resources that are available. Georgia's technology employment is growing at the second-fastest rate in the Southeast at 34 percent, while its electronics industry employment is growing at the fastest rate in the region, up 66.7 percent from 1982 to 1985. In 1985, almost 11 percent of Georgia's workers were employed by high-tech businesses. High-tech businesses in the state receive assistance through the Advanced Technology Development Center, created in 1980 by the state and the Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech). The center provides access to personnel and research and development resources in Georgia's research universities, helps with product marketing, and supplies low-cost incubator space for new product development groups and start-up operations. Entrepreneurs can get help in commercializing the results of medical research through the Augusta Health Science Technology Center which opened in 1987. The Georgia Research Consortium was established to coordinate the resources, expertise and facilities of the state's eight high-tech institutions: Atlanta University Center, Emory University, Georgia State University, Georgia Tech, Medical

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College of Georgia, Mercer University, Southern College of Technology and the University of Georgia. Public and private funds of \$78 million are being invested in the consortium, which will keep Georgia on the cutting edge of technological innovation. To be a leader in the high-tech field, a state needs an excellent educational system, and, in Georgia, more than one-half of the state's budget goes to education. Future employees receive their training at 38 four-year colleges and universities, 23 junior colleges and 31 vocational/technical schools in the state. Graduate studies are offered by 16 public and 13 private institutions. Georgia Tech produces the most electrical and civil engineering graduates in the country, while Southern College of Technology is the nation's largest source of engineering technologists. High-tech companies with facilities in Georgia include AT&T Technologies, Apple Computer, Boeing, Contel, Digital Equipment, IBM, Lanier Business Products, Lockheed-Georgia and Union Carbide. Agricultural-related businesses, both retail and wholesale, find success in Georgia. In 1982, there were 15,604 retail outlets handling agribusiness products. They employed 188,000 people, paid \$1.3 billion in payroll and posted sales of \$9.9 billion. On the wholesale side, 5,001 businesses with 66,000 employees had \$1.1 billion in payroll and \$26.1 billion in sales.

Along with attracting domestic business, Georgia has 1,261 international firms doing business within its boundaries. Those firms employ more than 82,000 people, and, in 1986, international investment in the state was \$8.6 billion, which includes gross book value of property, plant and equipment of affiliates. Japan leads foreign countries in the number of facilities in Georgia with 259, while Australia has the most money invested in the state with \$1.8 billion. The United Kingdom has the most manufacturing facilities with 96, and Canada has the most employees with 19,251. Three Foreign Trade Zones, in Atlanta, Brunswick and Savannah, encourage business relocation. At these zones, firms can delay, reduce and sometimes eliminate customs duties on imported items, and quota restrictions, duty and bonding do not apply. Imports can be stored, graded, repacked, assembled, processed or fabricated without payment of customs duty until the goods leave for the United States market. No duty is paid on goods to be exported. Goods may be stored indefinitely in the zones to await the best market conditions, satisfy quota limitations, or take advantage of discount or seasonal prices. This can be advantageous for manufacturing, especially for those companies that produce goods from domestic and foreign materials and then export the finished products. Building rates that are 10 percent to 20 percent lower than those in many of the country's industrialized centers can be found in Georgia. Reasons why the rates are lower include industry wage rates, lower property costs, less time off because of bad weather and construction materials that are available locally. Another business attraction for Georgia is its low electricity rates compared to other Southeastern states. In January 1988, it cost 4.43 cents/kwh in Georgia, while it cost 4.64 cents/kwh in North Carolina, 5.21 cents/kwh in Florida and 5.29 cents/kwh in Tennessee. Coal produces 80 percent of Georgia's electricity, and oil supplies less than 0.1 percent. Twenty-nine percent of the energy used by Georgia businesses comes from natural gas. Taxes are important variables in deciding where to locate a business. In Georgia, businesses are taxed only on income apportioned to the state; the unitary tax method

is not used. While the moderate corporate tax rate has not changed since 1969, the sales tax rose to a statewide minimum of four percent on April 1, 1989. An inventory tax exemption is available in about 75 percent of Georgia's counties. The Federal Reserve Bank's Sixth District is headquartered in Atlanta and so are three of the nation's top 100 banks. About two dozen international banks have offices in Atlanta. Until December 31, 1989, industrial revenue bonds, generally at interest rates below conventional financing, were available to finance construction of manufacturing facilities. The state's Quick Start program offers a free employee training program for businesses. Before a plant begins operation, the program sets up a training facility near the plant and provides equipment, supplies and instructors. Along with helping the large companies, Georgia has services for small businesses. The Venture Capital Network matches entrepreneurs and investors, and a 20 percent investment tax credit encourages the rehabilitation and re-use of historic buildings for business purposes. Transportation in Georgia is good and getting better through the Growth Corridor Project, a plan designed to increase four-lane, primary road mileage. Georgia claims Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport which boasts the world's largest terminal, two major rail systems (Norfolk Southern Corporation and CSX), 83 scheduled motor carriers, 2,200 intrastate haulers and 25,000 interstate carriers.

INDUSTRY Carrying the standard of "The State of Business Today," Georgia sits confidently in the center of the Southeast, America's fastest growing region. Thanks to abundant natural resources, ideal climate and a secure sense of direction, Georgia in recent years has become an economic pacesetter. Innovative programs and progressive ideas have been coupled to an expanding economic base to further propel the state to the nation's fore in a number of key areas. Between 1983 and 1987, Georgia's per capita income growth was 32 percent, and during the same period, the state's unemployment rate remained well below the national average. Average hourly earnings have risen while cost of living figures have stayed at moderate levels. International investment has surged ahead, and between 1980 and 1987, manufacturing employment increased nearly 10 percent. That compared to a 5.8 percent decline across the nation and was more than double the rate of the Southeast region. Contributing to Georgia's rise as an economic and business mecca are reasonable construction costs, an easily accessible market of 50 million, a moderate tax climate and a sophisticated transportation system composed of interstate highways, railroads, deepwater ports and one of the busiest airports in the world. Atlanta is the undisputed core of Georgia business and industry with its community of 430 of the *Fortune 500* companies and 850 international firms. Northwest of downtown Atlanta is Cobb County with its industry, offices, shopping malls, schools, parks and homes. The state's largest manufacturer, Lockheed Georgia, builds transport planes in Marietta and awards almost \$500 million a year to subcontractors. RJR Nabisco recently moved its corporate headquarters to the county. DeKalb County lies just east of downtown Atlanta, and more than 300 of the *Fortune 500* firms have offices there, along with 160 foreign companies from 23 countries. General Motors is investing more than \$500 million to produce new cars. Fulton County is the state's most populous and it runs through the heart of Atlanta's metropolitan area. It features the booming

industrial park near Hartsfield International Airport and the IBM Tower downtown. South of Atlanta is Peachtree City, a master planned community with 40 industries of its own, many of them high-tech. Panasonic makes audio equipment there, and National Cash Register employs more than 600 analysts, technicians and engineers. The focus shifts from high-tech to agriculture in South Georgia where rich farmland is found. There, well-drained soils and a long growing season produce high yields of corn, peanuts, tobacco, grains and soybeans, offering the opportunity for processing businesses. In the middle of the southern part of the state is Albany, a center for distribution, finance, communications, retail trade and medicine. The Marine Corps Logistics Base there is the region's largest employer, providing work for scores of subcontractors. Thriving alongside the military are manufacturing firms like Miller Brewing Co., Merck Chemical Co., Procter and Gamble and Delco-Remy. Americus and Sumpter County offer an ideal base for Metalux Lighting, Manhattan Shirt and Davidson Exterior Trim, a division of Textron expanding its operations in the area. Cordele and Crisp County offer the only community south of Macon where an interstate highway, two railroads and a piggyback facility meet. Because of the location, an Irish firm announced plans to construct a 130,000 square foot cold storage warehouse for the storage of pecans and peanuts. A small South Georgia community, Ellaville, has attracted and developed an impressive industrial and business base where products include modular offices and mobile homes, tire balancing machines, modular wiring systems, handbags and display racks. In Thomasville and Thomas County, the Old South and the New South come together where numerous historic places mesh nicely with more than 80 manufacturing enterprises. In Valdosta and Lowndes County are found such firms as Levi Strauss, Bayliner Marine, ITT, Great Northern Nakoosa and Langdale Forest Products. It is strategically located near major ports and Interstate 75 runs through the area. Homegrown industries are abundant in Northeast Georgia where food, clothing, textiles, lumber, machinery and electrical equipment power the economy.

A center of learning set in a land of lakes describes Athens and its 10 surrounding counties. The home of the University of Georgia, Athens is noted for its biotech labs and super computers. There are found Rhone Merieux, a leading maker of animal medicine, as well as Mitsubishi and Nippon Columbia. In the mountains to the north are Toccoa and Stephens County in the Piedmont Crescent, said to be one of the fastest growing industrial strips in the world. The manufacture of textiles, apparel, plastics, chemicals, electronics, graphics and metal products has joined the traditional businesses of cotton milling, leather tanning and furniture making. Augusta is the state's second largest metropolitan center, and is home to electronics firms. With 10 hospitals, it is the state's major medical center. More than 100 manufacturers are located in Carroll County, including the world's largest record and tape plant. Other local businesses produce auto and aircraft parts, clothing, printed fabrics, tires, cement mixers, metal tubing, furniture, naked goods, cheese and dressed meats. Endowed with a strong industrial base, Columbus is also showing promise as a center for office services with its ready supply of professional, clerical and service workers. La Grange combines a beautiful setting and an industrious approach with more than 30 companies

operating there. In the Macon-Bibb County area is the state's largest civilian employer—Robins Air Force Base which releases \$3 billion a year in defense contracts. Seventeen international companies manufacture products in Macon. Southwest of Macon is Peach County, the home of the Blue Bird Body Co. which began making school buses in 1927. In 1985, a New England typewriter ribbon manufacturer moved its plant to the county, and the Bibb Company, a leading textile manufacturer, consolidated several operations there. Thomaston in Upson County and Barnesville in Lamar County are home to a growing list of firms making textiles, wood products, tire cord, pianos, cartons, children's clothing and magazines. On the coast are Georgia's deepwater ports, and nearby marshes and waterways support thriving seafood enterprises. Some 800 manufacturing plants dot the region, producing clothing, textiles, chemicals, metals, food, lumber, furniture, machinery, paper, rubber and plastics. Brunswick's deepwater port provides access to the huge southeastern market, and it is home to nearly 60 diverse industries. Recent arrivals include a BMW car preparation center and an aviation repair and refit plant. Liberty County is one of eight coastal counties that has put together a special revolving development fund that provides low-interest loans for manufacturing projects. Some 20 manufacturing firms call Tattnall County home, with clothing and machinery the chief products. The industries of clothing, sporting goods, utility buildings, metal parts and electrical components are significant contributors to the economy of Toombs County and Vidalia. Waycross in Ware County is a crossroads for transportation. The CSX System operates America's largest rail classification yard there, and 75 manufacturers engage in such enterprises as plywood manufacturing, cigar production, paper felts, general packaging and molded products.

EMPLOYMENT Like most of the components of the modern Georgia, employment is robust and growing. Between 1982 and 1987, total employment in the state grew by 25.5 percent, significantly outpacing the population growth. In those years, Georgia's employment rolls swelled enough to make the state one of the nation's leaders. In that period, Georgia ranked fourth nationally in employment by total growth and employment growth rate and fifth in total manufacturing job growth and manufacturing jobs growth rate. Between 1982 and 1987, almost 561,000 new employees found work in the state, and that number trailed only California, Florida and New York. More than 69,000 jobs were added in manufacturing, resulting in a 13.8 percent growth rate to outpace every state except Nevada, Arizona, Florida, and South Dakota. By the end of fiscal 1988, average monthly employment in the state was 2,907,543. While the 35 counties that comprise the state's seven largest metropolitan areas set the pace in job growth, the other 124 mostly rural counties still exceeded the national growth rate with a 16.1 percent increase in jobs. In manufacturing, Georgia was even more impressive in job gains as compared to the nation. The Peach State increased jobs in that sector by 13.8 percent, far outdistancing the gains of 7.4 percent for the Southeast and 1.8 percent for the nation. By the end of 1987, Georgia had more than 569,000 workers in manufacturing, 20 percent of the workforce. That figure dropped slightly by the end of 1988 to stand at more than 432,000, the largest component of which was the textiles industry with more than 81,000

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jobs. Apparel was second with more than 51,500 jobs and food manufacturing provided almost 46,000 jobs. The largest single component of Georgia industry, however, is the services sector, one which has grown rapidly in recent years. By the end of the 1988 fiscal year in June, that sector was providing 557,645 jobs. The largest components of the sector were educational with almost 150,000 jobs and health care with more than 146,000 jobs. The various trade industries supplied 536,000 jobs to the employment force, with more than 381,000 of those in retail. Eating and drinking establishments employed more than 127,000 of that total, while general merchandise accounted for 54,000. Wholesale trade jobs numbered almost 155,000. The number of jobs in public administration at the end of fiscal 1988 was almost 156,000. Other industrial employment components and their job totals were transportation, communications and public utilities, 143,256; finance, insurance and real estate, 117,086; construction, 114,102; and mining, 6,514. Agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed more than 18,000 jobs to the employment picture. Preliminary figures issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics put the Georgia unemployment rate at five percent, with approximately 147,000 workers unemployed. The average weekly wage in the state in 1988 was \$385.82. Labor matters in the state fall into the domain of the Georgia Department of Labor, the agency which processes and pays unemployment compensation claims. During 1988, a new school-to-work transition program was adopted by the department in cooperation with the Georgia Department of Education. The Jobs for Georgia Graduates program addresses the problem of youth employment by targeting high school seniors who intend to move directly into the job market upon graduation and have no further education or training plans. The pilot project involved six high schools within a 50-mile radius of Atlanta and was scheduled for expansion. During fiscal 1988, the department paid out more than \$208 million in unemployment benefits to workers who lost their jobs through no fault of their own. The state's unemployment trust fund, from which benefits are paid, had a balance of more than \$867 million at the end of fiscal 1988. At the same time, 153,837 individuals were referred to job vacancies by the department, with 66,891 placed and an additional 2,923 referred to training programs. The maximum weekly benefit amount an unemployed person can receive is \$165 and the minimum is \$37 for a period of no more than 26 weeks. The duration and amount of those benefits depends on each individual's recent employment history and prior wages. The average weekly benefit amount paid unemployed Georgians during fiscal 1988 was \$120, with 9.3 weeks the average duration.

UNIONS Georgia is a right-to-work state, and as such, its union population is low for one with a large and diverse manufacturing base. Union membership as a percentage of the workforce has shown steady declines in the state in recent years. Despite the presence of textile and clothing manufacturers, only 12 percent of the Georgia workforce was unionized in 1986. In the same year, 16.2 percent of the workers in manufacturing were members of unions. Between 1975 and 1986, the actual number of union workers grew, but their numbers declined as a percentage of the workforce. In 1975, there were 249,000 union workers in the state representing 14.4 percent of those employed. By 1980, the number had risen to 282,000, but the workforce percentage had declined

to 13.1. In 1982, union membership had dropped off to 279,000, representing 12.7 percent of the total workforce in non-agricultural employment.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT Investing in Georgia has become big business for foreign operations, and 1988 was the biggest year to date. New capital investments by foreign companies in 1988 amounted to nearly \$3 billion, and that pushed the total investment level to \$7.2 billion. The 1988 figures followed a \$600 million increase during 1987. Australian investors set the pace in 1988 with announcements of new capital investments amounting to \$1.5 billion. That moved the nation to the number one spot among all foreign nations investing their money in Georgia. A 1988 survey by the Department of Industry and Trade revealed that 1,255 international facilities were located in the Peach State, an increase of 198 since a similar survey in 1987. Those facilities employed almost 80,000 Georgians, an increase of more than 23,000 from the previous year. The number of foreign facilities nearly doubled between 1982 and 1988. Of the new facilities, 32 were manufacturing plants employing 8,980 of the additional workers. In terms of employment, Canada leads foreign investors with 19,251 jobs. Others are Japan, 13,056; the United Kingdom, 15,733; and West Germany, 6,806. Japan has the most facilities with 255, followed by the United Kingdom with 201, Canada with 137 and the Netherlands with 116. In second place in announced investments in Georgia is Canada with a total of more than \$1.7 billion. It is followed by Japan, \$1.2 billion; the United Kingdom, \$783 million; the Netherlands, \$559 million; and Germany, \$248 million.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS The promotion and sale of Georgia products overseas has become big business in the Peach State. Figures from 1987 show that an estimated \$6 billion worth of Georgia products were exported to foreign countries for sale, a \$1 billion increase from estimates for the previous year and more than double export figures from 1981. Those exports in 1987 included about \$3 billion worth of goods manufactured in the state, with agricultural and non-manufactured products accounting for the balance. In manufactured goods, Georgia ranked 18th among all states and that compared to a ranking of 21st in 1984. Estimates are that every \$1 billion in exports creates 25,000 jobs so that 150,000 Georgians in 1987 were employed as a result of export activity. There are approximately 1,500 Georgia manufacturers involved in international trade including exporting, licensing, joint ventures and countertrade activities. Major Georgia exports include textile products, transportation equipment, chemicals, forest products, computer software products and telecommunications. The Trade Division of the Georgia Department of Industry and Trade distributes approximately 1,000 trade leads a month to promote more exports. The division in mid-1989 was scheduled to implement a computerized on-line system designed to make the trade leads directly available to local communities interested in promoting exports as a part of their existing industries program. The Trade Division in 1989 had plans to represent more than 40 Georgia companies at 12 international trade events overseas. In efforts to sell Georgia products abroad, the state is home to 13 full-time consular corps offices, and 15 countries operate trade, tourist and cultural offices in the state. In addition, there are 20 honorary consuls, one coordinating council and

nine foreign chambers of commerce. Foreign Trade Zones are located in Atlanta, Brunswick and Savannah, and the Department of Industry and Trade has international offices in Brussels, Tokyo, Toronto and Seoul. The Georgia Ports Authority operates foreign trade offices in Athens, Oslo, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Seoul, and the Department of Agriculture operates a trade office in Brussels. Also boosting the Georgia export business is the state owned and operated World Congress Center which provides facilities for simultaneous translations into six languages. Additionally, 24 major world cities are connected to Georgia by direct air flights out of Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport. In the area of general imports, Georgia, like the nation as a whole, had a trade imbalance in 1987 with more than \$4.6 billion in imports reported.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS The Department of Banking and Finance is responsible for the supervision of financial institutions in Georgia. The department was created by a reorganization plan in 1972 as the successor to the Department of Banking which, itself, was created in 1919. The department in 1987 received financial and statistical information from the 302 state chartered banks, one trust company, 53 national banks, one national trust company, 148 state chartered credit unions, one state chartered savings bank, and 16 licensed money order companies operating in the state. Within the banking division, year-end call reports for 1987 reflected a continuation of sound economic growth in the Georgia banking system. Total assets of the national and state chartered banks amounted to more than \$53.6 billion, an increase of almost \$2.2 billion, or 4.3 percent, over 1986 assets. An expansion of state chartered banks through new banks, bank offices and facilities continued as an additional 11 banks and 43 banking offices opened during the year. Two state chartered savings and loan associations with a total of five offices also converted to state chartered banks and bank offices. A total of 167 offices closed or merged into national banks, bringing the total of state bank offices to 421. During 1987, the department approved 43 applications by bank holding companies for permission to acquire controlling interest in additional Georgia banks, bank holding companies or savings and loan associations. Twenty-three of the applications were approved to establish new bank holding companies, and two rescissions of approval for bank holding companies were issued. Trust activities continued to be conducted principally by bank trust departments. Credit unions operating under state charter also experienced steady growth during 1987. Consolidated financial and statistical reports of the 148 state chartered credit unions reflected an increase in total assets of more than \$279 million, or 14.5 percent, to a total of more than \$2.2 billion. All state chartered credit unions provide their members with deposit protection through the National Credit Union Administration or the Georgia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation. At the end of fiscal 1987, the Georgia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation had total resources of more than \$8.9 million and insured the deposits of 115 credit unions. The department also supervises the licensing of check sellers pursuant to the Georgia Sale of Checks Act of 1965. Sixteen companies with a total of 4,090 agents throughout the state were licensed to do business in 1987. The department also is charged with the responsibility of supervising the operations of bank data processing cooperatives, fiduciary investment companies and business development corporations.

CONSTRUCTION/HOUSING As in most sections of the country, the housing industry in Georgia reflected national trends through the mid-1980s, riding the crest of a boom in 1985 and 1986 before entering a period of decline in 1987 which continued toward the end of the decade. Though housing and construction had rebounded slightly by 1988 and early 1989, the levels of activity fell far short of figures from three and four years earlier. In large measure, the housing industry in Georgia is the housing industry in the 18-county Atlanta metropolitan area. Of the 64,217 new housing units authorized in the state in 1987, 44,300 of them were in the Atlanta area. That represented a decline from the previous year's total of 53,600. Through the second quarter of 1988, authorized housing units numbered 23,300, on a track to surpass 1987 levels, but far below the number from 1986. Of the more than 64,000 units authorized in 1987, 46,415 of them were for single-family dwellings. Other totals included 1,348 two-unit structures and 15,447 structures of five units or more. Total valuation in 1987 of all structures was more than \$3.7 billion, with approximately \$3.2 billion of that total in single-family units. Georgia is not immune, either, to the trends taking place nationwide in the housing market. Rising interest rates and increasing construction costs have resulted in a shrinkage of the first-time buyer's market. The trend in Georgia has been tracked by the Georgia Residential Finance Authority (GRFA), a public corporation created by the state assembly in 1974 to assist low and moderate income citizens to obtain adequate housing at an affordable cost and to stimulate the construction and rehabilitation of residential housing. A GRFA profile of its own borrowers showed that the family of 1986 required a higher income, more savings and a longer wait for purchase than the 1976 buyer. The home bought in 1976 was a modest new house of 1,500 square feet; the 1986 house was an existing house of about the same size. In its effort to assist the low to moderate income homebuyer, the GRFA administers several programs, including a single-family mortgage program, a mortgage credit certificate program, the Georgia Energy Fund, a residential energy savings program, an existing house program, multi-family programs, the low-income housing credit program, the Appalachian Housing Fund, a rental rehabilitation program, and the GRFA Homeless Assistance Activity. In administering state and federal funds for projects for the homeless, GRFA provides grants to shelters for the homeless for building improvements, renovations and operating costs. The GRFA Revolving Loan Fund assists non-profit organizations with interim financing to fund initial acquisition and site development costs of a shelter. During fiscal 1988, funds totaling \$1.5 million went to 91 shelters for the homeless throughout the state. Eighty-four organizations received \$500,000 in operating grant subsidies, and 33 received \$1 million in capital improvement grants. More than 640 new beds for the homeless were created through the projects, and the 91 organizations funded represented 75 percent of the shelters in the state.

NATURAL RESOURCES Trees, trees, trees, as far as the eye can see. Forestry in Georgia has a large impact on the state's economy, residents and environment. Along with employing more than 80,000 people and one of every five factory workers in Georgia, the industry pumps about \$8.74 billion into the state each year. Georgia is number one in the nation in the production of pulp and paper, which not only

property loss due to fire was up in fiscal 1985 from fiscal 1984, and the average loss per fire totaled about \$105,000. County departments get most of their monies through the general fund of the county budget, with additional money raised by donations. About nine percent of the county budgets go to fire departments, and about half the counties use special fire districts. The average number of fire stations per county is seven. As is the case with municipal departments, county-level departments consist of higher ratios of volunteers as the population base decreases. Only a handful of municipalities have full-time departments, with the majority composed of volunteers and others staffed by a combination of volunteers and full-time firefighters. Volunteers at the municipal level receive about eight hours of training a month. On the state level, protecting forests from fires is the top priority of the Georgia Forestry Commission. In fiscal 1988, almost 17,000 fires destroyed more than 76,000 acres, making it the worst year since 1981. The leading cause of wildfire is debris burning, which accounts for about 40 percent of the total. Twenty-five percent of the fires are maliciously set, with lightning, smoking, machine use, children, railroads and campfires causing the majority of the remainder. Detection of the fires is accomplished by lookout towers and 31 aircraft. During fiscal 1988, the commission helped install more than 15,000 miles of firebreaks, along with keeping Georgians updated on fire dangers. Aside from battling forest fires, the commission operates a Rural Fire Defense Program which maintains a variety of equipment. Units are stationed at 676 locations. During 1988, the units responded to 17,622 calls, an increase of about 7,000 from the previous year. Thirty percent of the calls were for open land fires, 25 percent were for forest fires, 20 percent were for structural fires, 11 percent were for motorized equipment fires and the remainder included trash container fires, hazardous material spills, flammable waste fires, mutual aid responses and railroad car fires. The RFD Program saved about \$87 million in property, while about \$60 million was damaged in 1988.

LAW ENFORCEMENT Indicative of Georgia's commitment to strengthening and improving law enforcement statewide is the Georgia Public Safety Training Center, a \$63 million state-of-the-art facility described as one of the most modern in the world. The center is a joint-use facility shared by corrections, fire, law enforcement and emergency medical services. Located in Forsyth, the center was planned, constructed and equipped to accomplish economies in public safety training by providing a centralized facility in which each discipline can share equipment and supplies necessary to support the training programs. The state has moved in other directions, as well, in an attempt to improve law enforcement in the state. One of those efforts involves the lease-purchase of a \$107,000 gas chromatography mass spectrometer that will provide more accurate drug analyses for prosecutors and avoid the possibility of conviction reversals by appellate courts. The machine enables exact forensic analysis of bloodstream drug levels. The new equipment also enables investigators to more reliably prove arson in cases where gasoline was used to start a fire. The state also has begun phasing in its new \$7.2 million automated fingerprint identification system, the most modern technology used by any state. Additionally, more state troopers now are patrolling Georgia's highways, and 28 new radio operators were approved by the state in 1988 to

free troopers who formerly operated those radios. The state also funded 21 additional drivers license examiners to handle a rising volume of applicants, and funded the purchase of 100 additional mobile repeater radios that provide improved contract between troopers and headquarters. The 1988 General Assembly also appropriated \$1.1 million to expand efforts at the training center, and an additional \$810,000 was allocated to purchase equipment and furnishings for the center. Training and certification of law enforcement officers in Georgia falls into the domain of the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council (POST), a state agency dedicated to professional law enforcement. Its services support peace officers through training programs, certification, research and related operations. Those services are in compliance with Georgia law requiring peace officers to meet certain standards and to promote quality, expertise and pride. The state agency administers various basic training courses designed to address the needs and tasks associated with law enforcement units such as the Georgia State Patrol, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Corrections. POST provides in-service, advanced and specialized training. There are four departmental academies and 12 regional academies, in addition to the Georgia Police Academy. In 1988, the state's law enforcement complement totaled 23,536 peace officers. Of that total, 8,901 were state personnel, 7,233 were municipal officers, 4,082 were county sheriff's deputies, 1,976 were affiliated with county police departments, and 624 were in the miscellaneous category.

CRIME In 1987, Georgians reported 358,842 index crimes to law enforcement agencies. Included were 719 murders, 2,879 forcible rapes, 13,222 robberies, 19,453 aggravated assaults, 94,955 burglaries, 192,755 larcenies, 33,785 motor vehicle thefts and 1,074 arson cases. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage of the total number of index crimes at 53.7 percent. Burglaries made up the second highest category and accounted for 26.5 percent of all index crimes. Overall, 10.1 percent of the index crimes were violent crimes committed against persons and 89.9 percent were property offenses. Based on the 1987 population, 589.4 violent crimes and 5,241.7 property crimes were reported per 100,000 persons in the state, producing an index crime rate of 5,831. While counts for the eight index crimes illustrate Georgia's crime problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes. The crimes of murder, forcible rape and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had previous contact. In contrast, robberies, burglaries, larcenies and motor vehicle thefts usually are committed by strangers. Weapon type and crime also can be correlated. In crimes of murder and robbery, firearms are the most frequently used weapons, 60.9 percent and 39.1 percent, respectively. Similarly, the weapon most used in the crime of forcible rape is hands and/or fists, 49 percent. In the crime of aggravated assault, "other dangerous weapons" was the most frequent type used, 33 percent. In 1987, more than \$348 million in property was reported stolen during the commission of index crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest total loss (\$180.6 million), followed by burglary (\$79.1), larceny (\$78.6 million) and robbery (\$8.9 million). The average value of property stolen during each motor vehicle theft was \$5,346, compared to \$834 during each burglary, \$675 in each robbery and \$408 in each larceny. With

enforcement agencies in investigations of criminal violations by licensees. The Claims and Investigation Division is the investigative arm of the Insurance Department and attempts to assure fair and equitable dealings between insurers, agents and policyholders or claimants regarding all insurance transactions. This division receives all complaints against agents or insurers. Action by this division is instigated by either a telephone call, a written complaint, a personal visit to the Atlanta office, or a meeting with one of the divisions Field Insurance Investigators on their scheduled trips throughout the state. Any inquiry which cannot be answered without additional information or which appears to be a valid complaint is made into an investigation file. The file is then assigned to an insurance investigator best qualified to conduct the particular type investigation involved. The investigator gathers all available data necessary to properly analyze and evaluate the problem or claim. The division frequently holds an informal conference between complainants and company adjusters, agents or underwriters regarding the problem in question; these conferences often bring about an amiable settlement. The division actively participates in the third party liability claims in order to ascertain that the insurance company has conducted its affairs within good businesslike insurance principles and has acted in good faith. It attempts to verify that all insurance matters handled by insurance company personnel, independent adjusters and insurance agents have been handled on a fair and equitable basis.

RECREATION

The opportunities for pleasant diversion in Georgia are as varied as the state itself. Whether it's outdoors or indoors, the state provides its residents and its visitors with a broad array of recreational choice, ranging from exciting hunting or fishing excursions to the pleasant peacefulness of a camping or hiking trip in one of the many state and federal parks. Georgia features more than 20,000 miles of rivers and streams and numerous manmade lakes beckon the skier or the angler. Skiing of another type is available in northern Georgia. For those who like their sports professional, Atlanta is home to baseball, basketball and football teams. Those who prefer to participate find ideal sites across the state for golf, tennis and other individual sports. The state is home, as well, to first-class zoos, botanical gardens and museums. With its mild climate and southern hospitality, Georgia is a recreational paradise offering activities to suit every taste.

PROFESSIONAL SPORTS Georgia is well-represented in the world of professional sports, fielding entries in the major team sports of baseball, basketball and football. As well, the state is home to one of the world's premier golf tournaments.

BASEBALL The Atlanta Braves have been on the baseball scene in Georgia since the franchise moved from Milwaukee in 1966. The Braves play their home games at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium, which has a capacity of 52,007. It was there in 1974 that Hank Aaron broke Babe Ruth's home run record when he hit the 715th round-tripper of his career. The Braves compete in the Western Division of the National League, and they took the field in 1989 under manager Russ Nixon.

BASKETBALL One of the fastest emerging and most improved franchises in basketball has been the Atlanta Hawks. Competing in the Eastern Conference of the National Basketball Association, the Hawks again were a playoff team

following completion of the 1988-89 regular season. Led by perennial all-pro Dominique Wilkins, the Hawks in 1988-89 were coached by Mike Fratello. **FOOTBALL** The Atlanta Falcons were the first professional football franchise in the Southeast, and remain the National Football League (NFL) hub for a five-state region stretching from North Carolina to Alabama. The Falcons compete in the Western Division of the National Conference of the NFL, and they play their home games in the 59,643-seat Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. Marion Campbell was the team's coach during the 1988 season. **GOLF** One of the most prestigious of all sporting events occurs annually in Georgia when the Master's Tournament unfolds in Augusta. In April 1989, the coveted green jacket emblematic of the title went to Nick Faldo who won the tourney in a playoff with Scott Hoch. The Atlanta County Club in 1989 hosted the Bell South Atlanta Classic, and Columbus is the site of the Southern Open held in September. The Senior PGA Tour makes a stop in the Peach State, too, when the Pepsi Senior Challenge is held in September. Lake Lanier Islands was the site of the Nestle World Championship of the Ladies PGA Tour.

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American POETRY

EDITED BY

GAY WILSON ALLEN

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

WALTER B. RIDEOUT

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

JAMES K. ROBINSON

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Harper & Row, Publishers • New York



Sidney Lanier

1842-1881

Born February 3, 1842, at Macon, Georgia, Sidney Lanier graduated from Oglethorpe University in 1860. A year later, he joined the Confederate Army, participated in the Seven Days' Battle, and spent the winter of 1864-1865 as a prisoner of war. On the verge of tuberculosis much of his life, he was successively a teacher, law clerk, flautist in the Peabody Orchestra, Baltimore, and a lecturer in English at Johns Hopkins University. All this time he was writing poetry. In August, 1881, he went to the mountains at Lynn, North Carolina, and died there September 7.

THAR'S MORE IN THE MAN THAN
THAR IS IN THE LAND [1877]

I knowed a man, which he lived in Jones,
Which Jones is a county of red hills and stones,
And he lived pretty much by gittin' of loans,
And his mules was nuthin' but skin and bones,
And his hogs was flat as his corn-bread pones,
And he had 'bout a thousand acres o' land.

This man—which his name it was also Jones—
He swore that he'd leave them old red hills and stones,
Fur he couldn't make nuthin' but yallerish cotton,
And little o' *that*, and his fences was rotten,
And what little corn he had, *hit* was boughten,
And dinged ef a livin' was in the land.

SIDNEY LANIER

And the longer he swore the madder he got,
And he riz and he walked to the stable lot,
And he hollered to Tom to come thar and hitch,
Fur to emigrate somewhar whar land was rich,
And to quit rasin' cock-burrs, thistles and sich,
And a wastin' ther time on the cussed land.

So him and Tom they hitched up the mules,
Pertestin' that folks was mighty big fools
That 'ud stay in Georgy ther lifetime out,
Jest scratchin' a livin' when all of 'em mought
Git places in Texas whar cotton would sprout
By the time you could plant it in the land.

And he driv by a house whar a man named Brown
Was a livin', not fur from the edge o' town,
And he bantered Brown fur to buy his place,
And said that bein' as money was skace,
And bein' as sheriffs was hard to face,
Two dollars an acre would git the land.

They closed at a dollar and fifty cents,
And Jones he bought him a waggin and tents,
And loaded his corn, and his wimmin, and truck,
And moved to Texas, which it tuck
His entire pile, with the best of luck,
To git thar and git him a little land.

But Brown moved out on the old Jones farm,
And he rolled up his breeches and bared his arm,
And he picked all the rocks from off'n the groun',
And he rooted it up and he plowed it down,
Then he sowed his corn and his wheat in the land.

Five years glid by, and Brown, one day
(Which he'd got so fat that he wouldn't weigh),
Was a settin' down, sorter lazily,
To the bulliest dinner you ever see,
When one o' the children jumped on his knee
And says, "Yan's Jones, which you bought his land

That, craftless all to buy or hoard or sell,
 From out your deadly complex quarrel stole
 To company with large amiable trees,
 Suck honey summer with unjealous bees,
 And take Time's strokes as softly as this morn
 Takes waving of the corn.

EVENING SONG [1884]

Look off, dear Love, across the sallow sands,
 And mark yon meeting of the sun and sea;
 How long they kiss, in sight of all the lands!
 Ah, longer, longer, we.

Now in the sea's red vintage melts the sun,
 As Egypt's pearl dissolved in rosy wine,
 And Cleopatra Night drinks all. 'Tis done!
 Love, lay thine hand in mine.

Come forth, sweet stars, and comfort Heaven's heart:
 Glimmer, ye waves, round else unlighted sands;
 O Night, divorce our sun and sky apart—
 Never our lips, our hands.

SONG OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE [1884]

Out of the hills of Habersham,
 Down the valleys of Hall,
 I hurry amain to reach the plain,
 Run the rapid and leap the fall,
 Split at the rock and together again,
 Accept my bed, or narrow or wide,
 And flee from folly on every side
 With a lover's pain to attain the plain

quote for the
 "get out the
 vote" section

Far from the hills of Habersham,
 Far from the valleys of Hall.

All down the hills of Habersham,
 All through the valleys of Hall,
 The rushes cried *Abide, abide*,
 The willful waterweeds held me thrall,
 The laving laurel turned my tide,
 The ferns and the fondling grass said *Stay*,
 The dewberry dipped for to work delay,
 And the little reeds sighed *Abide, abide*,
Here in the hills of Habersham,
Here in the valleys of Hall.

High o'er the hills of Habersham,
 Veiling the valleys of Hall,
 The hickory told me manifold
 Fair tales of shade, the poplar tall
 Wrought me her shadowy self to hold,
 The chestnut, the oak, the walnut, the pine,
 Overleaning, with flickering meaning and sign,
 Said, *Pass not, so cold, these manifold*
Deep shades of the hills of Habersham,
These glades in the valleys of Hall.

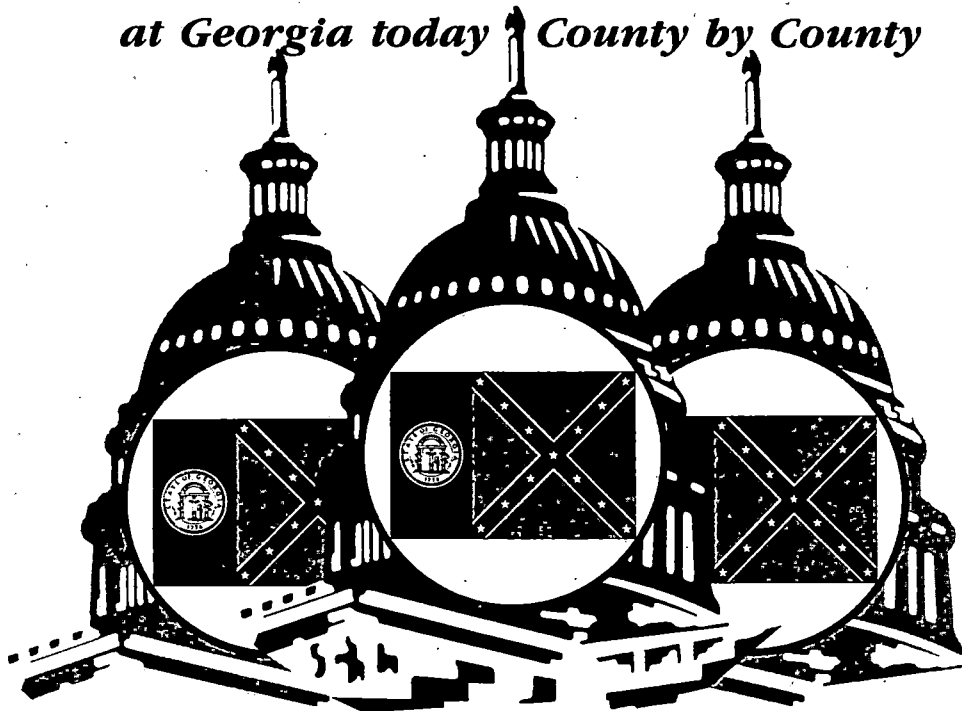
And oft in the hills of Habersham,
 And oft in the valleys of Hall,
 The white quartz shone, and the smooth brook-stone
 Did bar me of passage with friendly brawl,
 And many a luminous jewel lone
 —Crystals clear or a-cloud with mist,
 Ruby, garnet and amethyst—
 Made lures with the lights of streaming stone
 In the clefts of the hills of Habersham,
 In the beds of the valleys of Hall.

But oh, not the hills of Habersham,
 And oh, not the valleys of Hall
 Avail: I am fain for to water the plain.
 Downward the voices of Duty call—

More Than An Almanac

GEORGIA FACTS

*A Comprehensive look
at Georgia today County by County*



Flying the Colors

by
JOHN CLEMENTS

PUBLISHED BY
CLEMENTS RESEARCH II, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS

enforcement agencies in investigations of criminal violations by licensees. The Claims and Investigation Division is the investigative arm of the Insurance Department and attempts to assure fair and equitable dealings between insurers, agents and policyholders or claimants regarding all insurance transactions. This division receives all complaints against agents or insurers. Action by this division is instigated by either a telephone call, a written complaint, a personal visit to the Atlanta office, or a meeting with one of the divisions Field Insurance Investigators on their scheduled trips throughout the state. Any inquiry which cannot be answered without additional information or which appears to be a valid complaint is made into an investigation file. The file is then assigned to an insurance investigator best qualified to conduct the particular type investigation involved. The investigator gathers all available data necessary to properly analyze and evaluate the problem or claim. The division frequently holds an informal conference between complainants and company adjusters, agents or underwriters regarding the problem in question; these conferences often bring about an amiable settlement. The division actively participates in the third party liability claims in order to ascertain that the insurance company has conducted its affairs within good businesslike insurance principles and has acted in good faith. It attempts to verify that all insurance matters handled by insurance company personnel, independent adjusters and insurance agents have been handled on a fair and equitable basis.

RECREATION

The opportunities for pleasant diversion in Georgia are as varied as the state itself. Whether it's outdoors or indoors, the state provides its residents and its visitors with a broad array of recreational choice, ranging from exciting hunting or fishing excursions to the pleasant peacefulness of a camping or hiking trip in one of the many state and federal parks. Georgia features more than 20,000 miles of rivers and streams and numerous manmade lakes beckon the skier or the angler. Skiing of another type is available in northern Georgia. For those who like their sports professional, Atlanta is home to baseball, basketball and football teams. Those who prefer to participate find ideal sites across the state for golf, tennis and other individual sports. The state is home, as well, to first-class zoos, botanical gardens and museums. With its mild climate and southern hospitality, Georgia is a recreational paradise offering activities to suit every taste.

PROFESSIONAL SPORTS Georgia is well-represented in the world of professional sports, fielding entries in the major team sports of baseball, basketball and football. As well, the state is home to one of the world's premier golf tournaments.

BASEBALL The Atlanta Braves have been on the baseball scene in Georgia since the franchise moved from Milwaukee in 1966. The Braves play their home games at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium, which has a capacity of 52,007. It was there in 1974 that Hank Aaron broke Babe Ruth's home run record when he hit the 715th round-tripper of his career. The Braves compete in the Western Division of the National League, and they took the field in 1989 under manager Russ Nixon.

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GEORGIA TODAY

by the Etowah Mounds at Cartersville. Occupied from 700 to 1650, the site was the home of chiefs and priests who directed all the affairs of their nation. The Indians were artisans who worked with clay, copper, shells, flint and wood. The A.H. Stephens Memorial, located in Crawfordville, is the site where the vice president of the Confederacy made his home from 1834 until 1883. The adjacent Confederate Museum contains numerous artifacts from the Civil War and an audio-visual show. The Hofwyl-Broadfield Plantation 10 miles north of Brunswick allows visitors to return to the time when great rice plantations flourished along the Altamaha delta. From the time William Brailsford acquired Broadfield in 1806 until Ophelia Dent's death in 1973, the land remained in the hands of one family. Following the decline of the rice industry, the plantation was converted to a dairy farm. The Robert Toombs House in Washington was the home of the secretary of state of the Confederacy, popularly known as "the unreconstructed rebel" for his refusal to accept a presidential pardon following the Civil War. A special attraction at the site is a film documentary on Toombs, the primary architect of the Georgia Constitution of 1877. The Georgia Veterans Memorial, located nine miles west of Cordele, contains both indoor and outdoor displays and includes memorabilia from as early as the French and Indian Wars to as recent as World War II. Prior to the California Gold Rush, thousands of prospectors descended on northeast Georgia during the nation's first authentic gold rush in 1832. Their destination was Dahlonega where today stands the Dahlonega Gold Museum which chronicles the days of early gold fever and carries visitors to modern times when gold from the area was used to enrich the capitol dome in Atlanta. Sunbury, located in Midway, is the site of Fort Defiance, built during the War of 1812 to protect the Georgia coast. As well, it was the last coastal town to fall to the British during the Revolutionary War. An audio-visual show and exhibits reveal what the area was like during Georgia's early years. The Lapham-Patterson House in Thomasville is a tribute to the glitter and glamor of the Victorian Era in America. Spared the ravages of the Civil War, the house built for Charles W. Lapham of Chicago became a vacation retreat for the wealthy after the railroads reopened. The floor plan and furnishings offer a glimpse of an earlier American lifestyle. The Jarrell Plantation eight miles east of Forsyth is a testament to the tenacity of early Georgians. Blake Fitz Jarrell moved his family to the area in 1820, and in 1840 his son built the first building on what was to become known as the plantation. Despite wars, depression, the boll weevil and soil erosion, the Jarrell family remained and finally prospered. The original house and many of the outbuildings built more than 140 years ago by the Jarrell family are still intact. Built on the southern end of the Unicoi Turnpike when the Cherokee Nation stood between Georgia and Tennessee, Travelers Rest operated as a stagecoach inn and as the plantation home of many varied enterprises through the years. It is located six miles east of Toccoa.

PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS The outdoors beckon with a multitude of activities in Georgia's 58 state parks and historic sites encompassing more than 60,000 acres. Scenic variety and diverse opportunities abound in the areas distributed throughout the state—from the mountains to the sea—and conveniently located near principal highways. Parks and historic sites are open year-round, and most facilities are

available during the winter months. Operated by the Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the park system offers activities such as swimming, fishing, golf, tennis, hiking trails, guided tours, horseback riding, boating, picnicking, group picnic shelters, museums and interpretive centers. Two of the largest facilities are the Unicoi Lodge and the Little Ocmulgee Lodge. Located in the heart of the Georgia mountains near Helen, Unicoi Lodge offers a scenic 100-room lodge, restaurant and modern meeting facilities which can accommodate up to 400 people. Little Ocmulgee Lodge is located near McRae among 1,400 acres of high sandhills and pine forests. Its lodge and restaurant provide a scenic setting for family getaways, group meetings and golf retreats. The park features an 18-hole golf course, boating and water sports on its 265-acre lake, tennis courts, swimming pools, miniature golf and a nature trail. The state is divided into several distinct areas, and recreation areas offer facilities ranging from modern lodges to rustic cottages to shady campgrounds. Sites in the Mountain Parks area include Amicalola Falls, Black Rock Mountain, Cloudland Canyon, Fort Mountain, James H. Lloyd, Moccasin Creek, Unicoi and Vogel. In the Big Lakes Park area are Bobby Brown, Elijah Clark, Florence Marina, George T. Bagby, Hart, Mistletoe, Red Top Mountain, Seminole and Tugaloo. Within the Middle Georgia Parks area are Fort Yargo, F.D. Roosevelt, Hamburg, Hard Labor Creek, High Falls, Indian Springs, John Tanner, Victoria Bryant and Watson Mill Bridge. Found within the South Georgia Parks area are Crooked River, General Coffee, George L. Smith III, Georgia Veterans, Gordonia-Altamaha, Laura S. Walker, Little Ocmulgee, Magnolia Springs, Reed Bingham, Skidaway Island and Stephen C. Foster. Special parks and facilities include A.H. Stephens Historic Park, Amicalola Falls Lodge and Meeting Center, Fort McAllister Historic Park, Panola Mountain Conservation Park, Providence Canyon Conservation Park, Picketts Mill Historic Site, Sweetwater Creek Conservation Park, Pete Phillips Lodge and Meeting Center, Unicoi Lodge and Conference Center, Walter F. George Lodge and Meeting Center, and Will-a-Way Recreation Area at Fort Yargo. Cottages are available at nearly all the parks.

HUNTING AND FISHING Georgia is a natural for the sportsman, whether in search of game or fish. Large wooded expanses and inviting fields lure the hunter, while numerous lakes, streams and rivers provide ample opportunity for the fisherman. For the hunter, prey ranges from small game such as rabbit, squirrel, bobcat, fox, opossum and quail to the larger species of deer, bear and turkey. Seasons are established by the Georgia Board of Natural Resources and vary from year to year. All hunters 16 years of age and older are required to have a valid license for hunting except when hunting on land owned by them or their immediate family residing in the same household. Residents 65 and older must obtain an honorary license, and non-residents also must have the appropriate license. Persons born on or after January 1, 1961 must successfully complete a hunter safety course. Anyone hunting deer, turkey or bear in Georgia must have a valid big-game license in addition to the regular hunting license. All non-resident individuals may secure licenses by mail, though non-residents who own 50 acres or more of land and their immediate families may hunt on that land without a license. In most instances, it is unlawful to hunt any game

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Various commercial schemes failed, including a plan for the settlers to grow mulberry trees for silk production in order to reduce Britain's reliance on Far Eastern silk. Oglethorpe and the other trustees surrendered their charter in 1752, a year before it expired. Georgia then became a royal province.

Despite the disappointments of the first 20 years, the colony had laid the foundations for future success. The settlers had begun to give their attention to the native riches of the region and to crops suited to the land. Georgia became a producer of naval stores, lumber, indigo, pork, rice, and other commodities that were easy to sell in England.

The Revolutionary War. When the American Revolution began in 1775, Georgia was the youngest, the most remote, and the most sparsely settled of the 13 colonies. In spite of strong Tory sentiment, the spirit of independence took root quickly, and the royal governor, James Wright, fled. In April 1776, Georgia instructed its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for national independence, and the Declaration was signed for Georgia by Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton. The patriots held Georgia until December 1778, when the British came by sea and captured Savannah.

American forces aided by the French Navy were defeated late in 1779 when they tried to retake the city. The British finally were driven from Georgia in 1782 by local patriots and units of the Continental Army.

The war ended in 1783. On Jan. 2, 1788, Georgia became the fourth state (the first Southern state) to ratify the Constitution.

Early Statehood. Georgia recovered quickly from the war. The population, which had doubled between 1770 and 1780, continued to grow as settlers arrived from the Carolinas and Virginia. In 1793, near Savannah, Eli Whitney developed and demonstrated his cotton gin, which mechanically separated cottonseed from fiber. This device was a key to the prosperity of the cotton-planting economy that dominated Georgia and other Southern states in the 19th century.

The vast unoccupied lands between Georgia and the Mississippi River tempted land speculators. Their schemes reached a climax in the Yazoo-Fraud, named for the Yazoo River in Mississippi. Land companies bribed members of the legislature to obtain in 1795 the passage of an act which gave them title to more than 50,000 square miles (127,500 sq km) of land in what is now Alabama and Mississippi for less than \$10 per square mile. The act was repealed by a new legislature in 1796, and Georgia in 1802 yielded to the federal government the Yazoo lands and all other territory west of the present Chattahoochee River boundary. See also YAZOO FRAUD.

By the 1802 agreement the U. S. government undertook to remove the Indians in the state. The Creeks were moved to Arkansas by 1826, but federal troops were needed to dislodge the Cherokee. In 1838 their chief, John Ross, led the remnants of his people westward to Oklahoma Territory.

When the Indians departed, most of the cleared land in Georgia was acquired by cotton planters. The varied economy of colonial times was superseded by a one-crop economy heavily dependent on the unpaid labor of Negro slaves. But two signs of future industrialization appeared. Between 1830 and 1860, a rudimentary textile in-

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 1540 Spanish expedition led by Hernando De Soto entered present Georgia.
- 1564 Spanish began settlement of islands off Georgia coast.
- 1732 King George II of England granted charter for colony of Georgia.
- 1733 James Oglethorpe founded colony of Georgia and city of Savannah.
- 1742 Spanish influence in Georgia ended by Battle of Bloody Marsh.
- 1754 Georgia became a royal province.
- 1775 Georgia sent delegates to Continental Congress.
- 1777 First Georgia state constitution adopted.
- 1778 British captured Savannah.
- 1788 Georgia became fourth state to ratify United States Constitution (Jan. 2).
- 1793 Eli Whitney invented cotton gin near Savannah.
- 1795 Yazoo Fraud, a land-grab with collusion of state legislature, was exposed.
- 1802 Georgia surrendered claim to lands west of Chattahoochee River.
- 1826 Creek Indians ceded their lands in Georgia.
- 1838 Last of Georgia's Cherokee Indians left state.
- 1861 Georgia seceded from Union (Jan. 19).
- 1864 Union Gen. William T. Sherman captured and burned Atlanta, marched to the sea.
- 1870 Georgia finally readmitted to Union.
- 1877 Seventh state constitution adopted.
- 1914 Boll-weevil epidemic began to decimate cotton crops.
- 1943 Georgia became first state to extend vote to 18-year-olds.
- 1945 Eighth state constitution adopted.
- 1946 Many Negroes voted for first time in Democratic primary election.
- 1961 Token desegregation of public schools begun in Atlanta; Negroes admitted to University of Georgia.
- 1962 County-unit voting system abolished.
- 1969 Federal district court ordered Georgia to create racially balanced school system.

dusty started in central Georgia, and the railroads began to spread through the state. Atlanta was founded in 1845 as a railroad terminus. This prosperous period has been called Georgia's "Golden Age."

The Civil War. Georgia was the fifth state to secede from the Union and join the Confederacy (Jan. 19, 1861), in spite of the opposition of some political leaders, including Alexander H. Stephens, who became vice president of the Confederate States. Early in the war, the Union Navy began an effective blockade of Savannah and other ports. The first major action on Georgia soil was the Battle of Chickamauga, a great Confederate victory won on Sept. 19-20, 1863, in the northwest corner of the state.

In May 1864, Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army invaded Georgia from the northwest and laid siege to Atlanta in the summer. The city fell on September 2. When Sherman marched out on November 16, it was burned to the ground. Sherman then led his 62,000 men through the heart of Georgia on the famous "March to the Sea." They destroyed all industry and much private property in their path. Sherman took Savannah in December. The war itself ended four months later, in April 1865.

Late 19th Century. The Reconstruction era was less harsh in Georgia than in some other Southern

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ORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

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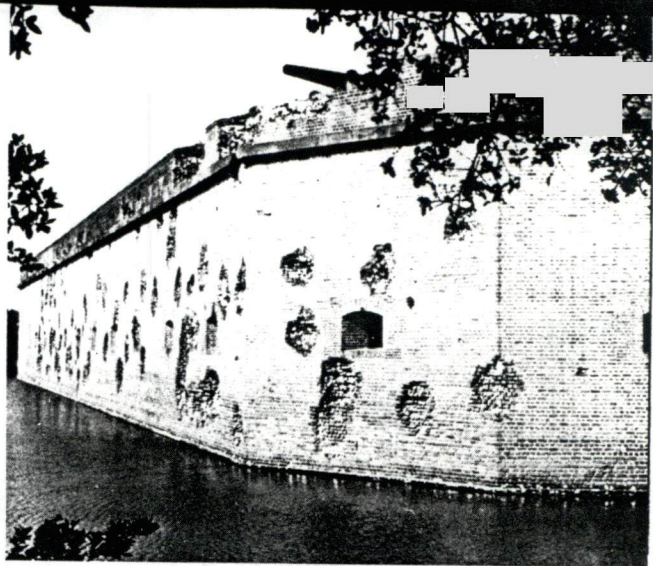
The first major action on the Battle of Chickamauga, a victory won on Sept. 19-20, 1862, in the west corner of the state. Gen. William T. Sherman's march on Georgia from the northwest to Atlanta in the summer. The city fell. When Sherman marched out, it was burned to the ground. He led his 62,000 men through the mountains on the famous "March to the Sea," which destroyed all industry and much of their path. Sherman took Savannah in September. The war itself ended in April 1865. Reconstruction era was more difficult than in some other Southern...

...but the economy was in ruins. The slaves were freed, and money to hire labor was unavailable. The great cotton plantations were broken up into small plots, and the inefficient system of tenancy and sharecropping was instituted. The Ku Klux Klan, a secret society organized to maintain white supremacy, created a pattern of terror against Negroes.

Georgia was readmitted to the Union in 1870, after its legislature had approved the 15th Amendment, which guaranteed the right of Negroes to vote, a pledge that was soon abandoned. The Democrats won control of the state in 1871, and by 1877 a new basic law replaced the "Carpetbagger Constitution" of 1868. The new constitution was designed to remedy the political anarchy that had prevailed in the late 1860's, but it could not reestablish the pre-war economic system. Georgia remained wedded to cotton, but without capital its agrarian tradition was an obstacle to rather than a foundation for growth.

Throughout the late 1880's, progressive Georgians were pleading for a "New South" and for a new Georgia with a diversified industrial and agricultural base. Factories were built, often by Northern capital, especially in the Piedmont region. But the state government was often controlled by farm-county politicians who won large followings among rural Georgians with emotional appeals against "the interests," racial and religious minorities, and liquor.

Early 20th Century. By 1900 an industrial base of sorts existed, relying principally on textiles and wood products. Farmers began to grow peaches, pecans, peanuts, corn, and tobacco, and to raise livestock. But most of them continued to grow cotton, and in the 1920's they suffered a foretaste of the Great Depression as the steady



HERBERT LANKS, FROM BLACK STAR
FORT PULASKI, on Cockspur Island, shows scars of Union bombardment of 1862. It is a national monument.

impoverishment of the soil and the ravages of the boll weevil wrecked the crop.

At the start of the depression, Gov. Richard B. Russell pushed through the Reconstruction Act of 1931, which reorganized and streamlined the state government. The New Deal program of the federal government began a systematic attack on erosion and soil starvation in rural Georgia.

The major figure in Georgia politics at this time was Eugene Talmadge, an opponent of the New Deal who derived his power from his popularity among poor farmers and workers. As governor (1933-1937, 1941-1943), Talmadge reduced taxes and state expenditures.

But his methods were regarded by some as

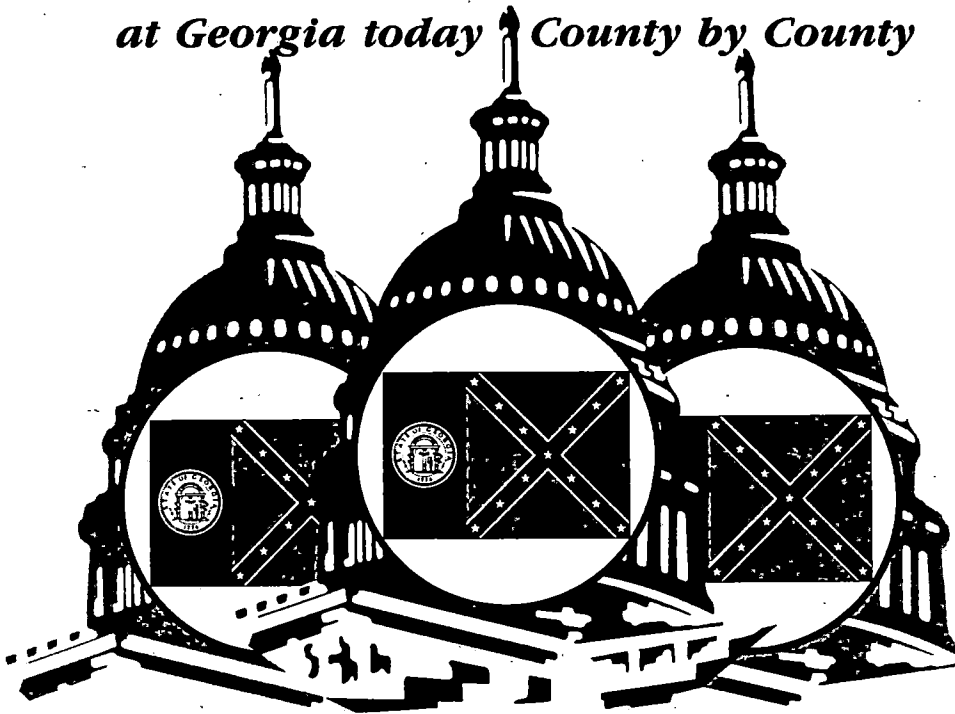
FAMOUS PERSONS FROM GEORGIA

- Aiken, Conrad Potter** (1889-1973), poet, novelist, short-story writer, and literary critic.
- Caldwell, Erskine Preston** (1903-), writer, noted for novels depicting Southern sharecroppers.
- Carter, James Earl, Jr. ("Jimmy")** (1924-), governor of Georgia; 39th president of the United States.
- Clay, Lucius DuBignon** (1897-1978), U. S. Army general; author of *Decision in Germany* (1950).
- Cobb, Howell** (1815-1868), governor of Georgia; U. S. secretary of the treasury; Confederate general.
- Cobb, Tyrus Raymond** (1886-1961), baseball player, known as Ty Cobb; charter member of Baseball Hall of Fame.
- Dodd, Lamar** (1909-), artist and art educator.
- Felton, Rebecca Latimer** (1835-1930), writer; first woman U. S. senator.
- Framont, John Charles** (1813-1890), explorer and U. S. Army officer.
- George, Walter Franklin** (1878-1957), U. S. senator; ambassador to North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- Gordon, John Brown** (1832-1904), Confederate general; governor of Georgia; U. S. senator.
- Grady, Henry Woodfin** (1850-1889), newspaper editor and orator.
- Habersham, Joseph** (1751-1815), patriot; U. S. postmaster general.
- Hardee, William Joseph** (1815-1873), Confederate general.
- Harris, Joel Chandler** (1848-1908), journalist and author, famous for *Uncle Remus* sketches.
- Hill, Benjamin Harvey** (1823-1882), Confederate political leader; U. S. senator.
- Hodges, Courtney Hicks** (1887-1966), U. S. Army general.
- Jones, Robert Tyre, Jr.** (1902-1971), golf champion, known as Bobby Jones.
- King, Martin Luther, Jr.** (1929-1968), civil rights leader; winner of Nobel Peace Prize for 1964.
- Lamar, Joseph Rucker** (1857-1916), legislator; U. S. Supreme Court justice.
- Lanier, Sidney** (1842-1881), poet, musician, and critic, whose well-known poems include *The Marshes of Glynn*.
- Long, Crawford Williamson** (1815-1878), surgeon; pioneer in use of ether as an anesthetic.
- Low, Juliette Gordon** (1860-1927), founder of the U. S. Girl Scouts, at Savannah, 1912.
- McCullers, Carson Smith** (1917-1967), prizewinning novelist and playwright.
- McGill, Ralph Emerson** (1898-1969), publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution*; author of *The South and the Southerner* (1963).
- Milledge, John** (1757-1818), soldier; governor of Georgia; U. S. senator.
- Mitchell, Margaret** (1900-1949), novelist, famous for the Civil War novel *Gone with the Wind*.
- Rusk, (David) Dean** (1909-), public official; U. S. secretary of state.
- Russell, Richard Brevard** (1897-1971), governor of Georgia; U. S. senator.
- Smith, Charles Henry** (1826-1903), humorist who wrote under the pseudonym Bill Arp.
- Stallings, Laurence** (1894-1968), playwright, motion-picture scenarist, critic, and novelist.
- Stephens, Alexander Hamilton** (1812-1883), vice president of the Confederacy; governor of Georgia.
- Toombs, Robert Augustus** (1810-1885), U. S. senator; Confederate leader.
- Watson, Thomas Edward** (1856-1922), populist leader; U. S. senator; author of history and biography.
- White, Walter Francis** (1893-1955), Negro leader and author.
- Yerby, Frank Garvin** (1916-), novelist, whose works include *The Foxes of Harrow* (1946).

More Than An Almanac

GEORGIA FACTS

*A Comprehensive look
at Georgia today County by County*



Flying the Colors

by
JOHN CLEMENTS

PUBLISHED BY
CLEMENTS RESEARCH II, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS

GEORGIA TODAY

She was born of adventure, nurtured on pride and self-reliance, and delivered to adulthood a mature, modern mix of Old South charm and New South spirit. . . a Now South dynamo. She's Georgia, a delightful blend of yesterday and today, firmly apace on the road to tomorrow, a road to prosperity fashioned of dedication and effort as gentle as a magnolia blossom and as fierce as a Junkyard Dog. At once, Georgia is a rapid pace and a gentle grace. . . history and mystery, ports and forts, city lights and moonlit nights, whistlin' Dixie all the while. The Georgia of yesteryear is an original colony, one of the oldest and most distinguished states. The Georgia of today working on tomorrow is an economic pacesetter, engaging in the business of business. . . and industry, and education, and lifestyle. Through her history, she's been bested but not beaten, ravaged but not ruined, occupied but not owned. She's been knocked down and marched through, but she's always risen up and started anew. That indomitable will has produced a Georgia today that anchors the productive and vibrant Southeast with its vital presence in business, investment and transportation networks. The Empire State of the South has lived up to her billing by outgrowing the nation in personal income, new jobs, manufacturing jobs, gross state product and population increase. Georgia has concentrated on education, but remembered its culture; paid attention to industry, but recalled its grace and charm; made room for new investment, but set aside space for parks and ponds and playgrounds. The Georgia of today is strong and confident, bold and innovative. She's nightlife and wildlife, whether the "objet est d'arts" or the mission is fishin'. Georgia is a misty, glistening mountain morning, and it's the lonely desolate deception of creative, life-giving saltwater marshes. Georgia is Atlanta, a powerful economic and social machine with its soaring, gleaming towers and its bustling, energetic, purposeful populace. But Georgia, too, is the endearing, enduring elegance of Savannah, a city reborn, a beacon from the glorious past lighting the way to an exciting future. The Georgia of today is Columbus, Macon, Athens, Augusta and Dalton, along with hundreds of other cities and towns sprinkled across the state providing homes and jobs and a quality lifestyle. Georgia has named itself in a delightful, revealing fashion, at once whimsical and serious. There's a Credit Hill and a Hard Cash; a Tuxedo and a Junction City; a Big Canoe and a Little River; a Boozeville and a Temperance; a Kildare and a Doctortown; a Pearl, a Ruby, a Diamond. There's a Butler and a Scarlet, and Coffee County is next to Bacon County, not too far from Crisp County. There is no Sherman. **There's a Hopeulikit, and there should be a Uprobablywill.** Georgia offers up herself to every taste in every texture. A night on the town replete with haute cuisine and a seat at the opera begs to be made complete by a next day of peace and serenity, a picnic basket and a spot on the grass. Georgia is downhome and uptown, exciting and inviting. She's Spanish moss and English ivy and American roses, and she's new buildings and new ideas and new people, crafting and creating an energetic, dynamic, progressive state where the past and the present are creating tomorrow.

THE LAND

With a total land area of 58,056 square miles, Georgia is the 21st largest state in the nation and the largest state east of the Mississippi River. It encompasses a wide variety of land

forms and topographies, though there are numerous similarities across much of the state in vegetation, climate and natural species. Georgia is a geologically diverse state, with land forms ranging from the mountains in the northern section to the environmentally unique barrier islands and coastal marshes in the southeast. Along with the topography, the composition of the underlying earth and the vegetation growing on it vary from northwest to southeast across the state. Similarly, land use and climate are directly influenced by the physiography itself. Georgia is situated within three Land Resource Regions as identified by the Soil Conservation Service. The first, known as the East and Central Farming and Forest Region extends southward into the state to Polk County in the west and Rabun County in the east with the line running in a northeasterly direction. The area contains a portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains which extend northward to Pennsylvania, and the land mass serves as the first major obstacle to warm, moist air masses moving out of the Gulf of Mexico. As the air rises to go over the mountains, temperatures cool and precipitation results. Some sections of the region receive as much as 80 inches of precipitation a year. About two-thirds of the Blue Ridge region is forested, and parts of it are popular resort and recreation sites. Only about 10 percent of the land is in crops and less than 20 percent is in pasture. To the west of the Blue Ridge is the Southern Appalachian Ridges and Valleys resource area where approximately 40 percent is forested. Most of the area consists of small farms, and there are a few mountain ridges. A very small slice of the Sand Mountain resource area extends into Walker and Dade counties where 70 percent of the land is wooded and 18 percent is in crops.

Poultry is a major farm enterprise, and corn, cotton and vegetables are major cash crops. Across the three land resource areas, soils generally are warm and moist, well-drained and enriched with clay materials. In the Blue Ridge area, some of the soils are warm and dry and formed in materials with crystalline clay minerals. Maximum precipitation across the resource region usually occurs in midwinter. While the streams originating in the mountainous areas are perennial, many in the Sand Mountain area flow intermittently. In the Blue Ridge section, springs and shallow wells provide domestic water, but ground water supplies are generally small. Vegetation varies across the region, as well. In the Southern Appalachian and Valleys areas, hardwood or mixed hardwood pine forests are found on the shallower soils, while the deeper soil supports oak-hickory stands. Oak forest dominates in the Blue Ridge area, and white pine, chestnut oak and loblolly pine are important species. In the Sand Mountain area, there is oak-pine growth, along with sweetgum, yellow poplar and red and white oak. Understory species across the resource area include bluestem, greenbrier, honeysuckle and dogwood. South of the East and Central Farming and Forest Region is the South Atlantic and Gulf Slope Cash Crops, Forest and Livestock Region. It is, by far, the largest resource region in the state, encompassing an area from Haralson County in the northwest and Stephens in the northeast to Seminole County in the southwest and most of Screven County in the southeast. Within it are three land resource areas: the Southern Coastal Plain, the Southern Piedmont and the Carolina and Georgia Sand Hills. The Southern Coastal Plain is the largest of the segments in the resource region, encompassing most or all of the counties from Seminole in the southwest to the

the robert goodman agency, inc. TELEVISION

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 109 SPANISH VILLAGE, DALLAS, TEXAS, 75248 (214) 991-9603, FAX (214) 991-3445

CLIENT: ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR	COMML NO.: 315 30- (SECS)	LIVE <input type="checkbox"/>
PRODUCT:	TITLE: "CHOICE"	Isakson.315
JOB NO.:	PROGRAM:	FILM <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE: 8/6/90	AIR DATE:	TAPE <input type="checkbox"/>
VIDEO		AUDIO

1
 2 ANNCR.:
 3 Johnny Isakson.
 4 JOHNNY ISAKSON:
 5 For the first time in over a century,
 6 Georgians will have a choice in the
 7 Governor's race. Georgians want a
 8 conservative who leads with his head
 9 ...and is guided by his heart----
 10 not a liberal who fights to preserve
 11 the ways and the failures of the
 12 past.
 13 Let the race.....for our children's
 14 future....begin!
 15 ANNCR.:
 16 Johnny Isakson. The new partnership.
 17
 18
 19
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 24

Title, disclaimer.

*14 yrs a
 state rep
 from Cobb
 new part
 for GA*

Isakson unveils platform on state finances, TV ad

GOP nominee calls for a spending cap

By Jeanne Cummings
Staff writer

Republican gubernatorial nominee Johnny Isakson on Monday called for a constitutional cap on state spending, and for automatic adjustments in the state income tax so taxpayers aren't penalized by inflation.

In addition, Mr. Isakson said he no longer backs a plan to exempt food from the state sales tax, an idea that has become a cornerstone of Democratic opponent Zell Miller's campaign.

Instead, Mr. Isakson said, he now supports a tax exemption for low-income residents that will compensate them for the sales tax.

Mr. Isakson set out his economic positions during a news conference to unveil a TV ad criticizing Mr. Miller "and the good old boys" for spending \$13 million in 1985 to renovate legislators' office space "while our children were attending class in trailers."

In his first ad, Mr. Isakson said the addition of "granite corridors and plush office suites" is an example of the skewed priorities of the Democratic-controlled Legislature.

The advertisement, which began airing throughout the state Monday, is the first of several attacks expected from Mr. Isakson through the Nov. 6 general election.

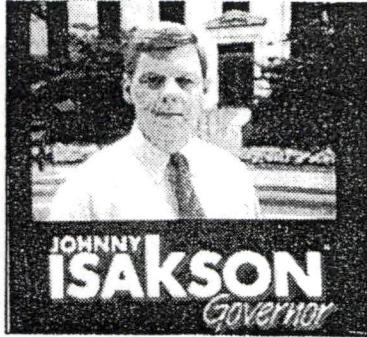
James Carville, Mr. Miller's campaign manager, called the TV ad "rank hypocrisy — even by my standards. I've been known to stretch the truth a time or two in my life, but this ad makes me look like Honest Abe Lincoln."



Zell Miller

ON THE TV TRAIL

An analysis of the candidates' commercials



Gubernatorial candidate:
Johnny Isakson
Topic: Democratic spending

THE POINT

Mr. Isakson takes his first shot at Democratic spending and opponent Zell Miller's claim as an outsider at the Capitol. Mr. Miller has been lieutenant governor for 16 years. Mr. Isakson hopes to attach Mr. Miller to the state's failures, and present himself as the needed change. Republicans were outnumbered 10-to-1 during the primaries, and Mr. Isakson will need the support of conservative Democrats as well as Republicans.

THE SCRIPT

"A few days ago, you heard the state of Georgia is broke. It's no wonder. Just look at the Legislative Office Building behind me. Zell Miller and the good old boys spent millions of dollars on granite corridors and plush office suites. Millions of dollars on frills while our children were attending class in trailers"

THE FACTS

Mr. Isakson voted for the state budget that allocated \$13 million for the building renovations, after failing in an attempt on the House floor to have the renovations removed. Mr. Isakson has an office in the building, but keeps no full-time secretary or staff there.

Staff

Mr. Carville said the ad fails to mention that Mr. Isakson, as House Republican leader, "has not one but two state offices" — one in the Legislative Office Building and one in the Capitol.

Mr. Isakson is expected to concentrate his attacks, in part, on Mr. Miller's role in state finances. State revenues fell short by \$332 million this year, one year after the state's largest tax increase in history.

"Our state is broke. Its politics are bankrupt and it's time for a change," Mr. Isakson said.

A 14-year state House veteran, Mr. Isakson's released a nine-point plan to revamp the state's budget process.

Mr. Isakson said his plan to offer income tax breaks to the poor would cost the state about \$28 million, while the Democrats' plan would cost as much as

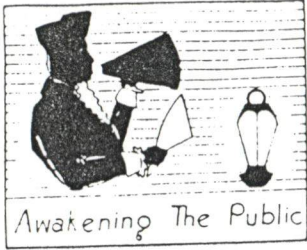
\$400 million.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Isakson also said Georgia should pass a spending limit that is attached to growth in the state's personal income.

"Government spending should grow no faster than the income of the taxpayers who are paying the bill," he said.

Such amendments have been passed in other states, according to Henry Thomassen, Gov. Joe Frank Harris's economic adviser. However, "many states have had to abandon them or interrupt them to meet spending requirements during a recession," Dr. Thomassen said.

Income tax indexing is used by several states and the federal government, and prevents workers who receive cost-of-living raises from being pushed into higher tax brackets.



Atlanta Daily World

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Volume 63 Number 19 Telephone (404) 659-1110

ATLANTA, GEORGIA (30335-1201) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1990

Price 25¢ Outside Atlanta 30¢

Quayle Calls Georgia Gov.'s Race GOP Priority

By PAM RAMSEY

SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI)—Vice President Dan Quayle said Tuesday the Georgia gubernatorial race is the premier Republican campaign in the South, giving the GOP its best chance this year to capture a new governor's seat.

Quayle appeared Tuesday morning in Savannah at a \$1,000-a-plate breakfast fundraiser for Republican gubernatorial nominee Johnny Isakson—the first stop in a two-day campaign swing through Georgia, Alabama and Texas on behalf of GOP candidates.

The vice president also met with reporters, dropped into a diner for a cup of coffee and capped off his Georgia visit with a speech at a rally of about 500 Isakson supporters in a city square.

Isakson faces Democratic Lt. Gov. Zell Miller in the November general election.

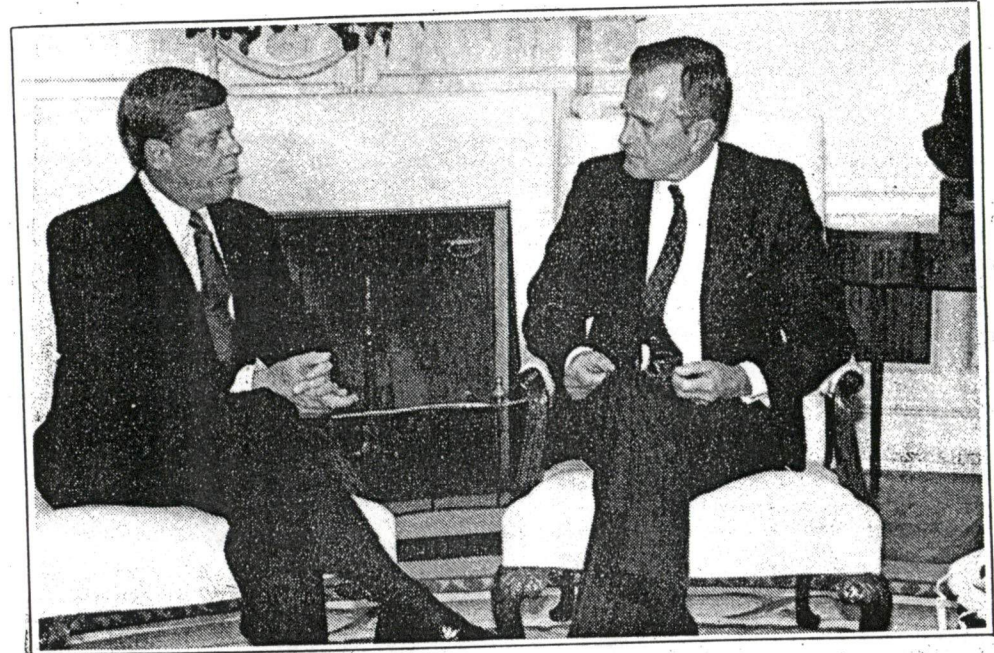
"We feel that this is a key state which we can capture the governor's chair," Quayle told reporters. "When you look at the South, this is the premier race (in which) the Republicans have a chance to replace a Democratic governor."

Quayle said Republicans hope to add Georgia to the GOP's list of southern governorships, which include Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas.

consumers by inflating gasoline prices. Quayle said the Justice, Energy and Commerce departments are closely monitoring gasoline prices, and any company found to be gouging will be dealt with by federal authorities.

"Let me reiterate any warning to those who want to gouge the consumer on the price of gasoline and the price of oil. It will not happen on the president's watch," Quayle said.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



Bush Confers With Isakson

After significantly winning the Republican nomination for Governor over three opponents in the July primary without a runoff, Johnny Isakson was invited to Washington. He and President Bush are shown in the Oval Office in the

White House. Georgia and Mississippi are the only two Southern states that have not had a Republican governor in 122 years. South Carolina and Alabama have GOP governors and political observers believe Georgia will change from the past this year.

Countdown To
VICTORY

see page 3

JOHNNY ISAKSON

Governor



Dear Friends,

When I first announced my candidacy for Governor, I said our campaign will become a new force in Georgia politics. A force that is inclusive, rather than exclusive . . . a force that brings together men and women, Republicans and Democrats, rural and urban citizens, all working to make ours a better state.

After months of campaigning in nearly all of Georgia's 159 counties, the news is good! Over 3000 partners have joined our campaign. We've had successful fundraisers in cities across the state like Albany, Moultrie, Statesboro and Waynesboro, to name but a few. Next month, we even travel to the Governor's hometown of Cartersville for a fundraiser! The reason for our success is simple—Georgians want the best for their state's future, and they want to be part of our "new partnership" for Georgia.

No matter where I travel, I ask the question: Don't you think it's time that the government which serves you is at least as politically competitive as the free enterprise system in which you earn the money to pay your taxes to feed that government? **Georgians are saying yes.**

cont'd page 2



A Campaign Update/Vol I., No.1/February 1, 1990

CAMPAIGN BEGINS '90 WITH 3,000 CONTRIBUTORS

Just eight short months ago, Republican Leader Johnny Isakson announced his candidacy for Governor. Since then, the campaign is setting an unprecedented fundraising pace. The support and enthusiasm for the Isakson Campaign is evident everywhere . . . nearly \$700,000 has been raised to date from more than **3,000 statewide supporters!**

Our campaign currently has more contributions than all of the Democrat candidates with one exception — Zell

Miller, who has been running for the office for 3 full years. Our average contribution is the lowest among all candidates, Republican and Democrat, at just over \$150 per contributor.

With your continued help, we will achieve our goals of victory in the **July 17th primary election and the November 6th general election.** If you would like to contribute and need more information, please contact our campaign at (404)257-9090.

ISAKSON PICKS JOE ROGERS, JR. TO CHAIR FINANCE TEAM

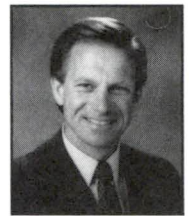
Long-time Republican supporter and Atlanta businessman Joe W. Rogers, Jr. has been appointed Finance Chairman of the Isakson for Governor Campaign.

Rogers, President of Waffle House, Inc., brings a strong combination of business experience and political involvement to our campaign. In the political arena, Joe was State Chairman of the "Business Leaders for Bush" Committee during the 1988 presidential campaign.

Joe is also well-known in Georgia's business community. Since 1973, he has been President of Norcross-based Waffle House, Inc., a privately owned company operating more than 650 24-hour fast

food restaurants in 20 states throughout the country.

He is a graduate of Georgia Tech and Harvard University and remains active with both institutions as a member of the Harvard Business School Club of Atlanta and the Georgia Tech Foundation. Rogers is also a member of the board of Directors of the Business Council of Georgia, the Young Presidents' Organization, Inc., and the Board of Directors of the Citizens and Southern National Bank.



ISAKSON LEADERSHIP APPOINTMENTS



Johnny and George Israel at our Countdown to Victory BBQ in Cobb County. Over 1,200 supporters braved the rain and cold on Monday night to attend the event held exactly 365 days to election day!

Key Leadership appointments for the Isakson for Governor Campaign include:

Statesboro attorney Jimmy Franklin and Tal Duvall, past Director of the UGA's Cooperative Extension Service and Chairman of GA. 2000 Task Force, are the State Co-Chairmen of the Isak-

son campaign efforts.

Former two-term Republican Mayor of Macon and past President of the GA. Municipal Association, George Israel, has agreed to serve as Co-Chair of the Isakson for Governor statewide Steering Committee along with state Representative Willou Smith of Brunswick.

Bob Irvin, a former Republican legislator from Fulton County and a one-time potential gubernatorial candidate, will Chair the

Issues Task Force.

Oscar Persons has been selected General Counsel for the Isakson Campaign. Oscar was the 1988 Georgia Chairman for Senator Bob Dole's campaign.

Our campaign volunteer corps is under the leadership of Volunteer Coor-

ordinator Dell James of Cobb County. If you want to get involved, please contact Dell at campaign headquarters, (404)257-9090.

cont'd from page 1

Our new partnership says to every Georgian . . . the budget system will be an open process. We'll ensure that a dollar's worth of service is delivered for a dollar in tax paid. Our new partnership says to every Georgian . . . education will have a partner in every corner of the community. And we're going to lead public education to new heights in Georgia.

Our new partnership says to every Georgian. . . there will be a new partnership in economic development in this state, beginning with the commitment and understanding that we are one Georgia. And our new partnership says to every Georgian . . . it's time to fight the greatest threat to our quality of life—the sale and consumption of illegal drugs.

I do believe the citizens of Georgia deserve a new partnership which attacks both large and small problems alike and finds the solutions to put an end to them.

Our campaign is moving forward. If you are already a supporter, you have my thanks. If you are just becoming involved, welcome aboard!

CALLAWAY HEADS UP GOVERNOR'S CLUB

The Isakson for Governor Campaign will soon unveil the "centerpiece" of its fundraising efforts—the 1990 Governor's Club. Rep. Isakson has tapped LaGrange businessman and GOP activist Mark Callaway to chair this important major donor effort in the business community.

"We will be aggressive in securing a broad base of major donors at the \$1,000 and up level," commented Isakson campaign manager Jay Morgan in discussing Callaway's role. "The name Callaway in Georgia politics stirs memories of the most successful effort ever at the gubernatorial level for Republicans. Mark Callaway's willingness to lend his time and talents to our effort will certainly enhance our campaign's ability to succeed," Morgan continued.

Callaway managed the LaGrange office of the Robinson-Humphrey/Shearson Lehman Hutton and serves as

its financial consultant. He and his wife, Debbie, have three children: Fuller IV, Mary Hollis, and Hayes. Mark has been active in raising significant funds for the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, the University of Georgia Foundation, and the Georgia Foundation for Independent Colleges. He is a Rotarian and is a graduate of the 1989 Leadership Georgia program. Mark was a delegate to the 1988 Republican convention and is a former member of the State GOP Executive Committee.



If you are interested in hosting a Governor's Club function at your home or business or in receiving more information on joining, please contact Paige Walls, Fundraising Coordinator at (404) 257-9090.



THE ISAKSON FAMILY

Johnny Isakson is a native Georgian, Born December 28, 1944. Johnny and his wife, Dianne, have three children: John (19), Kevin (16), and Julie (12). The Isaksons live in East Cobb County and attend Mt. Zion Methodist Church where Johnny has been a 7th grade Sunday School teacher for 11 years.

Johnny is president of Northside Realty Associates, Inc., one of the nation's largest independent real estate brokerage firms. He was the 1988 Chairman of the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce and was recognized by the Future Business Leaders of America as the Business Person of the Year in 1987.

Elected to the Georgia General Assembly in 1976, Johnny has been House Minority Leader since 1983. He is a member of the Rules, Appropriations, and State Planning & Community Affairs Committees. In 1987, Johnny was named to the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission by Governor Harris. For his outstanding work in the Legislature, Johnny has twice received the Municipal Association's Distinguished Service Award, and in 1989, he was chosen as a Legislator of the Year by the Republican National Committee.



MORGAN MANAGES ISAKSON CAMPAIGN

Former Republican National Committee Deputy Political Director and Southern Campaign Coordinator for President Bush, Jay Morgan, has "come home" to Georgia to manage the Isakson Campaign.

Jay, a native of Talbotton, Georgia is a familiar face in Georgia's political circles. He was the Executive Director of the State GOP from January, 1985 until July 1987 where he was credited with putting together and managing a strong statewide organization. During this two-year period, the State Party active contributor file increased from 3,500 to over 30,000 and candidate filings were at their highest ever.

In addition to his experience in state politics, Jay will also provide the campaign with extensive knowledge and experience gained on the national level. During the '88 campaign cycle, he was the Deputy Southern Political Director for both the George Bush for President primary campaign and the Bush-Quayle '88 general election campaign. As a chief southern coordinator for the Vice President's campaign, Jay helped recruit the campaign leadership and managed the efforts which led to Bush's historic southern sweep in the primary and November elections.

Following the election, Jay was selected to serve as a member of President Bush's Transition Team as an Assistant in Presidential Personnel. He served there until Chairman Lee Atwater picked him to be Deputy Political Director of the RNC.

GOP House Leader Johnny Isakson (left) recently met with President George Bush in Marietta and presented the President with a Resolution he authored and passed through the Georgia General Assembly. The Resolution commends the President for his concerted efforts to combat illegal drugs and applauds his bold initiative in obtaining the surrender of Manuel Noriega. Also pictured is Fred Cooper (center), former State Chairman of President Bush's 1988 campaign.

Box 2274
6065 Roswell Road
Atlanta, GA 30328

Countdown To
Victory
JOHNNY ISAKSON
Governor

BULK
RATE
PERMIT
#722

Countdown To
Victory
JOHNNY ISAKSON
Governor

FEBRUARY

Note: State Legislature in session-Atlanta

10 Atlanta-State GOP Reagan Luncheon Isakson Organization Meeting

11 Atlanta-GA Assoc. of Education Leaders Forum Atlanta-Valdosta Chamber Dinner

16 Canton-Cherokee County Realtors

17 Athens-GA Press Association Forum Bartow County-Isakson Fundraiser

23 Richmond Hill Business Development Dinner

24 Savannah

MARCH

Note: State Legislator in session (at least thru 3/9)

3 Fayette County GOP Breakfast Atlanta-UGA Order of Omega

10 Henry County GOP Breakfast

16-19 Savannah

20 Newnan Kiwanis Club East Cobb PTA

23 Thomasville Kiwanis Club Thomasville-Isakson Fundraiser

24 Atlanta-P.A.G.E. Forum

27 Atlanta-GA Council on Economic Education

29-30 Albany

APRIL 23 Qualifying Week

JUNE 18 Last Day to Register for Primary Election

JULY 17 Primary Election

NOVEMBER 6 General Election

Note:
All scheduling requests should be directed to Lindey Fitzgerald at campaign headquarters.

If newspaper clips about Johnny's campaign appear in your local paper, please forward to Anne McMahon at the campaign headquarters.

Paid for by Johnny Isakson for Governor. Ed Andrews Treasurer.
Box 2274 • 6065 Roswell Road • Atlanta, GA 30328 • (404) 257-9090

JOHNNY
ISAKSON
Governor

ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR T.V. AD

"Granite" :30

I'm Johnny Isakson.

A few days ago, you heard the State of Georgia is Broke.

It's no wonder.

Just look at the Legislative Office Building behind me.

Zell Miller and the good ole boys spent millions of dollars
on granite corridors and plush office suites.

Millions of dollars on frills while our children were attending
class in trailers just a few miles from here.

This kind of thing has been going on for years.

Had enough?

I have.

JOHNNY
ISAKSON
Governor

ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR T.V. AD

"Release :30"

I'm Johnny Isakson.

Behind me is the state capitol.

Eight years ago, I introduced a constitutional amendment to make violent criminals serve their time. Murderers. Rapists. Child molesters.

Did Zell Miller do anything?

No.

And because of politicians like Zell Miller, the early release of dangerous criminals is still going on today.

They're back on the streets. And we have to live with it.

Had enough? I have.

the robert goodman agency, inc. TELEVISION

2201 OLD COURT ROAD, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, 21208 (301) 296-5330, FAX (301) 823-7298
109 SPANISH VILLAGE, DALLAS, TEXAS, 75248 (214) 991-5003, FAX (214) 991-3445

CLIENT: ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR	COMML. NO.: 314 30- (SECS)	LIVE <input type="checkbox"/>
PRODUCT:	TITLE: "SHARE"	Isakson.314
JOB NO.:	PROGRAM:	FILM <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE: 8/6/90	AIR DATE:	TAPE <input type="checkbox"/>

VIDEO

AUDIO

1
2 Johnny Isakson at rostrum
3 to crowd at rally.

JOHNNY ISAKSON:

4 Tonight, we vow never again will there
5 be two Georgias, separate and unequal.
6 The Isakson administration will share
7 the jobs, the progress, the technology
8 and the roads with north Georgia, east
9 Georgia, West Georgia and south Georgia.

(APPLAUSE) We are Georgia. And what
10 has gone before is not enough!

11 ANNCR.:

12 Title, disclaimer.

13 Johnny Isakson. The new partnership.
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

the robert goodman agency, inc. TELEVISION

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CLIENT: ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR	COMML. NO.: 313 30- (SECS)	LIVE <input type="checkbox"/>
PRODUCT:	TITLE: "CHANGE NUMBERS"	Isakson.313
JOB NO.:	PROGRAM:	FILM <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE: 8/6/90	AIR DATE:	TAPE <input type="checkbox"/>

VIDEO

AUDIO

1
 2 ANNCR.:

3 Johnny Isakson.

4 JOHNNY ISAKSON:

5 Yesterday's Georgia has more children

6 in poverty than 40 other states.....

7 more high school dropouts than 47

8 other states....more teen births,

9 more juveniles in jail than the

10 majority of the other states. These

11 are not just numbers.. these are lives!

12 And together, we're going to change

13 those lives!

14 ANNCR.:

15 Johnny Isakson. The new partnership.

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Johnny Isakson at rostrum
 to crowd at rally.

Title, disclaimer

2201 OLD COURT ROAD, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, 21208 (301) 296-5330, FAX (301) 823-7298
 109 SPANISH VILLAGE, DALLAS, TEXAS, 75248 (214) 991-9003, FAX (214) 991-3445

CLIENT: ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR	COMML NO.: 312 30- (SECS)	LIVE <input type="checkbox"/>
PRODUCT:	TITLE: "NO LIMIT"	Isakson.312
JOB NO.:	PROGRAM:	FILM <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE: 8/6/90	AIR DATE:	TAPE <input type="checkbox"/>

VIDEO

AUDIO

	1	
Johnny isakson at rostrum	2	ANNCR.:
to crowd at rally.	3	Johnny Isakson.
	4	JOHNNY ISAKSON:
	5	In the new partnership that we build
	6	together no child will be left out or
	7	left to fall behind. Our children are
	8	our gift from God...and we will say to
	9	the "at risk" child, "Here's a hand up"
	10	..and we will say to the gifted child,
	11	"There is no limit to what you can be
	12	and what you can achieve."
	13	I am the candidate for the children of
	14	Georgia.
	15	ANNCR.:
Title, disclaimer.	16	Johnny Isakson. The new partnership.
	17	
	18	
	19	
	20	
	21	
	22	
	23	
	24	

CLIENT: ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR	COMML NO.: 311 30- (SECS)	LIVE <input type="checkbox"/>
PRODUCT:	TITLE: "ONE CHILD"	isakson.311
JOB NO.:	PROGRAM:	FILM <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE: 8/6/90	AIR DATE:	TAPE <input type="checkbox"/>
VIDEO		AUDIO

Johnny Isakson at rostrum to crowd at rally.

- 1
- 2 ANNCR.:
- 3 Johnny Isakson.
- 4 JOHNNY ISAKSON:
- 5 When one child in every three drops
- 6 out of high school, what has gone before
- 7 is not enough!
- 8 When one citizen in every five is the
- 9 victim of murder or robbery or rape or
- 10 burglary, what has gone before is not
- 11 enough!
- 12 And when the state government of Georgia
- 13 runs out of money, what has gone on
- 14 before is not enough!
- 15 ANNCR.:
- 16 Johnny Isakson. The new partnership.
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24

Title, disclaimer.

STOUFFER
WAVERLY HOTEL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Experience Luxury and Excitement at the Stouffer Waverly Hotel.

The Stouffer Waverly Hotel is Atlanta's most exciting luxury hotel, rising 14 stories as the cornerstone and focal point of the \$150 million Galleria office and shopping complex. Let your mood dictate your pace. With seven restaurants and lounges featured in the hotel, a host of invigorating recreational pastimes, and over 90 fine shops, movie theaters and restaurants in the adjoining Galleria Mall, there's never a dull moment. At

your discretion, however, you'll find total privacy, comfort and relaxation in any of the sumptuous and handsomely appointed guest rooms and suites.

From the magnificent marble staircase in the stunning 14-story atrium, to the 16,800 sq. ft. Grand Ballroom, you'll know that you've arrived at a hotel that is uncommonly special. And, Stouffer personal services and hospitality will make you feel welcome,

and perhaps a little

Whether you visit for business or pleasure, the Stouffer Waverly Hotel is sure to provide the ability to easily accommodate up to 1,865 persons for your next meeting or gala social affair. Or come for a relaxing stay. Come to the Stouffer Waverly Hotel for an experience to re-



pecial yourself.
 he Atlanta area for
 he Stouffer
 to satisfy. With the
 imodate groups of
 's the perfect set-
 eting, convention,
 ome for the excite-
 pleasure — but
 Waverly Hotel for
 ember.

STOUFFER WAVERLY HOTEL

LOCATION:
 Conveniently located at the intersection of Highways 75 and 285, just off route 41, in an area that is the dynamic focal point of Atlanta's bustling and affluent Northwest/Cobb County corridor, the Stouffer Waverly Hotel is easily accessible from any point in the metropolitan area.

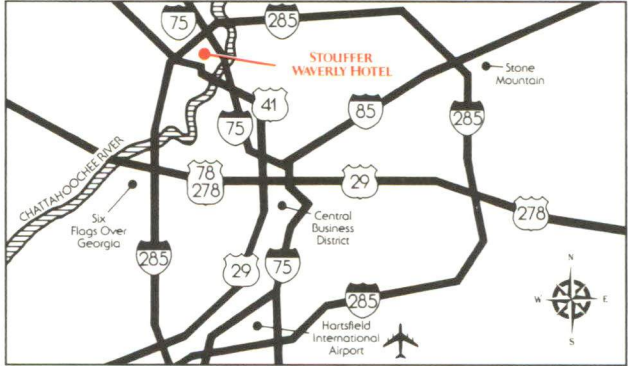
TRANSPORTATION:
 The Stouffer Waverly Hotel can be quickly reached via expressways from the airport, downtown and around town. Atlanta's central business district is only 11 miles from the hotel, while Hartsfield International Airport is a short 25 minutes away via I-285. Our Concierge Desk staff will assist you with airline, taxi, and rental car services for your convenience.

PERSONAL COMFORT & CONVENIENCE:
 Although distinctive in many ways, the Stouffer Waverly Hotel is unsurpassed in providing personal comfort. Balconies with flowing planters are nestled around the stunning 14-story atrium and provide direct access to the 523 guest rooms, including 24 luxurious suites. Handsomely appointed, the sumptuous, over-sized guest rooms or "demi-suites" feature comfortable sitting areas. The four corners of each floor offer uncompromising suites with roomy conference areas and wet bars, and can be joined to one or two demi-suites as well. Our Club Level on the top floor provides extraordinary amenities and services for discriminating travelers. Color television with complimentary movies, AM/FM radio, direct-dial phones, and individual temperature control are standard in all guest rooms and suites. Other Stouffer services and amenities to make your stay enjoyable, include: complimentary shoe shine, complimentary coffee and newspaper delivered to your door with your wake-up call, 24-hour food and beverage service, professional valet service, free parking, safety deposit boxes, evening turn-down service, and a library.

RESTAURANTS & LOUNGES:
 The superb variety of dining and entertainment experiences at the Stouffer Waverly Hotel is extraordinary. Enjoy outstanding cuisine served in elegant fashion at the **Cinnabar**, or take in the casual atmosphere of the **Brasserie** for all-day dining with a flair. On the Mezzanine Level, **Petals of Jade** offers expertly prepared delicacies in an atmosphere enhanced by Oriental antiques and works of art. Also on the Mezzanine, the **Garden Court Bar** is a good place to enjoy your favorite cocktail under the natural lighting of a glass skylight. **Alfresco** offers New York style light food service 24-hours a day in the atrium lobby. For a change of pace, meet with friends in the intimacy of the **Lobby Bar**, also conveniently located in the lobby. In addition, the adjacent Galleria Mall and the nearby Cumberland Mall offer a variety of dining adventures as well.

LEISURE ACTIVITIES:
 For the active sports minded visitor, the Stouffer Waverly Hotel has a host of things to do. Refresh yourself in our indoor pool, or soak up some sun in the outdoor pool area. Relax in the soothing heat of the sauna or whirlpool, or get physical on one of 2 indoor racquetball courts or in our fully equipped exercise room. For light diversion, stop in our card room. In addition, the Stouffer Waverly Hotel provides a full schedule of changing monthly events that are sure to delight and entertain you. For shopping, the adjoining Galleria specialty mall features over 90 fine shops, theaters and restaurants, and the Cumberland Mall, directly across the street, offers more than 1 million sq. ft. of retail selections.

GROUP ACCOMMODATIONS:
 The Stouffer Waverly Hotel can easily accommodate your group, large or small, from 10 to 3,000 persons. With a total of 22 meeting rooms, including the exceptionally large Grand Ballroom as well as a Lecture Hall with permanent seating for 302 persons, the Stouffer Waverly Hotel is ideal for your next meeting, convention or social affair. 24 additional suites are available for smaller group functions. All meeting and function rooms are available with blackboards, flip charts, public address systems, and other audio/visual equipment is available on a rental basis. Our professional food catering will work with you to suit your needs in all meeting rooms.



Ref.
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WHRC

A New
DICTIONARY OF
QUOTATIONS
ON *HISTORICAL* PRINCIPLES
FROM
ANCIENT AND MODERN SOURCES

Selected and Edited by
H. L. MENCKEN



NEW YORK : ALFRED A. KNOPF : 1976

What we are told about the great sums got by begging is not true: the trade is overstocked.
SAMUEL JOHNSON: *Boswell's Life*, Oct. 10, 1779

He who beggeth for others is contriving for himself.
H. G. BOHN: *Handbook of Proverbs*, 1855

As for begging, it is safer to beg than to take, but it is finer to take than to beg.
OSCAR WILDE: *The Soul of Man Under Socialism*, 1891

Better stretch your hand than your neck.
DUTCH PROVERB

What is got by begging is always dear.
ITALIAN PROVERB

Never beg of him who has been a beggar, and never serve him who has been a servant.
SPANISH PROVERB

[See also Beggar, Borrowing, Pride.]

Beginner

A good man is always a beginner.
MARTIAL: *Epigrams*, I, 86

Beginning

The beginning is half of the whole.
PLATO: *Laws*, v, c. 360 B.C. (Cited as a proverb)

The beginnings of all things are small.
CICERO: *De finibus*, v, c. 50 B.C.

Well begun is half done. *He is experienced already*
HORACE: *Epistles*, I, c. 5 B.C.

Good beginning maketh good ending.
Anon.: *The Proverbs of Hending*, c. 1300

A hard beginning maketh a good ending.
JOHN HEYWOOD: *Proverbs*, 1546

The beginnings of all things are weak and tender. We must therefore be clear-sighted in beginnings, for, as in their budding we discern not the danger, so in their full growth we perceive not the remedy.
MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE: *Essays*, III, 1588

All things in their beginning are good for something.
GEORGE HERBERT: *Outlandish Proverbs*, 1640

Every beginning is cheerful.
J. W. GOETHE: *Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre*, VII, 1795

He that climbs a ladder must begin at the first round.
WALTER SCOTT: *Kenilworth*, VII, 1821

That which the fool does in the end the wise man does in the beginning.
R. C. TRENCH (ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN): *Lessons in Proverbs*, 1853

Setting out well is a quarter of the journey.
H. G. BOHN: *Handbook of Proverbs*, 1855

The first hundred years are the hardest.
Saying of the American soldiers in France, 1917-20 *(re: 100 yrs. War)*

All beginnings are hard, said the thief, and began by stealing an anvil.
DUTCH PROVERB

Beginning and end shake hands with each other.
GERMAN PROVERB

Beginning hot, middle lukewarm, end cold.
IBID.

Every beginning is hard. (Aller Anfang ist schwer.)
IBID.

From the beginning. (Ab initio.)
LATIN PHRASE

[See also End, Fool.]

Behavior

Men's behavior should be like their apparel, not too strait, or point device, but free for exercise or motion.
FRANCIS BACON: *Essays*, LII, 1597

In no case may we interpret an action as the outcome of the exercise of a higher psychical faculty if it can be interpreted as the outcome of the exercise of one which stands lower in the psychological scale.
C. L. MORGAN: *Introduction to Comparative Psychology*, 1894 (Lloyd Morgan's canon)

Behaviorism

Psychological theory introduced by J. B. WATSON: *Psychology from the Standpoint of the Behaviorist*, 1919

During good behavior. (Quando se bene gesserit.)
LEGAL PHRASE

[See also Judge.]

Behemoth

[See Elephant.]

Being

To be, or not to be: that is the question.
SHAKESPEARE: *Hamlet*, III, c. 1601

That, that is, is; that, that is not, is not; but that, that is not, is not that that is; nor is that, that is, that that is not.
Author unidentified

Belgian

Patience is the virtue of the Belgian.
BALTASAR GRACIÁN: *The Art of Worldly Wisdom*, CCXLIII, 1647

Belgium

[See Netherlands.]

Belgrade

[See Alliteration.]

Re: New - Change - Beginnings. (campaign themes)

o' both your houses.

SHAKESPEARE: *Romeo and Juliet*, III, c. 1596

have all, or none; serve Him, or fall
fore Baal, Bel, or Belial:
hot, or cold: God doth despise,
and spew out all neutralities.

BERT HERRICK: *Noble Numbers*, 1647

some opinions in which a man should
enter, without engaging his assent to
one or the other.

JEFFREY ADDISON: *The Spectator*, July 14,
1711

for opposite parties, and for oppo-
sitions, with great sincerity.

ALEXANDER POPE: *Letter to William
Trumbull*, Dec. 16, 1715

ways given it as my decided opinion
that a nation had a right to intermeddle in
the internal concerns of another; that every
nation has a right to form and adopt whatever
government they liked best to live under;
and that, if this country could,
consistently with its engagements, maintain
a neutrality and thereby preserve
itself, it was bound to do so by motives of
interest, and every other considera-

GEORGE WASHINGTON: *Letter to James
Monroe*, Aug. 25, 1796

and States must be neutral in fact as
in name during these days that are to
try the souls. We must be impartial in
as well as in action, must put a curb
on our sentiments as well as upon every
action that might be construed as a
preference of one party to the struggle be-
tween the other.

DREW WILSON: *Neutrality Proclama-
tion*, Aug. 18, 1914

never dominate events. They always
good alone moves the wheels of his-

BENITO MUSSOLINI: Speech in Parma,
Dec. 13, 1914

management of this government loans by
private bankers to any foreign nation at
variance with the true spirit of
neutrality.

J. BRYAN (Secretary of State): State-
ment to the press, Aug. 15, 1914

of neutrality is not indifference; it
is of interest. The basis of neutrality is
not indifference for mankind. It is fairness, it is
impartiality, at bottom. It is impartiality of
judgment.

DREW WILSON: Speech in New York,
April 20, 1915

neutrality.

DREW WILSON: Address to Congress,
Feb. 26, 1917

Never

Neutrals are doused from above and singed
from below. GERMAN PROVERB

[See also Foreign Relations, Navy, Paper,
Treaty.

Never

Never is a long day.

ENGLISH PROVERB, familiar since the XIV
century

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

E. A. POE: *The Raven*, 1845 (New York
Evening Mirror, Jan. 29)

What, never? Hardly ever.

W. S. GILBERT: *H.M.S. Pinafore*, I, 1878

St. Never's Day. (Sanct-Nimmerstag.)

GERMAN PHRASE

Never's a lang word.

SCOTTISH PROVERB

[See also Late, Now, Once.

New

There is no new thing under the sun.

ECCLESIASTES I, 9, c. 200 B.C.

Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See,
this is new? it hath been already of old time,
which was before us. ECCLESIASTES I, 10

Men love . . . newfangledness.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER: *The Canterbury
Tales (The Squire's Tale)*, c. 1386

Newer is truer.

JOHN HEYWOOD: *Proverbs*, 1546

The green new broom sweepeth clean.

IBID.

Everything's pretty when 'tis new.

JOHN CLARKE: *Paroemiologia Anglo-
Latina*, 1639

Everything new is fine.

GEORGE HERBERT: *Outlandish Proverbs*,
1640

Everything that is new or uncommon raises a
pleasure in the imagination, because it fills
the soul with an agreeable surprise, gratifies
its curiosity, and gives it an idea of which
it was not before possessed.

JOSEPH ADDISON: *The Spectator*, June 23,
1712

New things are most looked at.

THOMAS FULLER: *Gnomologia*, 1732

There is nothing new save that which has been
forgotten.

Ascribed to MME. BERTIN, milliner to
Marie Antoinette, c. 1785

[See also Bottle, Broom, New and Old, Noth-
ing, Novelty, Opinion.

New and Old

Forsake not an old friend, for the new is not
comparable unto him. A new friend is as new

wine: when it is old thou shalt drink it with
pleasure.

ECCLESIASTICUS IX, 10, c. 180 B.C.

No man having drunk old wine straightway
desireth new; for he saith, The old is better.
LUKE V, 39, c. 75

Man's memory, with new, forgets the old,
One tale is good until another's told.

JOHN WEEVER: *The Mirror of Martyrs*,
1601

Old chains gall less than new.

ENGLISH PROVERB, not recorded before the
XIX century

Nothing is new but what has grown old.

MOTTO OF THE REVUE RÉTROSPECTIVE
(Paris), 1833

They love the old who do not know the new.

GERMAN PROVERB

Men are better when they are old; things when
they are new. KOREAN PROVERB

[See also New, Old.

New England

I have lived in a country seven years, and all
that time I never heard one profane oath,
and all that time I never did see a man
drunk in that land. Where was that country?
It was New England.

GILES FIRMIN: Sermon to the Lords and
Commons, c. 1675

If any are scandalized that New England, a
place of as serious piety as any I can hear of
under Heaven, should be troubled with so
much witchery, I think 'tis no wonder: where
will the Devil show most malice but where
he is hated, and hated most?

RICHARD BAXTER: Pref. to the second ed.
of COTTON MATHER: *Memorable
Providences*, 1691

The New Englanders are a people of God,
settled in those which were once the Devil's
territories.

COTTON MATHER: *Wonders of the Invisible
World*, I, 1693

When England grew very corrupt, God brought
over a number of pious persons, and planted
them in New England, and this land was
planted with a noble vine. But how is the
gold become dim! How greatly have we for-
saken the pious examples of our fathers!

JONATHAN EDWARDS: *The Great Christian
Doctrine of Original Sin Defended*, 1758

The sway of the clergy in New England is in-
deed formidable. No mind beyond medi-
ocrity dares there to develop itself. If it does,
they excite against it the public opinion
which they command, and by little, but in-
cessant and tearing persecutions, drive it
from among them.

THOMAS JEFFERSON: *Letter to Horatio
Gates Spafford*, 1816

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BOOK OF QUOTATIONS

A NEW COLLECTION OF FAMOUS SAYINGS, REFLECT-
ING THE WISDOM AND THE WIT OF TIMES PAST AND
PRESENT AND INCLUDING THE VIRTUOUS, HUMOR-
OUS, AND PHILOSOPHIC COMMENTARY ON LIFE BY
MEN AND WOMEN OF EVERY AGE TOGETHER WITH
RICHES FROM THE PROFOUND WELLS OF THE BI-
BLE, PROVERBS, AND ANONYMITY AS SELECTED BY

FRANKLIN PIERCE ADAMS

~~FRANKLIN PIERCE ADAMS~~
~~FRANKLIN PIERCE ADAMS~~
*I quote others only in order the better
to express myself. — MONTAIGNE*

140828

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY : : NEW YORK

BEGINNING

BEHAVIOR

The first hundred years are the hardest.

—UNKNOWN

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new.

—SUSAN COOLIDGE (1835-1905) *New Every Morning*

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord.

—NEW TESTAMENT: *Revelation*, i, 8

BEHAVIOR

Act so as to elicit the best in others and thereby in thyself.

—FELIX ADLER (1851-1933) *Supreme Ethical Rule*

Conduct is three-fourths of our life and its largest concern.

—MATTHEW ARNOLD (1822-1888) *Literature and Dogma*

The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new.

—FRANCIS BACON (1561-1620) *Apothegms*, No. 247

For behaviour, men learn it, as they take diseases, one of another.

—Idem *Of the Advancement of Learning*, Bk. ii

Think in the morning. Act in the noon. Eat in the evening. Sleep in the night.

—WILLIAM BLAKE (1757-1827) *Proverbs of Hell*

Conduct lies in masterful administration of the unforeseen.

—ROBERT BRIDGES (1844-1930) *The Testament of Beauty*

We must suit our behaviour to the occasion.

—MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (1547-1616) *Don Quixote*, Pt. ii, ch. 50

Never seem wiser, nor more learned, than the people you are with.

—LORD CHESTERFIELD (1694-1773) *Letters*

“And how did little Tim behave?” asked Mrs. Cratchit. “As good as gold,” said Bob.

—CHARLES DICKENS (1812-1870) *Christmas Carol*

Search others for their virtues, thyself for thy vices.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790) *Poor Richard's Almanack*

Be at War with your Vices, at Peace with your Neighbours, and let every New-Year find you a better Man.

—*Ibid.*

Be civil to all; sociable to many; familiar with few; Friend to one; enemy to none.

—*Ibid.*

Gentle Jane was good as gold, She always did as she was told.

She never spoke when her mouth was full,

Or caught blue-bottles their legs to pull.

—SIR WILLIAM S. GILBERT (1836-1911) *Patience*, Act II

As you behave toward others expect that others will behave toward you.

—LATIN PROVERB

Execute every act of thy life as though it were thy last.

—MARCUS AURELIUS (121-180) *Meditations*

A man is known by his conduct to his wife, to his family, and to those under him.

—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (1769-1821) To Barry E. O'Meara at St. Helena, March 25, 1817

We could learn modesty from the cat, honesty from the ant, chastity from the dove, and good manners from the cock.

—BABYLONIAN TALMUD: *Erubin*

BEHAVIOR

Live your life, do take your hat.

—HENRY DAVID THOREAU (1812-1862) *A Week on the Merrimack R*

BE

I believe without In This, That, and Whatever is cu

I believe in Success And in Comfort

I believe all the —WILLIAM ALLAN *Blackberries*

A belief is not true.

—HENRI-FRÉDÉRIC (1881) *Journal*

Do you believe in believe, clap your

—SIR JAMES M. *Peter Pan*, Act I

It is always easy to deny. Our minds are

—JOHN BURROUGHS *Light of Day*

Men willingly believe —JULIUS CÆSAR *de Bello Gallicum*

No iron chain, of any kind, could

of man to believe is his own indefea

ment of his; he there by the gra

—THOMAS CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero W*

A man lives by not by debating many things.

—*Ibid.*

Ref.
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The Harper Book of
AMERICAN
QUOTATIONS

Gorton Carruth and Eugene Ehrlich

A Hudson Group Book



1817

Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

98. GEORGIA

1 Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.

State motto.

2 The average Georgian votes the Democratic ticket, attends the Baptist or Methodist church, goes home to midday dinner, relies greatly on high cotton prices, and is so good a family man that he flings wide his doors to even the most distant of his wife's cousins' cousins.

Federal Writers' Project, *Georgia: A Guide to Its Towns and Countryside*, 1940.

3 I am determined that at the end of this administration we shall be able to stand up anywhere in the world—in New York, California, or Florida—and say, "I'm a Georgian," and be proud of it.

JIMMY CARTER, inaugural address as Governor of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia, January 12, 1971.

4 I heard it said that the "architecture" of Atlanta is rococola. The pun is bad, but what the city would be like without Coca-Cola is hard to conceive. . . . In Atlanta alone Coca-Cola has made at least a thousand millionaires.

JOHN GUNTHER, *Inside U.S.A.*, 1947.

99. GOLDWYNISMS

See also MOTION PICTURES

Samuel Goldwyn, the Hollywood mogul, may have surpassed Richard Brinsley Sheridan's Mrs. Malaprop in number and inventiveness of outrageous linguistic innovations. Just as Mrs. Malaprop was the creature of the playwright's imagination, however, Goldwyn became legendary largely through the assistance of his Hollywood press agents, who worked valiantly to devise hundreds of what came to be known as Goldwynisms. The following represent a brief sample of sayings ascribed to Samuel Goldwyn.

5 Out of the hills of Habersham,
Down the valleys of Hall,
I hurry amain to reach the plain
Run the rapid and leap the fall,
Split at the rock, and together again,
Accept my bed, or narrow or wide,
And flee from folly on every side
With a lover's pain to attain the plain
Far from the hills of Habersham,
Far from the valleys of Hall.

SIDNEY LANIER, "Song of the Chattahoochee," 1877.

6 Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing
another song:
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world
along,
Sing it as we used to sing it—fifty thousand
strong,
As we were marching through Georgia.
"Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the Jubilee!
Hurrah! hurrah! the flag that makes you
free!"

So they sang the chorus from Atlanta to the
Sea
As we were marching through Georgia.

HENRY CLAY WORK, "Marching through Georgia," 1865.

1 Anybody who goes to see a psychiatrist ought to have his head examined.

2 In two words: im—possible.

3 I read part of it all the way through.

4 I'll write you a blanket check.

5 I don't think anybody should write his autobiography until after he's dead.

6 A verbal contract isn't worth the paper it's written on.

7 I want to make a picture about the Russian secret police—the G.O.P.

8 That's the trouble with directors. Always biting the hand that lays the golden egg.

9 Include me out.

October 3, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Carolyn Cawley and Mark Lange

FROM: Wendy Gale

RE: Georgia Community Support Stories/ Human Stories

Contact: Rich McDowel
Ft. Benning, Columbus, Georgia
(404)545-3512

James S. Hall faught in "Just Cause" in the 7th infantry. He was recently transferred to Ft. Benning and after 2-3 weeks there was deployed to Saudi Arabia. Having been a combat veteran of Panama, he may now become a combat veteran of the "Desert Shield".

His wife Pam Hall who happens to be anemic is taking it all in stride. She went around to stores to buy recreational athletic equipment such as baseball bats and gloves for the soldiers. When they realized what she was doing, the merchants offered to donate the equipment. As wife of a veteran of combat, she is also reaching out to the other spouses to give them support.

October 2, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Carolyn Cawley and Mark Lange

FROM: Wendy Gale

RE: Community Support Projects in Georgia for Soldiers

Contact: Rich McDowel, Speechwriter
Fort Benning (Columbus)
(404) 545-3512

1. Georgia Tech donated 100 tickets to relatives of soldiers and to soldiers about to be deployed to Saudi Arabia for an already heavily-booked football game against N.C. State.
2. Some soldiers(?) or local students were recording a Leigh Greenwood song (Glad to be an American Soldier) (?). When they realized Leigh G. would be Grand Marshall in a local County parade, he agreed to record it with them.
3. Sandy Casey, wife of a retired veteran, is making and selling red white and blue pins for \$1.50 and turning the profits over to the soldiers' food locker. With Bea Cameron she also designed a Desert Shield t-shirt which is being printed and sold at a local post.
4. Friedman's Jewel donated 600 gaurdian angel pins and has promised 400 more to be worn for good luck for the soldiers.
5. Nationally Montgomery Wards has \$2.5 mill. worth of TV's and VCR's to sent to Saudi Arabia where the USO has set up tents for the soldiers. Locally Montgomery Ward set up a video studeo for the servicemen and women.
6. The story of the soldier handing over her 7 week old baby to serve in Saudi Arabia is that of a Georgia women. (The one that got so much press coverage).

Contact: Seargant Lebarbar
(404)362-3101

1. Students of Henderson High School in Atlanta are sending letters to the soldiers.
2. Kroger's supermarket is sending personal items like razors to the servicemen and women.
3. KICK's 101.5 (f.m.?) a local Country Western station is recording messages from its listeners and sending the tapes to the soldiers in Saudi Arabia.

(Lange/Cawley)
October 2, 1990
7:00 p.m.
[GEORGIA.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RECEPTION, ISAKSON FOR GOVERNOR
{ WAVERLY STOUFFER, ATLANTA
{ WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1990
{ 6:30 P.M.

Thank you, _____. [ackn.] Thank you for that warm
welcome. [[Really, it's not often I bring a crowd to its feet
like this. Well, I know you've all been standing for a while --
so I'll be very brief.

It's a pleasure to be in Atlanta -- proud home of the 1996
Olympic Games. I hear they're already planning all the new
facilities. The stadiums, the pools, the tracks, the
horseshoe pits... \\\

Of course, you're no stranger to great spectacles. There's
the Superbowl, coming in 1994. And you remember the summer of
1988 -- Atlanta was witness to some amazing feats of rhetorical
gymnastics. \\ I missed it. "Jake and the Fatman" was on.]]

Today, I've come to the capital of the New South -- this
Great International City -- with a message for the status quo.
Georgia has potential unrealized -- dreams, yet unfulfilled. She
stands at the threshold of a new era, bright with possibility.
But you understand that Georgia won't get there on old ideas.

It's time for new leadership. So I'm here to lend my whole-
hearted support to the man who can lead Georgia toward a
brilliant future -- **Johnny Isakson.** \\\

Johnny's been been called "Mr. Cobb County." The Jaycees
call him "outstanding." His fellow legislators call him

"effective and fair." Well, come the Sixth of November, there just one more thing I'd like to call Johnny Isakson. Governor \\ of the state of Georgia. \\\

Johnny has called for a "New Partnership for Georgia's Future." He wants to make Georgia government open to all citizens. He's said it's time to "unshackle the limitations of one party rule."

There may be some in the other party who think they've got a lock on the Georgia electorate. We say -- you may be in for a surprise.

The world is changing. Who would've thought the Soviets would move to a multi-party system? We think it's time the state of Georgia did. \\\

There may be some who take Georgia's vote for granted -- who think people will settle for the policies of the past. We know those policies haven't worked -- and that the people of Georgia are ready for leadership they can **trust**. Leadership that uses its head, feels with its heart, and extends an offered hand. **Georgia is ready for Johnny Isakson.** \\\

You know, this man has devoted himself to the governor's race as a "candidate for the children." Because he understands that the future begins and ends with our kids -- their education, their safety, their future. So he's comitted to real school reform -- beginning with the classroom, not the bureaucracy. And because no kid can be safe, as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison, Johnny Isakson has already written

tougher state laws for these merchants of death. As governor, he wants to enlist every public institution, business, school and campus in the war on drugs.

For all of the people of Georgia, Johnny Isakson understands the importance of partnerships for economic growth. He's built them himself, in business -- and he knows how to bring new business to Georgia.

Finally, Johnny Isakson knows how to keep government spending under control. For over a decade, he's fought for changes that would have prevented Georgia's fiscal problems. And he's still asking, with good reason, how a state government could run out of money a year after the largest tax increase in state history.

He may never get an answer -- but he knows how to make sure it never happens again. That's by getting at the root of the problem -- not by re-taxing the people, but by reforming the process.

That's what we're working for at the federal level.

[BUDGET INSERT]

This race for the governorship of Georgia should rightly be understood as a choice -- between what has been, and what should be.

Well, we know how bright Georgia's future can be. If a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, Georgia's journey toward the future begins with a single vote. **A vote for Johnny Isakson, for Governor.**

Thank you all. And God bless the great state of Georgia.

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