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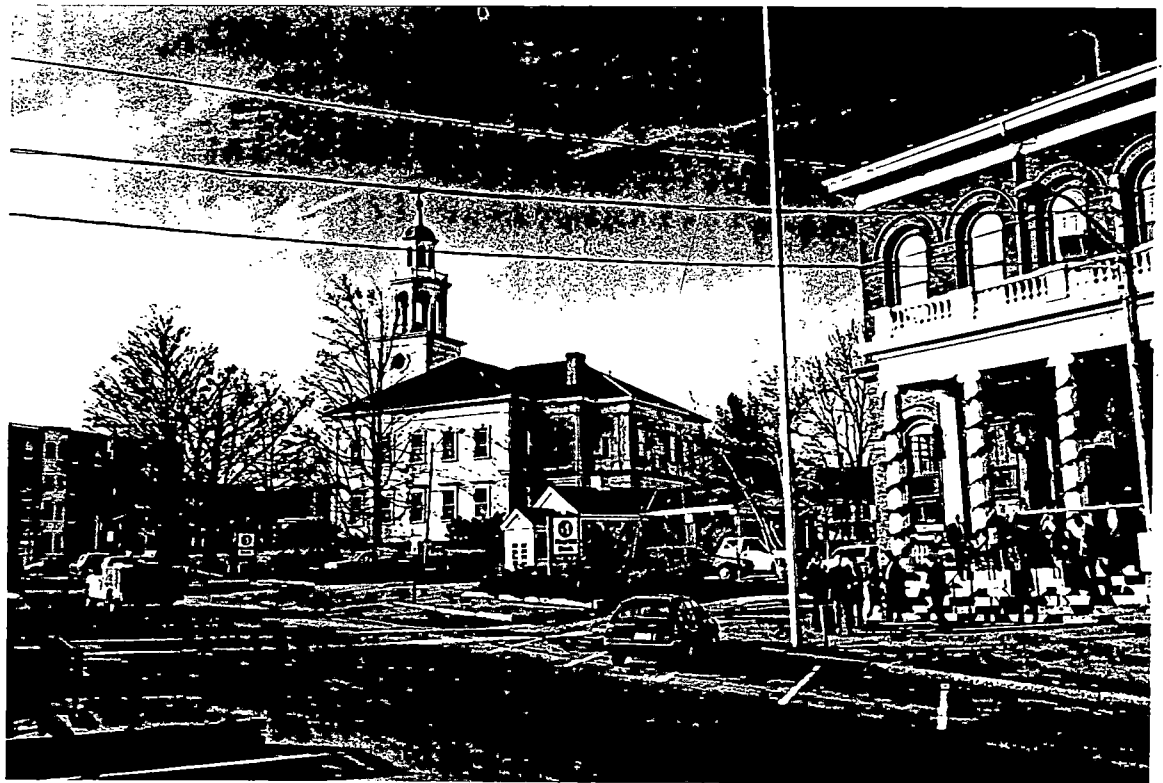
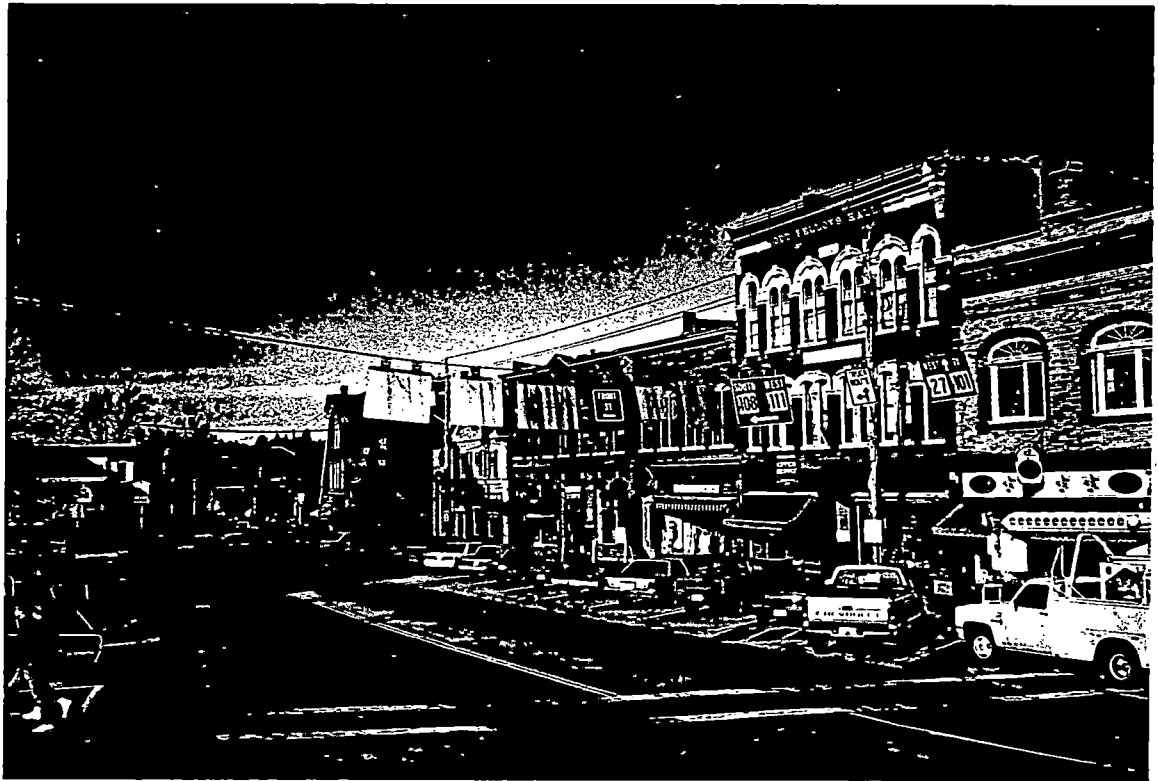
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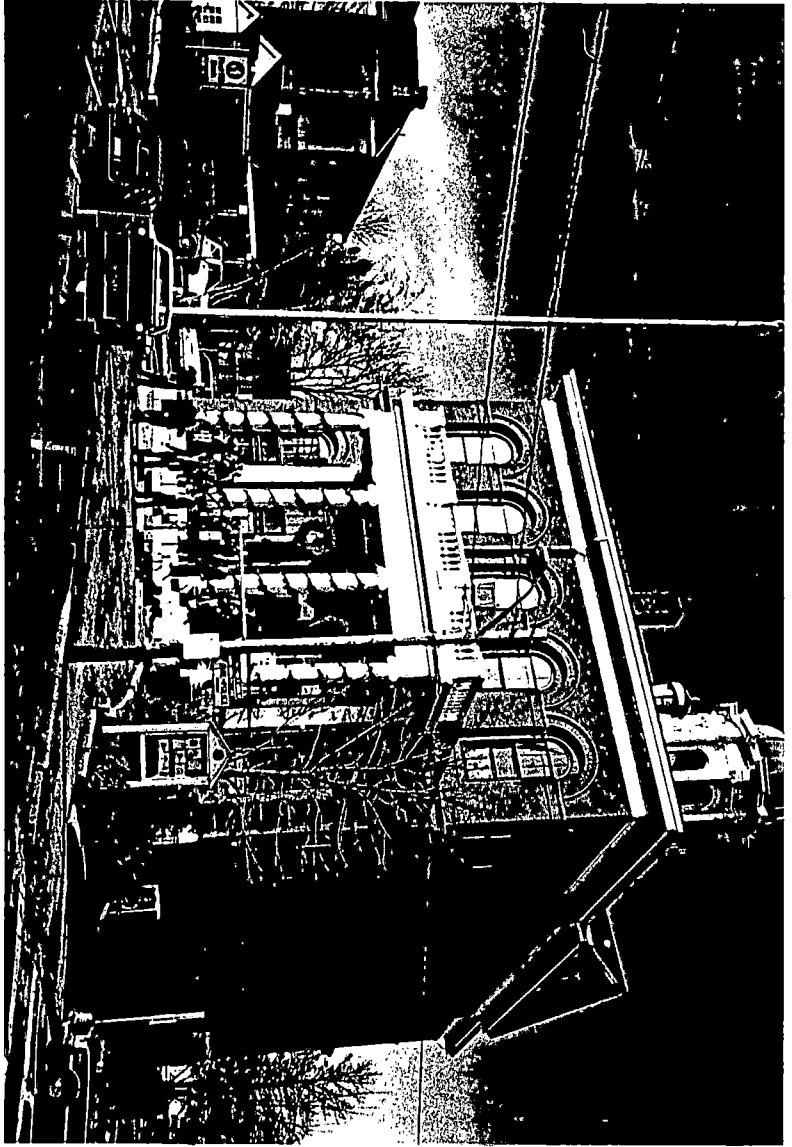
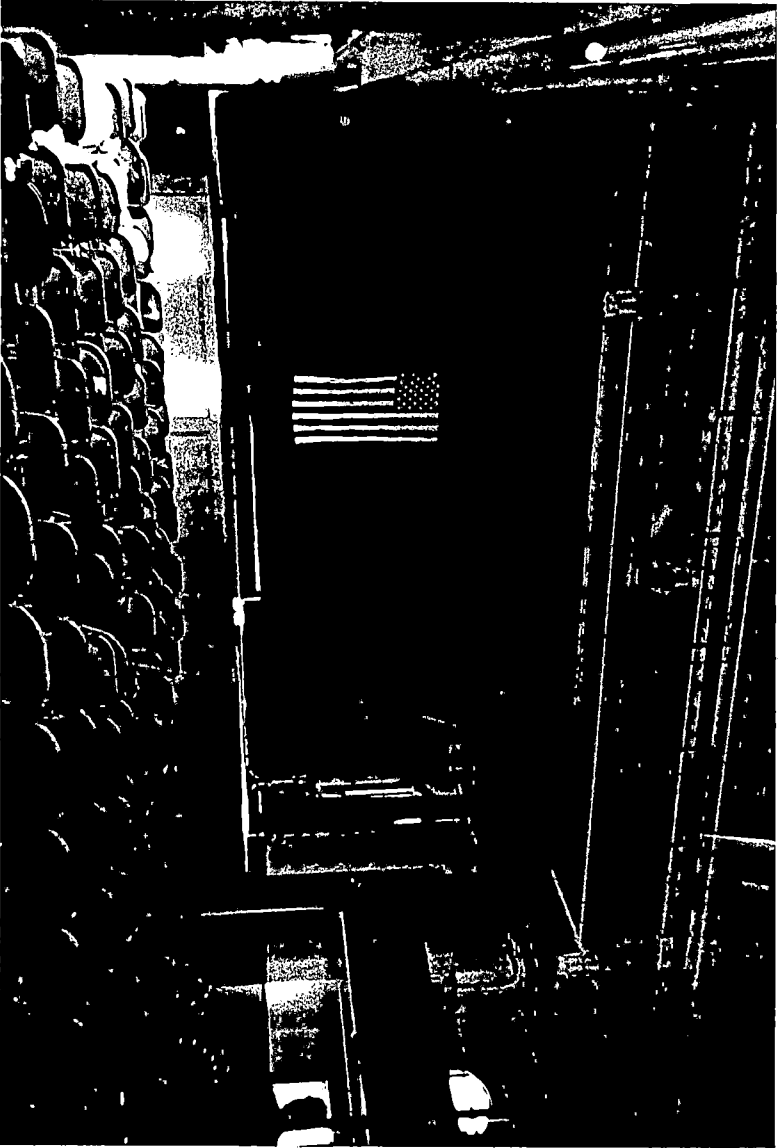
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Portsmouth, New Hampshire)

For Immediate Release

January 15, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT TOWN HALL MEETING

Exeter Town Hall
Exeter, New Hampshire

10:50 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: I am very, very pleased to be back. Mike, how are you? This guy meets me at Pease every time I come in there. (Laughter.) Exeter rose grower.

Let me just say how really pleased I am to be here, and to thank you for turning out. I want to make a couple of comments and then it's mainly questions, isn't it, Judd? First, I want to thank the Governor for being at my side. You know my and Barbara's affection for Governor Judd Gregg and for Hugh and Kay -- old longtime friends who stay in touch and who have kept me informed of this state -- both of them, both Greggs -- of the problems that we face in this state. And I'm not talking political, I'm talking about hardship for people that are hurting.

And one of the things I'm pleased to be able to do here is to at least let the people of this state know that even though I am President and do have two or three other responsibilities, that when people are hurting, we care. We get the message there. We read the mail, we can understand. And I just wanted to get that out loud and clear, because we're in a political year and you hear a lot of people that have discovered New Hampshire for the first time running around trying to say something different. Of course, we care.

Secondly, I am very grateful not only to the Governor, but to Senator Bob Smith, Senator Rudman -- who couldn't be with us -- Bob Smith here today -- who are doing a superb job; and then your Congressman, another dear friend, a man I respect, Bill Zellif. These are leaders in the Congress. And they talk about pledges and all of this. Let me tell you something. I took a pledge when I was sworn in, the oath of office, and what I need a pledge about is to get more congressmen and senators like Senator Smith and Gordon Humphrey, who was in the Senate and is supporting me, and your Congressmen here -- Bill Zellif and Warren Rudman -- and then we would be able to control this federal spending better, and then we would be able to see that we get these tax improvements that I've been asking for.

So that's the pledge I want, is the pledge from the people to give us more. And you're going to have to use your influence out of the state because you've done pretty darn well in the state, in the United States Congress.

So that was one point I wanted to make. The other one is that, people say, well, you're in trouble in New Hampshire. Well, that may be. But I'm here to listen. I'm here to take the questions. I'm here to say, hey, there's a lot to do in partnership -- the federal government, the state government, where you've got superb leadership, and the people themselves.

And, of course, we care. And somebody gave me the analogy of a country-western song about a train, hoping they'd see

MORE

- 2 -

the light at the end of the tunnel is not a train coming through. And I trumped it with saying, well, remember the Nitty-Gritty Dirt Band one, if you've got any country music people here, "if you're going to see a rainbow, you've got to stand a little rain.

Well, New Hampshire has stood more than its share of rain. Job hurting and the families wondering how they're going to make their ends meet. But there is going to be a rainbow out there. There's some fundamentals that are pretty darn good. And yet, we've got to do better.

And the last point I want to make is I hope that you will listen to the State of the Union message. I have proposed three straight years growth agenda programs. Not some fancy quick fix that's going to have broad appeal in an election time, but things that would stimulate this economy. And now we're putting this altogether -- again -- with new additions to it to take these proposals to the American people. And then what I hope we can do is rally the American people and get the economy moving by sound investment-oriented treatment of the tax code.

And that is what's needed and still hold the line on spending. One of the few things -- one of the few benefits of that budget agreement was that we have caps on the excesses of federal spending -- those things that can be controlled. And I want to keep them there. I do not want to bust the one restraint that is on the spenders in the United States Congress.

So having said that, I hope you'll ask the questions. We'll have a good health program that I think will have appeal to the voters here because it's family, it keeps things close to the people themselves rather than having a lot of mandated benefits out of Washington.

And this is the last point. I'm just back from a rather spectacular trip to Asia -- I say spectacular -- you try getting the flu at a dinner. (Laughter.) I have a feeling the people in New England, and certainly having been a neighbor of this state for so long, understand that even Presidents get the flu. I said over there, even Democrats get it from time to time. (Laughter.) But you've got to admit I did it in a dramatic way.

Having said that, exports account for a tremendous amount of the growth in this country. A lot of the jobs -- I think it's estimated -- I was talking to Bob and Bill coming over here -- 35,000 to 40,000 jobs in New Hampshire related to exports. So please don't buy this protection legislation that the Democrats and some others are putting out; this idea that we can shrink back inside. I want to put America first in the sense of the values, in the sense of getting this economy to be first but not in the sense of some kind of protection legislation that is going to shrink markets and throw the working people of New Hampshire further out of work. Let's expand these markets. (Applause.)

Now, fire away. Shoot. Any questions, even the tough ones. I know we've got a few fans in here for someone else. Bring them up.

Q Mr. President, first let me say the conditions in the country today, with our government in deficit, most every state in the union in deficit, and most every municipality in the country in deficit, never mind the households -- what do we have to do -- and I'm glad you brought a few -- to get the congressmen and the senators in this country to realize when we have millions of people without jobs, homeless, without health care, and these fellows have the gall to vote themselves a raise, what can we do other than vote out every incumbent? I hate to see that, but I mean, what do we have to do to get the message across to these people in Washington?

MORE

- 3 -

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think this kind of meeting helps. Fortunately, you have congressional delegations -- the ones I mentioned from this state -- that understand that. They fight against the excesses of Congress.

One of the things that I proposed or seconded the motion on were these proposals that are there -- and they're bipartisan, I might add -- for Congress to reform itself in terms of proliferation of committees and needing reforms -- Congress to adhere to the same laws that the American people have to adhere to. One of the comments that I've made after the Clarence Thomas hearings was that that needed to be done. They ought not to exempt themselves from the laws you and I have to honor. And this congressional delegation understands that, these people here do. So you've got to spill over and use your influence across the border, two ways I might add, Maine and Massachusetts -- good places to start. So try that one.

But, no, you've got a good point. Look, I'm not up here to assign blame. I'll take my share of the blame. I don't take it for not caring or not understanding. I do; Barbara does. I hope we have projected the family concerns that we feel. We've tried to do that in this job. But I'm not here to blame.

But I am here to remind the voters up here that in two previous State of the Unions I have proposed growth initiatives that would have stimulated the economy. Now I'm going to do it again, and this time I'm going to look the American people in the eye, as I did in the past, and say, all right, people are hurting more now. I've just come back from the state of New Hampshire and a lot of people are out of work. And if you really care, pass this package. And then we can put it back into politics and debate it for the rest of this political year. But get something done that's going to get the people of this state and of this country back to work. That's the approach I'm going to take. (Applause.)

Now, we had one here and then I'll come over there.

Q We had a wonderful Surgeon General who led us in health care in the man of Dr. Chick Koop.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q Can he help us with some of our health problems in the future?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, he can. He's a good man. I think he wants to, too. I saw him the other day. And one of the things that Dr. Koop, who came into office and people said, well, this guy's a little conservative for the national agenda -- he wasn't. Very sensitive guy. One of the things that he has done -- and this is a sensitive subject. It's on my mind again because yesterday I met with Earvin "Magic" Johnson -- is to project the idea that treating AIDS is a health problem.

We are concerned about it. We care about it. When Barbara holds an AIDS baby in her arms, she's trying to express the compassion that both of us feel. When I go out to NIH and meet with those people that are afflicted with it -- we have to do it on a health problem. Prevention, research and development, caring, making people understand this now is a national health problem.

And Magic, who's on that commission, following in the footsteps of the education that Chick Coop has put forward to the beginning, is saying, look, lifestyle's important. He said, "I've made some mistakes." And he did. He made some big ones. "But now I want to help" -- get this thing out for open debate, compassionate treatment as a disease and see what we can do. And then work -- use our office, the bully pulpit of the White House and Chick Coop and others -- our new Surgeon General -- to educate people. We've got to

MORE

- 4 -

treat with the health aspect through prevention and research. I think he will have -- we'd love to have him involved.

Q On the national health plan, what do you have planned as a help for the 35 million people who don't have health insurance?

THE PRESIDENT: The question in the back is a very important question. What are you going to do about the 35 million who don't have health insurance? What we've done so far is emphasizing prevention, emphasizing inoculations and this kind of thing. Now at the State of the Union, I will have what I think is the proper -- if you'll permit me to hold back some of the details -- but a comprehensive health care program that does not increase the federal mandates, but does bring protection to the numbers of people that are uninsured. Therein lies the big problem.

So we will have a comprehensive -- it's only two weeks away, so stay tuned, and I think it will be done with the values I think of as New Hampshire values in mind, without busting the budget. I ask you, when you hear all these people who have just discovered New Hampshire on the road map coming up here with these health plans -- ask them what that is going to do the people that pay the taxes as well as those who need the health care.

So I think we've got a good program and I hope we can get the support from everybody in this room.

Yes, in the back in the middle.

Q If I can just comment, I think we have time for about two more questions. We'd like to have everybody come up and have a chance to shake hands with the President.

THE PRESIDENT: Anybody got a real controversial one or want to make a statement? I want some guy that really wants to be tough, some tough guy. Who is it? This guy in the middle? Yes. Who are you for first, and then let's hear the question. (Laughter.)

Q I don't think you want to know.

THE PRESIDENT: No, but really, they shouldn't be softballs. I want to -- call it as you see it and you'll get it back.

Q I'm a registered Democrat.

THE PRESIDENT: All right, sir.

Q I haven't made up my mind yet. Four years ago you proclaimed yourself "the education President."

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q Well, I'm a student at the University of New Hampshire, and to the best of my knowledge, New Hampshire is 51st out of 50 states. We're behind Puerto Rico as well as far as state funding for education. And I just haven't seen very much evidence of your being the education President. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The man asked a very important and very fair question. In the first place, federal spending -- and I can understand why you might not sense this -- is up significantly in the Department of Education. It's not going to be done -- as you know, federal spending is six or seven percent of the total education budget for the country. Educational spending, leave out federal, is also up substantially.

MORE

- 5 -

Here's the good news: We do have a good program. I went to the 50 governors -- we put politics aside on this one, believe me -- we've got the national education goals, six goals now. They were agreed by Democrats and Republicans alike. They are now encompassed in a program called America 2000, which is a national education strategy. It literally calls for revolutionizing the schools.

Yes, it requires some more federal spending, but we're budgeting that. It requires much more participation of parents and of communities. I addressed a national chamber meeting yesterday on it in terms -- Democrats, Republicans, liberals, conservatives coming together to say we've got to do it differently.

And please take a look at that program. It is sensible. I'm determined to keep it out of the political cross-currents, but it -- I don't care about my personal label, I am committed to education. This program, under the able leadership of Lamar Alexander, is one of the things that is beginning to get to the American consciousness. And I -- you and I might differ on this one -- I still like the idea of parents being able to choose. (Applause.)

When I came out of the military to the G.I. bill a thousand years ago nobody said, hey, you've got to go to School A or School B, University A or B, or High School Extension Program A, B, or C. The person could choose. And choice in the state of Minnesota, formerly run by a Democratic governor, has resulted in educational excellence.

And so I favor -- one of the concepts of this is choice. Another one is doing better in math and science. Another is to continue the increases that we've already started on Head Start, ready to learn. Another one is "you're never too old to learn." Even I, and it's not just show business. I have a little computer there and I'm trying to learn it and I'm doing something and I hope it's an example that you're never too old to learn, although I'm having a few difficulties with the cursor. (Laughter.)

But the thing that troubles me is I don't think that we've gotten that across. It is a good, sensible program. It's really just starting, but it holds the answer. Because we are not going to be as competitive in this world if we don't do better in math or science.

Another part of it is voluntary testing at the 4th, 8th and high school level. And it's voluntary. But there's nothing wrong with testing. There's nothing wrong with standards so a school knows whether it's keeping up with other schools. We've gotten away from that sense of discipline. Then I want the schools to be drug-free so a kid can go and learn in a safe environment.

So those are some of the ingredients of our program called America 2000.

Q Mr. President, it seems that as the economy gets worse and worse that more and more people are turning to the sales of drugs and more and more people are using drugs as they see the economy toughen and their families suffering. What do you propose to do about this problem because it seems to keep getting worse?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me repeat the question because I want to argue with the premise -- a little bit, not totally. The premise is, it seems to be getting worse on narcotics, drugs, amongst young people, and what do you propose to do about it.

We have a National Drug Strategy. We are making significant, if not dramatic, progress amongst young people, for example, in the use of cocaine -- down by 10 percent. Where we're

MORE

- 6 -

hurting as a society is the 35 and older -- kind of the addicted crowd is not shaking it.

Education is a part of it. Treatment is a part of it. Interdiction -- a much more successful interdiction effort is a part of it. But the National Drug Strategy is working. And then there's another ingredient to this. It's the private partnership under the leadership of a guy named Jim Burke. We're spending \$1 million -- they are, not government -- \$1 million a day -- I don't know whether you've seen them -- with advertisements -- pro bono -- advertisements trying to help educate children and parents that drugs are -- turn off of drugs.

We are making progress. We've made big progress in marijuana, made big progress in cocaine use. And yet we've still got a long way to go. So we'll keep fighting the problem, but I just want to give a little hope out there that these figures are fairly encouraging in terms of the age group that you asked about.

Last pitch is this on it: I still think that the people of New Hampshire, in spite of the economic problems and being out of work, still really epitomize for a lot of the rest of the country what Barbara and I talk about as family values. I worry about the decimation of the American family. Everything we do, like child care, we try to make it that the family has a choice; or education, that the family does.

Barbara is out there trying to get -- read to the kids. So I do think that family involvement is vital to the success. The federal government cannot get this drug thing done by itself. We've got a program. We've got to keep the families together and the families involved in solving this. That isn't a vote-getter, and that isn't going to outpromise some Democrat halfway across the state. But it is something I feel very, very strongly about and will continue to try to help the American people understand.

You've got to read to your kids. You've got to hug them. You've got to lift them off and dust them off and put them back into the game. And if you don't do that, they drift off into some of this mire. In the inner city they need help on it, too. (Applause.)

(A gift is presented to the President.)

THE PRESIDENT: Listen, I apologize, but we're really almost just getting started. This is not show business. I mean, when a guy asked a very good question on education it gave me a chance to say what I think, but also it shows what concerns people. So I hope you don't feel this -- even the guy at the end of the table here feels -- it's just some kind of a useless exercise.

But the message: I care. We're trying. We need help. We have had and will continue to have, I think, sound and sensible programs. And let's not forget this: It was one year ago that I had to make a very fateful decision that affected the lives of a lot of Americans. And we saw instantly the return of American pride.

The country came -- it doesn't matter about how you feel about when we should have gone to war, the country came together. I want to use that same kind of leadership to bring the country together now on the social problems that affect us and on getting this economy going and getting New Hampshire back to work. And I need your help. (Applause.)

Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END

11:12 A.M. EST

Sen Bob Smith
Bill Zedler
Congr

(Smith/Grossman)
January 10, 1992
Draft One EXETER

→ Gov Judd Gregg

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

EXETER TOWN HALL
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1991

→ Canty Commission Mauden

Gov who? Banows

Thank you¹ for that kind introduction. I know there's been some concern about my illness at the Japanese State Dinner, and some questions about the cause of my sickness. \ I know Barbara joked about how my tennis game was to blame -- but I want to set the record straight. \\ I told Barbara that I didn't want to eat any broccoli for lunch. \\ Any broccoli farmers here?

Well, you all know that I don't like broccoli. And I know that you all don't like baloney. Almost everyone in New Hampshire has met a future president at one time or another, and they can see right through the smoke screens of pipe dream promises. I know we're swinging into a campaign cycle. And already I see contenders scrambling all over each other to promise voters bigger, better, and bolder than the next guy. That's perfectly acceptable -- that's democracy. But it is not acceptable to exploit economic hardship for political profit ((some of these ambulance chasers give new meaning to the phrase, "no pain, no gain.")) And it is not acceptable to sacrifice good, prudent policy in the battle for a better bumpersticker.

Of course, this state never had much of a market for snake oil salesmen. Daniel Webster once said, "There is nothing so powerful as truth..." New Hampshireites know there's a difference between soundbites and sound policy; and they don't cater much to sweet talking over bitter truths. \\

2nd speech
on roots
resolution

I've had to look a few bitter truths myself. There are many parts in this country where the economy is lagging and Americans are hurting. I've been looking at the data and making some tough decisions. Everyone knows we need is policies that spark growth. Some seem to have stumbled upon this truth only recently, ((some others have stumbled upon it, picked themselves up, and pretended it never happened)).

Ever since coming to the White House, first as Vice President, then as President, I've fought long and hard for lower taxes, less spending, fewer regulations and reduced cap gains. I'm afraid that the Democratic Congress has been more interested in wrestling me to the floor than in getting the economy back on its feet. Sure they got me to give in on taxes. But while they were celebrating victory over the President, the country was losing the battle for growth.

800
28
In less than two weeks, I'll be proposing my package for growth. Others will be proposing different solutions. There are a lot of voices out there -- some prudent and pragmatic, some irresponsible and irrelevant. Too often, election time generates so much baloney, that Americans are left asking, "Where's the beef?" So I've devised a few simple tests I'd suggest in figuring out whether growth proposals are beef or bull:

First: Does it make sense? In a healthy economy, investors invest in business; entrepreneurs take risks; workers produce; consumers buy. It doesn't take an economics degree to figure this out. A prescription for economic health does not deter investment. It does not punish risk. It does not regulate

business out of business. And it does not tax away a hard earned income.

Second: Does it make us more competitive? Does it prepare us for the markets of tomorrow? Think about it -- yesterday the smokestack; today, the microchip; tomorrow -- who knows? Wayne Gretsky used to say, "~~..skate where the puck is going to be, not where it has been.~~" As global trade continues to grow by leaps and bounds, we need to make sure American exports stay ahead of the curve. Our merchandise exports support 7.2 million American jobs -- a 42% rise in five years. It's simple -- a more competitive America means more American exports. More American exports mean more American jobs.

*Let's
Delvis
Comment!*

5 million '86

90 figure

Third: Does it help you keep your house in order -- starting with home values. For many American families, a home is more than their castle, it's their capital. And while government mismanagement chipped away at home values, Americans watched their main assets grow smaller and smaller. Other families, confronted with tragic accidents or chronic illnesses, watch as unbridled health care costs drain away the lifeblood of lifetime savings. Taxpayers have a right to ask whether economic proposals are going to help them preserve the value of the things they have worked so hard to secure -- their homes, their health, their investments, their children's future.

Fourth: Does it get Washington's house in order? What does it do to the federal budget -- does it minimize it, or does it politicize it? Does it cap spending and does it give the American people their money's worth? Anyone who's ever managed

household finances can tell you that the deeper you crawl into debt, the harder it is to climb out. Maybe some people up on Capitol Hill can get away with bouncing checks -- American competitiveness cannot.

When I deliver my State of the Union this month, take these tests, and see if my proposals measure up. Apply these tests to any other package floating out there -- and see whether they back it up or shoot it down. Too many of these proposals still operate on the old paradigm of tax it, spend it, and promise it. Well, I don't think many people are going to buy it. ((Mother Nature's the only one around here who can give New Hampshire a snow job)).

I didn't come up here with miracles or magic tricks. I'm not going to promise to outlaw icy roads or black fly season. I won't play to any fear of foreigners, to hidden hatreds, or to class conflict. That's not my style -- never has been, never will be.

But I will continue to fight Capitol Hill for fewer taxes and lower spending. I will continue to fight abroad, like I did in Asia, for more free trade and more fair trade -- leveling the playing field for the power of "Made in America." I will fight against protectionism -- policies that would have our industry stagnate in the stale air of government shelters rather than brave the bracing winds of international competition. I will fight against isolationism -- protecting American interests and preserving American principles. And I will continue to fight at home -- for better schools, for a cleaner environment, for safer

streets, and for a brighter future. Thank you. God bless New
Hampshire, and God bless the United States of America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS AND RESEARCHERS

FROM TONY SNOW

SUBJECT NEW HAMPSHIRE SPEECHES

I've been noodling over ways to reduce the list of seven criteria for an effective economic package to three or four, and have come up with this:

- 1) Does it make sense? Does it assume that jobs arise out of thin air -- or out of a bill -- or does it understand that businesses begin with an idea, take root with investment, and grow through hard work and faith in the enterprise. We know that, and our plan tries to encourage all of the above.
- 2) Does it make us more competitive? The economy of the future will bear little resemblance to the economy of the past. Yesterday, the smokestack; today, the microchip; tomorrow -- who knows? We need to build the foundation for future prosperity: an educated, ambitious public; an economy that rewards success, rather than punishing it; and the safety and security -- at home and abroad -- that we all need to succeed.
- 3) Does it help you keep your house in order? Does it preserve the integrity of the things you have worked so hard to earn -- your home, your investments, etc? Can you afford to keep your home, raise your family, ensure their health care, and build a nest egg for the future?
- 4) Does it get Washington's house in order? Do the policies prepare us for the Age of Competition, or send us back to earlier times? Does the program work to ensure that you get your money's worth when you pay your taxes?

If you have snappier categories, let me know. The key is: We should settle on a series of guidelines, and they all ought to pass the kitchen table test. After all, we're going to use these labels not just between now and SOU; we should use them in the campaign as well.

I'd like your help with another set of rhetorical flourishes: The pols in New Hampshire made it clear to the Veep last week, and to our advance people, that we've got to explain why we broke the no-tax pledge. I don't know how or where in New

Handwritten notes:

- Budget -
- if you want a
- promises -
- here and promised
- no new taxes -
- cut - but we tried
- parties -
- Don't have the luxury of compromises for a need honest, effective growth pack.
- 80+ in the way
- what are the standards
- for a need
- honest, effective growth pack.
- end of spotlight on President
- in the future -
- 81

Hampshire that we'll broach the subject -- probably in Exeter, at Cabletron and at the Rotary meeting.

We also ought to prepare some up-yours language for the Curly, Larry and Red, the three auto execs. The gist should be: I went to Asia to open markets, not to shill for products. We succeeded, and good, competitive American companies will make their mark all over the Asia-Pacific region. As one auto company likes to say: Quality is Job One. Quantity is not.

John Winthrop
A Modell of Christian Charity
1630

NEW HAMPSHIRE



Capital: Concord
Entered the union (with rank): June 21, 1788 (9)
State motto: Live free or die
State flower: Purple lilac
State bird: Purple finch
State songs: "Old New Hampshire" and "New Hampshire, My New Hampshire"
State tree: White birch
Nickname: Granite State
Origin of state name: Named after the English county of Hampshire

Once New Hampshire was owned entirely by one person, Capt. John Mason, who in 1629 was granted the area by his king in England. Mason was perfectly happy to oversee his plaything from his home in Hampshire, and really gave little to the state other than its name.

The true developers of the state migrated northward from Massachusetts. Free from the larger colony's domination, they formed the four towns that remain the heart of New Hampshire—Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton. In 1641, ironically, the four towns voluntarily came under Massachusetts protection. Native New Hampshire independence showed itself once more, however, when the colony declared itself free of England six months before the rest of the colonies got around to doing the same thing in Philadelphia.

Shaped like a skinny wedge of pie, New Hampshire's prize physical feature is the rocky White Mountains, a hiker's wonderland. Some 87 percent of the state remains in forest, so recreation and logging are major industries. High technology firms are also moving into the state because it is quiet and leaves them alone to think.

THE STATE

"She's one of the two best states in the Union. Vermont's the other."

Robert Frost
"New Hampshire"
New Hampshire
1923

* * *

"Just specimens is all New Hampshire has,
One of everything as in a showcase,
Which naturally she doesn't care to sell.

She's had one President (Pronounce him Purse,
And make the most of it for better or worse.
He's your one chance to score against the state.)
She had one Daniel Webster. He was all
The Daniel Webster ever was or shall be."

Robert Frost
"New Hampshire"
New Hampshire
1923

* * *

"It is New Hampshire out there,
It is nearly the dawn.
The song of the whippoorwill stops
And the dimension of depth seizes everything."

Galway Kinnell
"Flower Herding on Mount Monadnock"
1964

* * *

"The benign invasions of the idle, the rich, and the talented; the ceaseless clacking of machinery along the Merrimack; the boisterous labor in the North Country in the years between the Civil War and World War I—none of these could conceal the fact that New Hampshire was a society on the way down. In each succeeding decade, it lost ground in real wealth and in population within the expanding nation. In its political exercises, it reflected the somber fact that in its own life nothing much was really happening."

Elizabeth Forbes Morison and Elting E. Morison
New Hampshire
1976

* * *

"I live in New Hampshire so I can get a better view of Vermont."

Maxfield Parrish, artist
Quoted by George Holman
Vermont Life
1952

THE LANDSCAPE

"The typical New Hampshire landscape would spread like a lovely, living map."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

* * *

"New Hampshire looks beat and tired and bedraggled in places, while Vermont is neat and well-tended."

Elizabeth Forbes
Humanities
1976

* * *

"If I must choose which I would elevate—
The people or the already lofty mountains,
I'd elevate the already lofty mountains.
The only fault I find with old New Hampshire
Is that her mountains aren't quite high enough."

Robert Frost
"New Hampshire"
New Hampshire
1923

* * *

"On one wintry occasion, as we are told in Drake's *Heart of the White Mountains*, the wind rose to such a fury that the inmates of the station, expecting every moment that the building would be blown over, wrapped themselves in blankets and quilts, binding them tightly with ropes, to which were attached bars of iron, so that, as one of the men said in relating the story, 'if the house went by the board, we might stand a chance—a slim one—of anchoring somewhere, somehow'...."

Harper's Weekly
January 14, 1882

* * *

"It [fall in New Hampshire] isn't only color but a glowing, as though the leaves gobbled the light of the autumn sun and then released it slowly."

John Steinbeck
Travels with Charley
1962

* * *

"We were thus entering the state of New Hampshire on the bosom of the flood formed by the tribute of its innumerable valleys."

Henry David Thoreau
A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers
1852

PEOPLE

"If two New Hampshiremen aren't a match for the devil, we might as well give the country back to the Indians."

Stephen Vincent Benet
"The Devil and Daniel Webster"
Thirteen O'Clock
1936

* * *

"New Hampshire citizens are more gregarious and more open, less clannish and ever ready to smile, and perhaps more even-tempered than those in Vermont—generally speaking of course."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

* * *

"The God who made New Hampshire
Taunted the lofty land
With little men."

Ralph Waldo Emerson
"Ode Inscribed to W.H. Channing"
1846

* * *

"The only person really soiled with trade
I ever stumbled on in old New Hampshire
Was someone who had just come back ashamed
From selling things in California."

Robert Frost
"New Hampshire"
New Hampshire
1923

* * *

"New Hampshire folks are the merriest of the Puritans."

Cornelius Weygandt
Quoted in the Federal Writers Project of the WPA
New Hampshire
1938

WAY OF LIFE

"It was [storyteller] Waldo Frank whose lively fancy depicted the wretched New Hampshire housewife as gazing from her kitchen window only to pick out a tree from which to hang herself. This was not meant to be humorous. It was in line with the accepted legend."

Ralph D. Paine
These United States
1924

* * *

"Men hang out their signs indicative of their respective trades: shoemakers hang out a gigantic shoe; jewelers, a monster watch; and the dentist hangs out a gold tooth; but up in the mountains of New Hampshire, God Almighty has hung out a sign to show that there He makes men."

Daniel Webster
"The Old Man of the Mountain"
Quoted by Neil R. Peirce
The New England States
1976

HISTORY AND POLITICS

"... New Hampshire [primaries] has snuffed out powerful challenges in a night or given a new lease to candidacies far beyond the reach of their national appeal."

Alistair Cooke
Talk About America
1968

* * *

"My first political experience with great numbers of young people was in the campaign of New Hampshire in the early months of 1968. They came like the early spring, with a sense of purpose and with promise of change. The older people in that state were glad to see them. Some remarked that they had not talked to their own children in years as they had talked to the young students of that campaign."

Eugene McCarthy
The Hard Years
1975

* * *

"Between 1910 and 1912, New Hampshire achieved a place in the national consciousness that it had not held since the great days of Jacksonian democracy. . . . The state had assumed, in Theodore Roosevelt's words, a radical position. In the matter of controlling private corporations, regulating public utilities, and protecting the interests of men and women working within the industrial process, New Hampshire in two years more nearly fulfilled the stated and promised objectives than any other state in the Union, with the probable exception of Wisconsin."

Elizabeth Forbes Morison and Elting E. Morison
New Hampshire
1976

* * *

"Politically New Hampshire is as unproductive as an abandoned farm."

Ralph D. Paine
These United States
1924

* * *

"Making state government responsive is a task which the people of New Hampshire have not had the political intelligence to face up to."

A former New Hampshire governor
Quoted by Neal R. Peirce
The New England States
1976

* * *

"But compared to most of the other 13 original states, New Hampshire offers a strikingly undistinguished history and tradition. One reads and rereads the state's history in search of great leaders and finds embarrassingly few; one looks for an important tradition in literature, the arts, or public policy and finds practically none; one tries to detect a sense of historic mission and is disappointed again."

Neal R. Peirce
The New England States
1976

* * *

"When one looks at New Hampshire public life over most of the years since World War II, one finds an appallingly smug and uncreative atmosphere, and in many policies the prototype among the 50 states of the unresponsive and irresponsible society."

Neal R. Peirce
The New England States
1976

* * *

"Collectively, New Hampshire's tax structure adds up to a tawdry effort to (1) fleece visitors to pay for internal functions, and (2) trick the state's citizens into thinking they have a good deal because New Hampshire stands alone in having no broad-based state tax (sales or income). As a result, local property taxes are at an almost confiscatory level, and a poor New Hampshire citizen pays twice as high a percentage of his total income as does a poor one."

Neal R. Peirce
The New England States
1976

* * *

"Thriving, throbbing and prosperous, New Hampshire is a state that has won its way back to good graces by its own exertion. The second most highly industrialized state in the entire Union, it is also one of only three whose unemployment is so low that they cannot qualify for federal aid under the Area Redevelopment Act."

Theodore H. White
The Making of the President—1964
1965

* * *

"The tradition of the town meeting in New Hampshire is a lasting reminder of our political origins . . . in a time when memory of the imperial presidencies of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon was still fresh, it was not a bad idea to see the candidate go directly to the people to ask for their mandate; not bad for the people, not bad for the candidate."

Jules Witcover
Marathon
1977

* * *

"But to the long-shot, to the [primary] candidate with little money or celebrity, New Hampshire can be an equalizer."

Jules Witcover
Marathon
1977

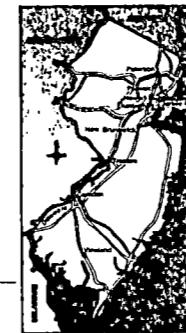
CITIES, TOWNS AND REGIONS

Lake Winnepesaukee:

"One of the most traveled routes to the White Mountains is by railroad to Concord and thence to Lake Winnepesaukee (pronounced by the Indians Win-ne-pe-sock-e, with the accent on the penultima), an excellent point of departure for the mountain region. It signifies the poetical feeling of the aborigines, and their appreciation of the beauties of nature. No one who had lingered by the magnificent shores of this sheet of water, who has gazed upon its broad expanse dotted with numerous islands, and gleaming in the rays of the rising and setting sun, will deny the appropriateness of the Indian name. . . ."

Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion
June 12, 1855

NEW JERSEY



Capital: Trenton
Entered the union (with rank): Dec. 18, 1787 (3)
State motto: Liberty and prosperity
State flower: Purple violet
State bird: Eastern goldfinch

Slate song: None
State tree: Red oak
Nickname: Garden State
Origin of state name: From the English channel island, Jersey

The butt of national jokes because of its crime, its corruption, its pollution and its subservience to New York, New Jersey has gotten a bum rap. While the state's cities are old and rough, and while New York does cast a pall over several northern suburban counties, most of New Jersey consists of Atlantic wetlands and farms, including the Pine Barrens, easily the most unique forest in the East. Strictly speaking, New Jersey is a peninsula. Water separates it from the American mainland everywhere except along its northern border with New York. As an almost-island, New Jersey has a strong fixation on the ocean. Its beaches and oceanside resorts have long been among America's favorites, with resurgent Atlantic City once more vying for primacy among Eastern resorts. The state's interior is dominated by the Pine Barrens that stretch for unbroken miles across its southern half. The Barrens sit atop one of the largest natural aquifers in the world. As a result the sandy soil can support trees it ordinarily would not. But the poor soil and strong wind keep the trees small. For hundreds of acres the Pine Barrens are covered with dwarf trees. The people of the Barrens are more like Appalachian outbackers than denizens of Newark or Trenton. Their speech and lives hearken back to colonial times. They speak of the Barrens in the same reverential tone Cajuns reserve for the bayous.

Near the Delaware River in the west, New Jersey softens, grows more hilly and supports the farms that produce much of New York's produce and dairy goods.

Once, from 1676 to 1702, New Jersey was actually two colonies, the Jerseys, east and west. East Jersey was dominated by Puritans and oriented towards New York. West Jersey was the home of Quakers and oriented towards Philadelphia. Today the split remains intact in the state's character, if not in law.

THE STATE

"I do not need books to tell me about New Jersey. While I have never lived there, for years my life had been caught into the manifold variety of this small, seacoast state—small in area yet with all the diversity that each of the states of the Union seems to possess."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

1 And willful waste, depend upon 't,
Brings, almost always, woeful want!
Ib. The Pin [by ANN TAYLOR], st. 6

Daniel Webster¹

1782–1852

2 It is, sir, as I have said, a small college, and yet there are those who love it.

Dartmouth College Case [1818]

3 Whatever makes men good Christians, makes them good citizens.

Speech at Plymouth, Massachusetts [December 22, 1820]²

4 Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor.³

Speech [April 2, 1824]

5 We wish that this column, rising towards heaven among the pointed spires of so many temples dedicated to God, may contribute also to produce in all minds a pious feeling of dependence and gratitude. We wish, finally, that the last object to the sight of him who leaves his native shore, and the first to gladden his who revisits it, may be something which shall remind him of the liberty and the glory of his country.

Address on Laying the Cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument [June 17, 1825]

6 Mind is the great lever of all things; human thought is the process by which human ends are ultimately answered. *Ib.*

7 Knowledge, in truth, is the great sun in the firmament. Life and power are scattered with all its beams. *Ib.*

8 Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. *Ib.*

9 Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote.⁴

Discourse in Commemoration of Adams and Jefferson, Faneuil Hall, Boston [August 2, 1826]

10 It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment

¹See Sydney Smith, 433:5.

²This oration will be read five hundred years hence with as much rapture as it was heard. It ought to be read at the end of every century, and indeed at the end of every year, forever and ever.—JOHN ADAMS, *Letter to Webster* [December 23, 1821]

³See Lincoln, 522:3.

⁴Live or die, sink or swim. GEORGE PEELE, *Edwards*

—Independence now and Independence forever.⁵ *Ib.*

11 Washington is in the clear upper sky. *Ib.*

12 The gentleman has not seen how to reply to this, otherwise than by supposing me to have advanced the doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing.⁶

Second Speech on Foote's Resolution [January 26, 1830]

13 I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts; she needs none. There she is.⁷ Behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history; the world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston and Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill; and there they will remain forever. *Ib.*

14 The people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people.⁸ *Ib.*

15 When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States diservered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood. *Ib.*

16 Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. *Ib.*

17 There is no refuge from confession but suicide; and suicide is confession.

Argument on the murder of Captain White [April 6, 1830]

18 There is nothing so powerful as truth—and often nothing so strange.⁹ *Ib.*

19 Fearful concatenation of circumstances.¹⁰ *Ib.*

20 A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipresent, like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, duty performed or duty violated is still with us, for our happi-

⁵On the day of his [John Adams's] death, hearing the noise of bells and cannon, he asked the occasion. On being reminded that it was "Independent Day," he replied, "Independence forever."—DANIEL WEBSTER, *Works* [1903], vol. I, p. 150

⁶See Hamilton, 401:10.

⁷Generally misquoted as "Massachusetts, there she stands."

⁸Our sovereign, the people.—CHARLES JAMES FOX, *toast* [1798], for which his name was erased from the *Privy Council*

See Wycliffe, 143:12; Disraeli, 501:6; Garrison, 505:19; Lincoln, 523:4; and Parker, 537:15.

⁹See Ryan, 46:

ness or our misery. If we say the darkness shall cover us, in the darkness as in the light our obligations are yet with us.¹ *Ib.*

1 He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth.² He touched the dead corpse of Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet.

Speech on Hamilton [March 10, 1831]

2 On this question of principle, while actual suffering was yet afar off, they [the Colonies] raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drumbeat, following the sun,³ and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.

Speech [May 7, 1834]

3 God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.

Speech [June 3, 1834]

4 One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Speech [March 15, 1837]

5 There are persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation, and pernicious influence of wealth. They cry out loudly against all banks and corporations, and a means by which small capitalists become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke the fountain of industry and dry all streams.

Speech in the Senate [March 12, 1838]

6 When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers therefore are the founders of human civilization.

On Agriculture [January 13, 1840]

7 America has furnished to the world the character of Washington. And if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind.

On the Completion of the Bunker Hill Monument [June 17, 1843]

8 Thank God! I—I also—am an American! *Ib.*

¹See Psalm 139:9, 22:17.

9 Justice, sir, is the great interest of man on earth.

On Mr. Justice Story [September 12, 1845]

10 Inconsistencies of opinion, arising from changes of circumstances, are often justifiable.⁴ *Speech [July 25 and 27, 1846]*

11 Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint.

Speech at the Charleston Bar Dinner [May 10, 1847]

12 The law: It has honored us; may we honor it. *Ib.*

13 I have read their platform, and though I think there are some unsound places in it, I can stand upon it pretty well. But I see nothing in it both new and valuable. "What is valuable is not new, and what is new is not valuable."⁵

Speech at Marshfield, Massachusetts [September 1, 1848]

14 I was born an American; I will live an American; I shall die an American.

Speech [July 17, 1850]

15 Faneuil Hall, the cradle of American liberty. *Letter [April 1851]*

16 Men hang out their signs indicative of their respective trades: shoemakers hang out a gigantic shoe; jewelers, a monster watch; and the dentist hangs out a gold tooth; but up in the mountains of New Hampshire, God Almighty has hung out a sign to show that there He makes men.

On the Old Man of the Mountain⁶; attributed

17 I still live.

Last words [October 24, 1852]

Simón Bolívar⁷

1783–1830

18 A state too extensive in itself, or by virtue of its dependencies, ultimately falls into decay; its free government is transformed into a tyranny; it disregards the principles

⁴L'homme absurde est celui qui ne change jamais [The absurd man is he who never changes].—AUGUSTE MARSEILLE BARTHÉLEMY, *Ma Justification* [1832]

⁵See Lord Brougham, 444:13.

⁶Natural rock formation in the shape of a human profile, in the Presidential Range of the White Mountains. It gave Hawthorne the theme of his story *The Great Stone Face*.

⁷One must speak of Bolívar from the tribune of a mountain, or amidst thunder and lightning . . . He lived as if

EXNOT

PJ:

--NH has no broad based tax, New Hampshireites are wise to the fact that while Dems want to float out these gorgeous new economic proposals, they're usually anchored in some sort of broad based tax. They know there's no free lunch. New Hampshireites are frugal, they know big brother can't solve all their problems.

--There's an old Yankee dictum: "Use it up, wear it out, make it do, or do without."

--On B.S. meter: I'm sure most New Hampshireites would love it if we could outlaw icy roads, black flies, mud season, and economic downturns. I'm not so sure they'd trust someone who ran on a similar platform

~~--New Hampshireites are a little bit jaded. Almost everyone there has met a future President at one time or another..and they know that too often a lot of talk goes a little way...there's not easily fooled by the sweet siren songs of desperate politicians. I heard of one political contender who went knocking on doors in search of votes. The woman who answered asked him if he wouldn't mind coming back after they were finished with dinner.~~

--town meeting style of government, get together once a year to sort out the community's affairs.

JAGLANG

--the honeyed promises of snake oil salesmen

--fear-mongering mountebanks

--New Hampshireites don't need a handout -- they need a hand up.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 1/12/92

TO:

JAG

FROM: **JAMES P. PINKERTON**
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Policy Planning
Room 216, OEOB, x6407

LYI

AMERICA FIRST

Mr. Buchanan has been talking a lot about American First and his new nationalism. It should be noted that New Hampshire is the only state in New England with an export surplus so that the vast amount of our industrial workers work for companies who depend on a strong export market. We are truly a free market, low tax, free enterprise, free trade state. For example, the Canadian Free Trade Agreement, which is the antithesis of Mr. Buchanan's philosophy, is a major boon to our computer industry. Prior to this agreement our electronics industry was hit with very significant tariffs as they sold to Canada, while we in New Hampshire were buying raw materials from Canada which had significantly lower tariffs. The reduction of these barriers will be a major plus for New Hampshire manufacturers. In addition, as a state, we are uniquely located physically and with electronics as our base can export to Europe, and our industries are doing just that. Therefore, most New Hampshire employees in the manufacturing industries depend on a strong free trade policy. Also please note that New Hampshire was extremely supportive of your initiatives in Iraq.

(Smith/Grossman)
January 10, 1992
Draft One EXETER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EXETER TOWN HALL
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1991

Thank you for that kind introduction. I know there's been some concern about my illness at the Japanese State Dinner, and some questions about the cause of my sickness. \ I know Barbara joked about how my tennis game was to blame -- but I want to set the record straight. \\ I told Barbara that I didn't want to eat any broccoli for lunch. \\ Any broccoli farmers here?

Well, you all know that I don't like broccoli. And I know that you all don't like baloney. This is the Granite State -- filled with people of rock-solid realism and clear-eyed idealism. I know that some in the press are saying that New Hampshireites have become jaded by the political primary bidding season. Personally, I prefer to view it as a healthy skepticism.

Almost everyone in New Hampshire has met a future president at one time or another, and they can see right through the smoke screens of pipe dream promises. I know we're swinging into a campaign cycle. And already I see contenders scrambling all over each other to promise voters bigger, better, and bolder than the next guy. That's all right -- we're a democracy. But what I do worry about is seeing political brinkmanship get the better of honest debate. I worry about people's economic pain being exploited for political advantage ((some of these ambulance chasers give new meaning to the phrase, "no pain, no gain."))

And I worry about good policy ideas being lost in the battle for a better bumpersticker.

But this state never had much of a market for snake oil salesmen. Daniel Webster once said, "There is nothing so powerful as truth..." New Hampshireites know there's a difference between soundbites and sound policy; and they don't cater much to sweet talking over bitter truths. \\

I've had to look ^{hand at} a few bitter truths myself. There are many parts in this country where the economy is lagging and Americans are hurting. I've been looking at the data and making some tough decisions. There are a lot of voices out there -- some prudent and pragmatic, some irresponsible and unworkable. Too much

you're using one to good effect
baloney has got many Americans still asking, "Where's the beef?" So I've devised a few simple tests I'd suggest in figuring out whether a growth proposals are beef or bull:

First: will it improve American competitiveness? Our merchandise exports support 7.2 million American jobs -- a 42% rise in five years. A more competitive America means more American exports. More American exports mean more American jobs.

Second: it must work with not against the natural forces of a market economy. In a healthy economy, investors invest in business; entrepreneurs take risks; workers produce; consumers buy. It doesn't take an ^{MBA?} ~~economics degree~~ to figure this out. A prescription for economic health does not deter investment. It does not punish risk. It does not regulate business out of business. And it does not tax away a hard earned income.

Third: does it practice budgetary restraint? Anyone who's ever managed household finances can tell you that the deeper you crawl into debt, the harder it is to climb out. Maybe some people up on Capital Hill can get away with bouncing checks -- but our country can't afford to.

Fourth: it doesn't play games with people's property -- starting with home values. For many American families, a home is more than their castle, it's their capital. And while government mismanagement chipped away at home values, Americans watched their main assets grow smaller and smaller. ((Of course, I don't think you'll get Washington to ever admit, "Honey, I shrunk the house.")) I do think that Americans have a right to demand protection for their most basic, most essential investments.

When I release my growth package this month I hope these tests will be rigorously applied to my proposals. I also hope these standards will help put all those pie in the sky political promises into a better perspective. Too many of these would be saviours are still operation on the old paradigm of tax it, spend it, and promise it. Well, I don't think many people are going to buy it. ((Mother Nature's the only one around here who can give New Hampshire a snow job)). uhoh!

I'm sure most New Hampshirites would love it if we could outlaw icy roads, black flies, mud season and economic downturns. I'm not so sure they'd trust someone who ran on a similar platform. They know there's no free lunch. They're not asking for a handout, they're looking for a hand up.

There's an old Yankee saying that goes, "Use it up, wear it out, make it do, or do without." There are a lot of political salesmen up here, knocking on doors, peddling everything from economic band-aids to political milk and honey. And once all the promises are out there on the table, I expect New Hampshirites will get a chance to put those old words into practice. Thank you very much. God Bless New Hampshire and God Bless the United States of America.

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--Daniel Webster, Second Speech on Foote's
Resolution, January 26, 1830

- 2) "The people's government, made for the people, made by the
people, and answerable to the people."
--ibid.

JADED
NHT

healthy skepticism

- skeptical of ~~the~~ gov + promises
of "What here to help you" --
- skeptical of campaign
promises of "We're here
to save you."

Hand out / up

= Grant to state, rock solid realism +
clear-eyed idealism

-- tastes great less filling

Vocalist John Cougar Mellencamp:

You gotta stand for
something or you'll fall
for anything

--I know we're getting into campaign season. But I don't want to see this race degenerate into one of "winning at any cost." I don't want to see people's economic pain exploited for politicians political gain ((some of these ambulance chasers give new meaning to the phrase "no pain, no gain.")) We don't need quick fixes, we need long-term solutions. We don't need economic band-aids, we need economic cures. Angry rhetoric won't fill an empty stomach.

--Some of my critics are fond of the cynical plaint: 'Where's George?' Well, given the fact that I've probably visited this state more times than all my detractors combined, I'd venture a good guess is always: 'New Hampshire.'

--Too many of these would be saviours are still operating on the old paradigm of tax it, spend it, redistribute it, and centralize it. Well, I don't think Americans are going to buy it. Mother Nature's the only one around here who gives New Hampshire a snow job.

--the false religion of _____

~~--most New Hampshireites can tell the difference between sound bites and sound policy...New Hampshire knows that there's a difference between sound bites and sound policy...they know that sweet talking won't wish away bitter truths.~~

QUOTES

- 1) "There is nothing so powerful as truth -- and often nothing so strange."
--Daniel Webster, Second Speech on Foote's Resolution, January 26, 1830
- 2) "The people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people."
--ibid.

Republican Challenger Campaigning as if He Really Wants to Win

By E. J. Dionne Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

RUMNEY, N.H., Jan. 7—Something has happened to Patrick J. Buchanan's presidential campaign: The more time he spends on the campaign trail, the more it looks as if he really wants to win. And in order to win, his attacks on President Bush are getting increasingly tough.

"I've undertaken to get the Republican nomination, which translates into dumping George Bush and making him a one-term president," Buchanan said in an interview today. Such a campaign, he said, must inevitably be "divisive," though he insisted that his effort would "energize" rather than divide his party.

It is certainly energizing the White House, which is sending in Vice President Quayle on Wednesday to stump this economically distressed state for his increasingly unpopular boss, who plans his own trip here Jan. 15.

And many Democrats are also energized about how Buchanan might help them in the fall against Bush. They say Republican-inclined voters will at least give a hearing to attacks on the president's economic policies from a fellow Republican, and if the message takes hold, might support a Democrat later.

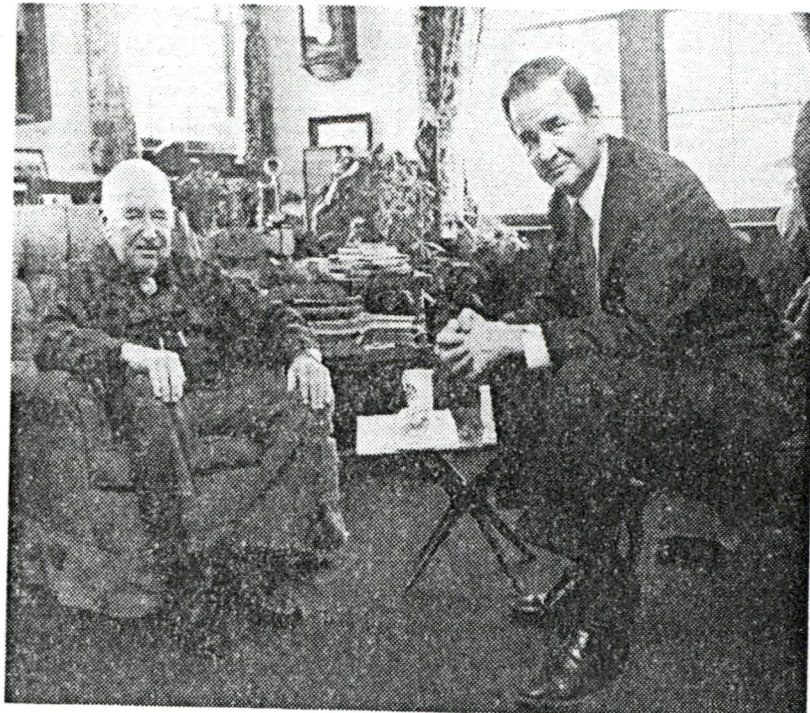
Just today, in a campaign tour that took him all over New Hampshire's North Country, across the border into Vermont and then back to industrial Manchester, Buchanan made charges that any Democrat would be proud to run in his campaign commercials.

"Mr. Bush, you recall, promised to create 30 million jobs," Buchanan told a Rotary Club in White River Junction, Vt. "He didn't tell us he would be creating them in Guangdong Province, Yokohama or Mexico."

For good measure, he pointed out to the Rotarians, generally a frugal crowd, that Bush "is the highest taxer in American history" and "has run up the largest deficits in American history."

This morning, Buchanan traveled to a sawmill in this small mountain community to denounce an aspect of the free-trade treaty with Canada that he said is hurting the American finished-wood industry here. "These people have a legitimate grievance, and George Bush ought to be dealing with it," he said.

And tonight, Buchanan made a point of standing in front of a sweat-



Buchanan visits ally Meldrim Thomson, the former New Hampshire governor.

er factory that Bush visited in 1988. "When George Bush came here in 1988, they still had 400 employees," Buchanan said. "But as a result of imports flooding into the U.S. . . . this plant shut down in 1990."

"It raises grave questions about the theory under which George Bush has been operating," Buchanan said. "I don't think the president of the United States, my old friend Mr. Bush, appreciates what is happening to many of the mills and industries in this country."

Tonight, with Bush in Japan, Buchanan's campaign unfurled a map of New Hampshire on the wall of a factory in the heart of Manchester and blazed a searchlight into the heavens in a symbolic (and media-catching) effort to point out to the president just where New Hampshire is.

Still, no one will ever mistake Buchanan for a Democrat. He regularly bashes the Democrats in Congress and calls for term limits and tax cuts. Indeed, one of his major criticisms of Bush is that the president's willingness "to compromise and collaborate with the big spenders on Capitol Hill" has created "one-party government."

Buchanan has been so insistent on focusing the campaign on right-wing causes beyond the economy and Bush's failures that on Monday he lost his manager and strategist, Tony Fabrizio. In an interview, Fabrizio said today he quit because the candidate and his sister (and campaign chairman) Angela Bay Buchanan "want to exercise com-

plete control over the campaign structure and the message—and that is, in my opinion, unworkable in a national campaign."

Fabrizio said he wanted Buchanan to concentrate almost exclusively on jobs, the economy and taxes. "Why would you talk about immigration?" he said, referring to Buchanan's repeated calls for much tougher immigration controls.

Fabrizio predicted that Buchanan would "be a loyal soldier" if he lost and "campaign aggressively for George Bush." For his part, Buchanan said that his efforts have brought disgruntled conservatives back to life, and that that would help Bush if he were the nominee. "They're not going to vote for Bill Clinton or Bob Kerrey," Buchanan said of conservatives. "They are going to be available to George Bush."

But "available" is a weak word, and it may be the operative one, since any conservative who agrees with what Buchanan has been saying cannot possibly see Bush as one of the faithful.

Quayle's central task this week is to make the case for his president's conservative credentials. Buchanan, who praised Quayle as "a good conservative," offered this advice to the vice president today: "Don't try to sell the 'George Bush is a conservative' line too hard," he said helpfully. "Try a different tack."

Staff researcher Mark Stencel in Washington contributed to this report.

Clinton N.Y. Un

Even though organized labor received a head of the State, Co Employees in State AFS McDermott nearly 400,0 union's Council Association opinion, of the six Den McDermott ized the state begin working tially pumping power into his

Under the set by the At tion and the to it will not e until a majori unions agree c fore, while AF dorse a candid CIO unions rea state and loc free to supp That appears pening in AFS

At a board ternational AFSCME offic clear that the union's state a tions were su didates: Clinto Harkin (D-Iowa

Harkin, can Hampshire yes wounded by th expects to AFSCME locals stronger recor labor, Harkin s lieve people s courage of their asking labor t . . . I always st

He paused, don't know tha more than tha have more to sa

Debating a l

■ Sen. Bob Ker yesterday he ac challenge to del and economic pl

When a man says he approves of something in principle, it means he hasn't the slightest intention of putting it into practice.
—Prince Otto von Bismarck (1815–1898)

Whenever a fellow tells me he is bipartisan, I know he's going to vote against me.
—Harry S Truman

It is dangerous to be sincere unless you are also stupid.
—George Bernard Shaw

SKEPTICISM / SKEPTICS

A skeptic is a person who would ask God for his ID card.
—Edgar A. Shoaff

To the naive, skepticism often seems malicious perversity: "Only some secret enemy in the inward degenerate nature of man," said Topsell, "could lead anyone to doubt the existence of the unicorn."
—Bergen Evans

The first step toward philosophy is incredulity.
—Denis Diderot (1713–1784)

For the skeptic there remains only one consolation: if there should be such a thing as superhuman law, it is administered with subhuman efficiency.
—Eric Ambler

The more fervent opponents of Christian doctrine have often enough shown a temper which, psychologically considered, is indistinguishable from religious zeal.
—William James

What thinking man is there who still requires the hypothesis of a God?
—Friedrich Nietzsche (1844–1900)

Nature confuses the skeptics and reason confutes the dogmatists.
—Blaise Pascal (1623–1662)

The farce is finished. I go to seek a vast perhaps.
—François Rabelais (1495?–1553)

Skepticism is a hedge against vulnerability.
—Charles Thomas Samuels

Skepticism, like chastity, should not be relinquished too readily.
—George Santayana
(If seeing is believing, some skeptics wouldn't look.)

The vigorous are no better than the lazy during one half of life, for all men are alike when asleep.
—Aristotle (384–322 B.C.)

Oh sleep! it is a gentle thing, / Beloved from pole to pole.
—Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834)

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care.
—William Shakespeare (1564–1616)

Up, sluggard, and waste not life; in the grave will be sleeping enough.
—Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790)

He slept the deep sleep of the unjust.
—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree

Early to bed and early to rise is a bad rule for anyone who wishes to become acquainted with our most prominent and influential people.
—George Ade

SLOGANS

There's a difference between a philosophy and a bumper sticker.
—Charles M. Schulz

Augustus was sensible that mankind is governed by names; nor was he deceived in his expectation that the senate and people would submit to slavery, provided they were respectfully assured that they still enjoyed their ancient freedom.
—Edward Gibbon (1737–1794)

Man is a creature who lives not upon bread alone, but primarily by catchwords.
—Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–1894)

A good catchword can obscure analysis for fifty years.
—Wendell L. Willkie

Our major obligation is not to mistake slogans for solutions.
—Edward R. Murrow

American freedom consists largely in talking nonsense.
—Ed Howe

Forgive me my nonsense as I also forgive the nonsense of those who think they talk sense.
—Robert Frost

A nose that can see is worth two that sniff.
—Eugène Ionesco

What happens to the hole when the cheese is gone?
—Bertolt Brecht

Everything serious that he says is a joke and everything humorous that he says is dead serious.
—Clarence Darrow, of Lincoln Steffens

The greatest danger to human beings is their consciousness of the trivialities of their aims.
—Gerald Brennan
(But ignorance of one's ignorance is the greatest ignorance.)

The true, strong and sound mind is the mind that can embrace equally great things and small.
—Samuel Johnson (1709–1784)

The trouble with being punctual is that nobody's there to appreciate it.
—Franklin P. Jones

One truth discovered, one pang of regret at not being able to express it, is better than all the fluency and flippancy in the world.
—William Hazlitt (1778–1830)

People are never so ready to believe you as when you say things in dispraise of yourself; and you are never so much annoyed as when they take you at your word.
—Somerset Maugham

Good sense about trivialities is better than nonsense about things that matter.
—Max Beerbohm

Only exceptionally rational men can afford to be absurd.
—Allan Goldfein

Don't talk to me about a man's being able to talk sense; everyone can talk sense—can he talk nonsense?
—William Pitt the Elder (1708–1778)

* *

What Cole Porter was truly serious about was not being serious.
—Reed Whittemore

It is almost as important to know what is not serious as to know what is.
—John Kenneth Galbraith

* *

It is a very sad thing that nowadays there is so little useless information.
—Oscar Wilde (1854–1900)

There is much pleasure to be gained from useless knowledge.
—Bertrand Russell

* *

In larger things we are convivial; / What causes trouble is the trivial.
—Richard Armour

It is a far, far better thing to have a firm anchor in nonsense than to put out on the troubled seas of thought.
—John Kenneth Galbraith

* *

We find it hard to believe that other people's thoughts are as silly as our own, but they probably are.
—James Harvey Robinson

If you jot down every silly thought that pops into your mind, you will soon find out everything you most seriously believe.
—Mignon McLaughlin

He dares to be a fool, and that is the first step in the direction of wisdom.
—James Gibbons Huneker

No matter how thin you slice it, it's still baloney.
—Alfred E. Smith

DRAFT OUTLINE SCHEDULE FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Wednesday, January 15, 1992

7:00 am MARINE ONE departs White House en route Andrews
Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

7:10 am MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

7:20 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base
(E.S.T.) en route Pease Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 15 Minutes)
(Time Change: None)

8:35 am AIR FORCE ONE arrives Pease Air Force Base.
(E.S.T.)

8:45 am MOTORCADE departs Ramp Area en route Henly Hangar.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

8:50 am MOTORCADE arrives Henly Hangar.

* ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS
(8:55 am - 9:40 am)
- Pool Coverage
- Brief Remarks

9:45 am MOTORCADE departs Henley Hangar, Pease Air Force
Base en route Town Hall, Exeter.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

10:15 am MOTORCADE arrives Town Hall, Exeter.

- * TOWN HALL MEETING/RECEPTION
 (10:15 am - 10:45 am)
 - Open Press
 - Brief Remarks
 - Receiving Line/Ropeline???

10:50 am MOTORCADE departs Town Hall, Exeter en route Davidson Interior Trim Plant, Dover.
 (Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

11:20 am MOTORCADE arrives Davidson Interior Trim Plant, Dover.

- * BRIEFING/TOUR WITH MANAGEMENT
 (11:25 am - 11:35 am)
 - Closed Press
- * LUNCH WITH EMPLOYEES
 (11:40 am - 11:55 am)
 - Expanded Pool
- * TOUR OF PLANT
 (12:00 - 12:10 pm)
 - Expanded Pool

12:15 pm MOTORCADE departs Davidson Interior Trim en route Liberty Mutual.
 (Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

12:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Liberty Mutual.

- * MEETING WITH MANAGEMENT
 (12:35 pm - 12:40 pm)
 - Closed Press
- * ADDRESS LIBERTY MUTUAL EMPLOYEES
 (12:45 pm - 1:00 pm)
 - Open Press
 - Brief Remarks

1:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Liberty Mutual, Dover en route Cabletron, Rochester.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

1:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives Cabletron, Rochester.

* CABLETRON TOUR
(1:40 pm - 2:00 pm)
- Pool Coverage

* BRIEF REMARKS IN COFFEE BREAK ROOM
(2:05 pm - 2:20 pm)
- Open Press
- Brief Remarks
- Gift Presentation

2:25 pm MOTORCADE departs Cabletron, Rochester en route Sheraton Hotel, Portsmouth.

(Drive Time: 35 Minutes)

3:00 pm MOTORCADE arrives Sheraton Hotel, Portsmouth.

* BRIEFING TIME
(3:05 pm - 3:25 pm)

* INTERVIEWS
(3:30 pm - 4:30 pm)

* PRIVATE TIME
(4:35 pm - 5:55 pm)

6:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Portsmouth en route Yokens Restaurant.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

6:15 pm MOTORCADE arrives Yokens Restaurant.

* ADDRESS ROTARY CLUB DINNER
(6:20 pm - 7:00 pm)
- Open Press
- Remarks

7:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Yokens Restaurant en route Pease
Air Force Base.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

7:15 pm MOTORCADE arrives Pease Air Force Base.

7:20 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Pease Air Force Base en
(E.S.T.) route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)

(Time Change: None)

8:40 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.
(E.S.T.)

8:45 pm MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en
route White House.

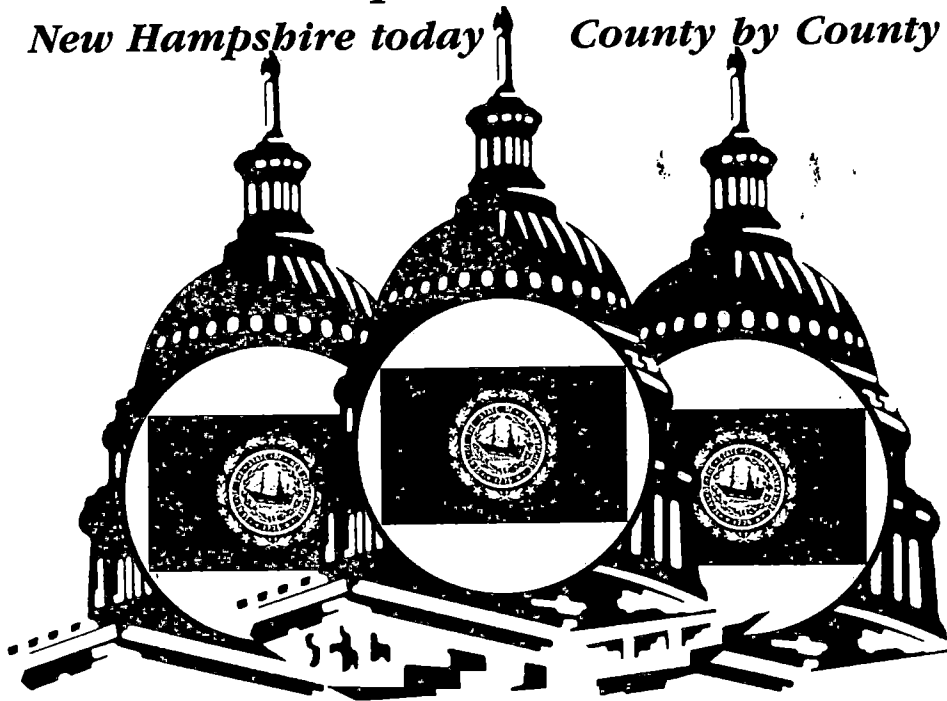
(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

8:55 pm MARINE ONE arrives White House.

More Than An Almanac

NEW HAMPSHIRE FACTS

*A Comprehensive look at
New Hampshire today County by County*



Flying the Colors

by
JOHN CLEMENTS

**PUBLISHED BY
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DALLAS, TEXAS**

FIRST PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

New Hampshire's Presidential Primary is the first in the nation. It has always been considered a bellwether in determining who will be the next person to serve as the Chief Executive Officer of the United States. The date can be changed as the New Hampshire legislature has declared it will always be the first primary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TODAY

To many Americans New Hampshire might evoke images of rural New England, an area dotted with quaint country inns that line narrow, winding roads amidst a backdrop of quiet, forested hills. Perhaps a poem by Robert Frost describing still, snow-covered landscapes or a pastoral painting by Andrew Wyeth would also come to mind. To those who know the state, New Hampshire is this and much more. From the great White Mountain National Forest and the soaring Presidential Mountain Range of the North Country to the bustling cities of the south, from the lush farmlands along the Connecticut River in the west to the sandy beaches on the eastern seacoast, New Hampshire is a state of many contrasts. Although its land and people have a rich historical heritage spanning over three centuries, New Hampshire today is a society enjoying tremendous and progressive change. While ranking 44th of the 50 states in land area with approximately 9,279 square miles, and 40th in population with a 1985 estimate of almost one million persons, these numbers belie the state's importance and influence throughout New England and the entire nation. With a booming economy achieved by successful diversification and attraction of new industries, New Hampshire has become home to a healthy influx of young, ambitious migrants from other states in the Union intent on realizing the possibilities New Hampshire offers. With its influential first presidential primary, the state not only serves as an indicator of public opinion; it has a guiding hand in creating it. Within the spheres of economic growth, cultural diversity, tourism, and politics, New Hampshire's voice can be heard far beyond its borders. The state's economy, the fastest growing in New England, is garnering increasing prosperity as well as attracting large numbers of new citizens. The state has experienced enormous population and economic growth in the last 35 years. Since 1940 the population has more than doubled and is expected to nearly double again by the year 2010. The economic boom can be attributed to a combination of things, including low wage levels and labor costs, a favorable tax climate, and a rural atmosphere which permeates even the largest metropolitan areas in the state. Add to this a state government which actively seeks to create an environment which is conducive to business and attractive to new industries, and the secret to New Hampshire's economic success becomes apparent. The state's unemployment rate of 2.1 percent in August 1987 was the lowest in the nation, which enhanced the state's prosperity. New Hampshire has traditionally been a manufacturing-oriented state as early Puritan farmers abandoned their struggle with the hard, rocky soil and turned to such industries as cobbling shoes and weaving linen. Since the early, formative years of the state, New Hampshire saw the rise of an industrial society that became famous for its textiles and shoes. This trend reached

its pinnacle at the beginning of the 20th century with the preeminence of the Amoskeag textile mills. Located along both sides of the Merrimack River near Manchester, the Amoskeag mills were the largest in the world. After the decline of the textile industry in the mid-1940s, the state began to support a diversified industrial and business economy which now ranges from service industries and retail trade to manufacturing, which currently employs almost one-third of all workers. Known officially as the "Granite State", but also informally designated the "Scenic State" and the "Primary State," New Hampshire's multifaceted character is reflected by these nicknames. Long known for its fine granite rock used in the cornerstone of the United Nations building in New York City, the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and many other national landmarks, the Granite State might also be used in describing the granite-like character of its people, noted for their hearty and rugged constitution. The great 19th century orator Daniel Webster, himself a native New Hampshire, once said "... up in the mountains of New Hampshire, God Almighty has hung out a sign to show that there He makes men." The state motto "Live Free or Die" was taken from a speech written by another great New Hampshire native, Revolutionary War hero General John Stark. This message, designed to commemorate the colony of New Hampshire's crucial role in the Battle of Bennington, reflects the independent and individualistic makeup of the early New Hampshire. This self-deterministic nature is still found in the character of the state's 20th century citizens. Although traditional Yankee attitudes permeate much of the state's history and thought, there are other cultural groups which helped to shape the Granite State. First settled in 1623 by the English, much of early New Hampshire was stamped with their Puritan influences. However, later migrations of Irish, Poles, Finns, and Greeks, who came to seek a better life in the New World, found a home in the state and brought with them their own traditions. Vast numbers of French-Canadians have settled in New Hampshire in the last century, furthering this ethnic diversity. Bringing with them their language and customs, they currently make up approximately one-quarter of the state's population and outnumber the English in certain townships in the far North Country. When one speaks of the Scenic State, a variety of images come to mind. Originally a summer vacation spot for the wealthy townspeople of Boston and New York, New Hampshire has become a favorite year-round vacation spot for thousands of Americans. Those visiting in the summer find countless idyllic spots to enjoy, and over 1,300 lakes and 40,000 miles of rivers and streams serve to enhance recreational activity. With 86 percent of its land covered in forests, the state welcomes those seeking relief from urban turmoil with almost 900,000 acres of government-owned park and forest land. Winter tourists can find numerous downhill ski slopes, cross country touring trails, and other areas designed for snowmobiling, sledding, and other outdoor sports. Fall brings the incomparable turning of the leaves, and thousands flock to the state to witness the fiery colors of autumn foliage. Spring has its own special charm in New Hampshire, as apple orchards blossom and rhododendron bloom. Also known as the Primary State, New Hampshire holds the first presidential primary. As the testing ground for presidential hopefuls, New Hampshire's primaries politically impact the entire nation. The importance of the primaries is evidenced by the fact that

NEW HAMPSHIRE TODAY

since the presidential preference primaries were instituted in 1952, there has never been an elected president who did not first win his party's primary election in New Hampshire. Throughout the primary's history, it has had an uncanny knack for predicting and influencing the mood of the nation. In 1952, a defeat in New Hampshire caused incumbent Harry Truman to withdraw from the race, and in 1976, an ex-governor named Jimmy Carter won his party's primary over several better-known candidates. New Hampshire, the ninth state admitted to the Union, was also home to the 14th United States President, Franklin Pierce. The state has had many other notable inhabitants, including U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justices Salmon P. Chase and Harlan F. Stone, famous newspaper editors Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana, the famous and influential owner of the *Union Leader* William Loeb, and, of course, Daniel Webster. Other renowned individuals have visited the state, enjoying the clean air and splendid scenery. Poets and writers have come to the state for inspiration and relaxation. Henry David Thoreau wrote that the state was a place where "... the woodthrush forever sings ... and the day is forever unproven ... a New Hampshire everlasting and unfallen." Frost used New Hampshire as an inspiration for much of his poetry; Thornton Wilder set his play *Our Town* in the state; and author Nathaniel Hawthorne spoke fondly of his journeys in New Hampshire. What these people enjoyed about this state is still evident today. It is a land of beauty and change where nature's beauty coexists peacefully with the industries of man.

THE LAND

Although New Hampshire ranks only 44th in the United States in size, its 9,304 square miles offer great variety and distinctive beauty. Sailing by the three small Isles of Shoals and landing on the 18-mile coastline, someone approaching New Hampshire from the ocean would find a sandy beach, salt marshes, and a deep-water harbor, the site of the city of Portsmouth. Moving inland, the landscape changes from coastal lowlands to gently sloping valleys between rolling uplands. All of New Hampshire lies in the Northeastern Forage and Forest Land Resource Region, which ranges from eastern Ohio to the Maine coast. The southeastern section of New Hampshire, which lies in the southern part of the New England and Eastern New York Upland Major Land Resource area, is 60 percent forested. Hardwoods and pine, including sugar maple, birch, beech, oak, hickory, white pine, and hemlock, cover the land. Pitch pine and red pine are found on sandy outwash soils, red maple on wetter sites, and Northern white cedar in bogs. White pines, which can reach a height of more than 200 feet, were once saved for the masts of the Royal English Navy ships. Wood from this region was used to build the famous frigate *Constitution*, which was given the nickname "Old Ironsides." The forests are used for wood products and for recreation. Farmland in the southeastern section is used to raise truck crops and fruits. Cropland is also used to raise forage crops for dairy cattle. While only one-eighth of the land is urban, this portion is growing rapidly. The land near the coast is well-drained soil on shallow till or on marine or lake-laid silts or clays. This changes to nearly level, very poorly drained soils as the Merrimack River approaches in the west. The Merrimack, flowing south from the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee rivers and ultimately from Lake Winnepesaukee, divides southern New Hampshire in half. This

105-mile-long river became a central transportation and commerce route and is now the site of the cities of Manchester, Concord, and Franklin, and the town of Merrimack. Nashua also lies on the river and on New Hampshire's southern border with Massachusetts. As the Merrimack is followed north to its source, central New Hampshire unfolds. Lakes dot the region, 80 percent of which is covered by hardwood and conifer forests. These woods, which blanket rolling, stony hills, produce saw logs, Christmas trees, and maple syrup, and provide space for recreational and residential uses. This region is in the northern part of the New England and Eastern New York Upland Major Land Resource area. Only one-eighth of the land is in crops and pasture, which are used to raise forage crops, to graze dairy cattle, and to raise produce for truck farms. About five percent of the land is urbanized. As in the south, hardwoods dominate, but spruce and balsam fir are found as one travels farther north. In the hilly uplands, well-drained, medium-textured, and moderately coarse-textured soils predominate. Excessively drained soils can be found on the mountains and also on the islands of Lake Winnepesaukee. Within this hilly region in the southwest and west are mountains that jut up from the lower hills to break the horizon. North of Lake Winnepesaukee lies the vast White Mountain National Forest region, which covers 12 percent of the state. The White Mountains are a northern branch of the Appalachians, and belong in the Northeastern Mountains Major Land Resource area. Four ranges make up the mountains: the Presidential, the Franconia, the Carter-Moriah, and the Sandwich. Presidential, the major range, contains the highest peak in the Northeast, the 6,288-foot Mount Washington. A record for windspeed was set when gusts blowing 231 miles per hour were clocked on this peak, which is known for treacherous changes in weather. Other major peaks, according to height, are: Mount Adams, 5,789 feet; Mount Jefferson, 5,715 feet; Mount Clay, 5,532 feet; Mount Monroe, 5,385 feet; Mount Madison, 5,363 feet; and Mount Franklin, 5,004 feet. The Appalachian Trail, a 2,100-mile scenic walking path from Georgia to Maine, winds through the White Mountain National Forest. New Hampshire is generally a mountainous state. Although its elevation ranges from sea level to 6,288 feet, one-third of the land is above 2,000 feet, and only 10 percent is below 500 feet. The northern third of New Hampshire is more than 90 percent forested. The rounded mountains and foothills are steep, broken by sloping valleys. Mountains with bare tops and stony passages known as notches were chiseled by the Wisconsin Ice Sheet 15,000 years ago. The bowl shape of the notches indicates that they were carved by glaciers and not rivers, which form V-shaped valleys. Pinkham Notch lies to the east and Crawford Notch to the west of the Presidential Range. Franconia Notch rises in the west, between the Franconia and Kinsman ranges. The six-mile-wide Franconia Notch is known for the Old Man of the Mountain face that was carved by natural processes into Cannon Mountain, above the notch. This 48-foot granite profile is formed by three granite ledges, one marking the face's forehead, one its nose and upper lip, and one its chin. Franconia is also the site of the Flume, a narrow gorge with a cascading brook and waterfalls, and the Basin, a 60-foot-wide granite bowl that has been worn by stones churning in the waters of the Pemigewasset River. Dense woods cover the land, which is used primarily for recreation and produces

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

on the Merrimack at what was now called Amoskeag Falls. On June 13, 1810, the town of Derryfield was renamed Manchester in honor of Judge Blodgett who had spent his own personal fortune and the proceeds of several government-approved lotteries to complete a canal around the Amoskeag Falls by 1807. His visit to the great manufacturing city of Manchester, England, had inspired him to call Derryfield the Manchester of America. This same year, Pritchard and his partners organized the Amoskeag Cotton and Wool Factory, the beginning of the great mill complexes that would line the Merrimack from Manchester to Nashua. In 1825, the Amoskeag mills agent Dr. Oliver Dean began Universalist preaching at Manchester, out of which sprang a local Universalist society and church in 1833. In 1842, Ezekiel Albert Straw of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company helped found Manchester's First Unitarian Society, the same year that creditors could no longer legally throw their debtors into prison. In 1846, Manchester was chartered as a city, and a term of court was begun there. On January 24, 1851, a new Democratic newspaper was launched in Manchester called *The Union Democrat*, edited by James M. Campbell. It eventually became *The Manchester Union* edited by Judge Joseph Clifford Moore in 1885. In 1853, the city of Manchester annexed the west side of the Merrimack River. In 1855, the county created a board of commissioners and a term of court was initiated at Nashua to where all the county records were moved by vote of the county in 1866. In 1879, courts ceased to be held at Amherst. Today, the county has two courthouses, one at Manchester and the other at Nashua where the offices of the Register of Deeds and the Register of Probate are located. About 1890, American composer Edward MacDowell and his wife moved to the town of Peterborough. After MacDowell's death in 1908, his wife founded the MacDowell Colony for musicians, artists, and writers. In 1894, the national association for the registry of guernsey (milk) cattle moved to Peterborough. In the 1930s, Thornton Wilder's visit to Peterborough and the Central Monadnock Region inspired the writing of the play *Our Town*, which was first performed in Peterborough.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Named by Governor Wentworth in honor of Charles Weston Wentworth, Second Marquis of Rockingham, English prime minister in Revolutionary times. Created: April 29, 1769 by the legislature, confirmed March 19, 1771 by the English king, as one of the original five counties. Organized: 1771. County Seat: Exeter. Major Events: The county was the scene of the state's first European settlements—Pannaway in 1623 and, soon after, Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth). By the mid-1660s, it would include three of the four original New Hampshire towns. This eastern area would develop as the center of business, trade, and government for provincial New Hampshire and would fight to retain its control as settlement moved west. On April 3, 1638, Reverend John Wheelwright and his party arrived at the falls on the Squamscott River, landing at what is now Swasey Parkway in Exeter. A treaty was drawn up with Squamscott sachem Wehanownowit. The area to the east called Winnacunnet was settled under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay in October 1638 by the party of Reverend Steven Bachiler (Batchellor). It was renamed Hampton. In 1643, the county of Norfolk formed by Massachusetts took in most of present-day Rockingham

County and attached the New Hampshire towns to the Bay Colony until 1677 when the relationship was severed by the king. The coastal areas of New England, particularly the seafaring towns, have always been especially vulnerable to the topic of witchcraft. In 1656, Goodwife (Goody) Eunice Cole of Hampton was brought before the County Court of Norfolk and charged with witchcraft. She was imprisoned at Boston until 1671 when she was released and returned to Hampton. The town provided for her needs, but she was again charged with witchcraft in October 1672. This time the charge was dismissed by a judge in Boston. Odiorne's Point received its name from John Odiorne who resided at Portsmouth as early as 1657 and who was recorded as having 43 acres on the point in 1660. New Hampshire's oldest garrison remaining in its original location was erected by John Gilman in Exeter in the 1650s. In 1693, the Great Island was separated from Portsmouth and became New Castle, established as a township by William and Mary. Rye was incorporated as a town in 1719 and Newmarket was taken out of Exeter in 1727, the same year an earthquake shook New England. Two other quakes would be felt in 1735 and 1755. In the 1730s, an Anglican church was formed in Portsmouth. When the church building was erected, it was christened Queen's Chapel and its pulpit was filled by the Reverend Arthur Browne of Rhode Island. Portsmouth's Congregational Society of Greenland convinced the Reverend Samuel McClintock to become their "settled" minister in the early 1750s. McClintock would be the chaplain of the Battle of Bunker (Breed's) Hill which would be manned by a large number of New Hampshire volunteers. The first stagecoach from Portsmouth to Boston ran through Hampton for the first time on April 20, 1761. A roundtrip fare between the two busy port towns cost six dollars. As well as trade goods, passengers, and news, ships were often carriers of small pox and yellow fever. It was claimed that Hampton Township had no gray rats until the wreck of a mast ship on the beach near Great Boar's Head in 1764. Prior to 1770, Portsmouth was the center of New Hampshire. All the royal executive officers lived there and most public business was transacted there, though some was conducted in Exeter and Dover. The town's population at that time had surpassed 4,000. However, when the act establishing the counties became effective in 1771 with the approval of the king, Rockingham County officers determined that certain terms of the courts should be held in Exeter and that Exeter should furnish a site for a county courthouse. The Exeter town meeting of July 8, 1771 approved the formation of the county and the first session of the Superior Court was held in September 1771. The courts met in the town house until the courthouse was erected. The Exeter powder house was built this same year as tensions increased between the colonists and the king. Powder from Castle William and Mary would be stored here following the raid on the fort in 1774. Portsmouth was threatened by British ships in 1775-6 and residents feared the town might be burned. The state legislature met mostly in Exeter from 1776 to 1784, then it shared the honor of its sessions with several other towns including Concord. The last meeting of the General Court in Exeter took place in December 1799. Rockingham County was the scene of its own version of Massachusetts' "Shays' Rebellion" in 1786 when Joseph French marched his "paper money mob" from Londonderry to confront the state legislature, which happened to be in Exeter that session. A new county

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

courthouse was completed in Exeter in 1793. In July 1798, the yellow fever hit Portsmouth, brought in by the ship *Mentor* which was loaded with sugar, molasses, and coffee from Martinique. Of the 96 cases contracted over the next two months, 55 were fatal, adding to 52 deaths from other diseases. The population of the town at this time was about 6,000. A frost ended the problem on October 5. In 1806, Fernald's Island in the Piscataqua River was bought by the federal government from Captain William Dermet for \$5,500. The island then became the Portsmouth Navy Shipyard, though it is actually located in Kittery, Maine. In 1808, the New Castle fort was rebuilt and renamed Fort Constitution. On December 22, 1813, the "Great Fire" was started in a Portsmouth home by a vengeful domestic employee. The flames burned 15 acres of the river town, destroying 272 buildings, including 108 houses. Possessing all of the state's short coastline, Rockingham County became the center of controversy in 1973-4 when Greek oil magnate Aristotle Onassis attempted to gain the right to build oil refineries along the New Hampshire shore. Now the county is home to the state's largest construction project and worst financial disaster, the Seabrook nuclear power plant.

STRAFFORD COUNTY

Named by Governor Wentworth in honor of Thomas Wentworth, the Earl of Strafford, a 17th-Century advisor to Charles I. Created: April 29, 1769 by the legislature, confirmed March 19, 1771 by the English king, as one of the five original counties. Organized: 1773. County Seat: Dover. Major Events: Originally called Hilton's Point, Cocheco, Dover Point, and Dover Neck (depending on the specific locality within the township), the county's shire town was one of the four towns that comprised early New Hampshire. Settlers arrived in the early 1620s in the area between the Bellamy and Piscataqua Rivers. Residents of Dover Point then moved to the mouth of the Oyster River to establish a small village there in 1635 called the Oyster River Plantation. This settlement in particular suffered horrendously from Indian deprivations that began in earnest in 1675 and continued regularly through the 1690s to the mid-1720s. Settlers were murdered, scalped, and mutilated, or taken captive, sometimes obtaining release. The Cocheco (Dover) massacre occurred in 1689. For a time, the early Dover community was called Bristol. It was also known as Northam for about two years to honor a minister who had come from Northam, England. The present-day Society of Northam Colonists consists of descendants of those early settlers. Durham (Oyster River), Lee, Madbury, Somersworth, Rollinsford, and parts of Newington, Newmarket, and Greenland were all part of Dover in the 1600s, and from 1643 to 1677, Dover was part of Massachusetts. The rivers and the close access to the ocean naturally made sawmills and shipbuilding strong early industries of 18th-Century Dover. Rochester was incorporated as a town in 1722 but the Indians kept settlers out until 1728 when Captain Timothy Roberts ventured with his family up the Cocheco River. There he purchased land from Samuel Twombly. The settlement had 60 families and was called Haven Hill when it was attacked by Indians in 1746. Four men were killed and one was taken captive to Canada. Oyster River was incorporated as Durham in 1732. When the county was formed in 1771, it remained attached to Rockingham until its own government was organized in 1773. At this time, Congregational minister and

historian Jeremy Belknap pastored the church at Dover. He was replaced in 1787 by the Reverend Robert Grey. The Gonic Woolen Mills was formed in 1811 in Rochester when Nicholas Varney Whitehouse began using Eliphalet Horne's carding machine. In 1827, the Cocheco Manufacturing Company bought out the Dover Cotton Factory and soon Dover was one of the nation's leading producers of cotton goods. Brickmaking and shoemaking came to both Dover and Rochester in the later 1800s. French-Canadians came in large numbers in the 1890s to work in the mills and live in the boarding houses. Rochester's combination opera house and City Hall was built in 1908. Of the four such interesting structures erected in New England (one was in Dover), only the one in Rochester stands today. The unique floor can be raised in the back for viewing the stage, or it can be lowered flat for dances or other events.

MARCH 5, 1770 • News of the Boston "Massacre" spread quickly and dramatically throughout the provinces as Massachusetts radicals successfully saw to it that the blood shed by the five dead members of the taunting mob would become a bright red flag to the excitable colonists. The *New Hampshire Gazette* sported black borders, skulls, coffins, and letters exhorting the people to resolve that a standing army would never be permitted in America without colonial consent. By the 19th, New Ipswich joined in the colonial nonimportation agreement, followed soon by Exeter. However, Portsmouth was determined to continue its pursuit of profit unabated, joined by Boston merchants with the same intent who moved their operations northward.

APRIL 11, 1770 • A Portsmouth town meeting sought to prevent a threatened colonial boycott of Piscataqua harbors, by voting to refuse welcome to the newly arrived, profit-seeking Boston merchants.

JUNE 18, 1770 • Still angry over Portsmouth's increasingly defiant trading activity, Boston led a boycott of Portsmouth, soon joined by the Connecticut River towns. The action brought no direct results.

SUMMER 1770 • The Townsend Duties had been repealed except for a remaining duty on tea, the new chancellor of the exchequer, Lord North, was conciliatory, and the nonimportation agreements began to collapse as economic prosperity began to build. Merchants submitted to the tea and molasses duties (molasses had been lowered to only one penny per gallon) and concentrated on trade and personal gain.

1771 • Though education laws were on the books, Governor Wentworth complained to the Assembly that most New Hampshire towns were without schools or qualified teachers. Dartmouth College's first building, a log hut, had been erected by Wheelock the previous year. As the first graduating class of four men, including Wheelock's son, prepared to receive their degrees, Wentworth ordered a road cut through the forest from Wolfeborough to Hanover so that he could attend the ceremonies. Meanwhile, Peter Livius, who had obtained a Council position through Wentworth, spent two years trying to get the governor dismissed. Despite the young magistrate's commitment to his province, he was losing support on both sides of the Atlantic.

OCTOBER 25, 1771 • The captain of the *Resolution* attempted to smuggle 100 casks of molasses into Portsmouth without paying the duty required by the Sugar Act of 1764. Customs collector George Meserve discovered the plot and

Gilman Garrison House

For decades after its construction in the 1650s or 1660s, this fortified refuge was a garrison, built by John Gilman near his sawmill. The door of the house was protected by a portcullis, metal bars that could be dropped in front of the door to bar entrance. The house was constructed of massive logs, some of which show the marks of Gilman's sawmill. One of the first-floor rooms was a fort within a fort—its ceiling is as thick as its walls—so that if attackers managed to break into the house the defenders would have a fall-back. Peter Gilman, grandson of John Gilman, was a brigadier general in the New Hampshire militia in the expedition against Crown Point in 1745. He made additions to the house in 1725 and again in the 1770s. His remodeling, in a more formal Georgian style, is in sharp contrast to the old portions of the house. The house, one of the oldest in New Hampshire, is a property of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

LOCATION: 12 Water Street. HOURS: June through mid-October: 12–5 Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 617–227–3956.

Cincinnati Hall

Also known as the **Ladd-Gilman House**, the 1721 building is owned by the New Hampshire chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati, a group composed of descendants of Revolutionary officers. The house, the state treasury from 1775 to 1782, displays an important collection of historical papers, including documents signed by Washington, Lafayette, and John Hancock. Memorabilia of the Gilman family and of others who served in the Revolution with them are also exhibited. Colonel Nicholas Gilman, Sr., was the treasurer and receiver general of the state in 1775. Captain Nicholas Gilman, Jr., held a high post on George Washington's staff and participated in many major campaigns of the war. The room used as the treasury during the Revolution is restored.

LOCATION: 1 Governor's Lane. HOURS: May through October: 12–5 Tuesday, 12–5 Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 603–772–2622.

As trade and commerce quickened after the Revolution, **Front Street** became Exeter's fashionable address. A number of fine Federal houses survive along that tree-shaded street. Among them

are the 1809 **George Sullivan's House** (4 Front Street), now converted to apartments and offices; the 1826 **Gardner House** (12 Front Street, private); and the 1815 **Perry-Dudley House** (14 Front Street, now offices). The Federal style gives way to the Greek Revival at number 81, the **Otis-Gorham House**, built in 1820 as a residence with office attached. Also on Front Street is Exeter's 1798 **Congregational Church** at number 21 and the 1831 **Granite Bank**. At **65 High Street**, where it was moved from beside the Town Hall, is an exceptionally handsome early-nineteenth-century house (private) designed by Ebenezer Clifford.

An important part of Exeter's post-Revolutionary development was **Phillips Exeter Academy**, founded in 1781 by John Phillips. Having joined his brother in endowing an academy in his hometown of Andover, Massachusetts, Phillips determined to do the same for his adopted Exeter. The college preparatory school's campus, composed of more than 100 buildings, lies on both sides of Front Street. All except one of the academy's buildings date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The academy's ornate English Gothic church was built in 1897.

NORTH SALEM

America's Stonehenge

Once known as Mystery Hill, this thirty-acre archaeological site—dated to about 1000 B.C., it is among the oldest man-made complexes in North America—has confounded scholars and delighted other visitors. The stone slabs, chambers, tunnels, and wells seem to have been arranged as a great outdoor astronomical facility, used to observe stars and chart the seasons. Or it may have been used for other rituals: One slab, weighing nearly five tons and standing on stone legs, is known as the Sacrificial Table, etched with channels that might have conveyed blood into stone receptacles. Many guesses have been made about its builders, obviously strong, clever, and numerous: ancient Greeks or Phoenicians, medieval explorers, North American Indian tribes, aliens from another planet. In the nineteenth century, the stones may have been put to practical purposes—according to local legend, a cobbler who lived nearby used chambers in an elaborate liquor-distilling operation and to shelter runaway slaves.

OVERLEAF: *Most of the buildings at Phillips Exeter Academy date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.*

January 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CS

FROM: JAG

SUBJECT: LIBERTY

--N.H. is nicknamed "The Granite State." It's motto is "Live Free or Die." ✓

--"New Hampshire citizens are more gregarious and more open, less clannish and ever ready to smile..."

--Pearl Buck

--"New Hampshire folks are the merriest of the Puritans."

--Cornelius Weygandt, quoted in the Federal Writers Project of the WPA, 1938.

--"Thriving, throbbing and prosperout, New Hampshire is a state that has won its way back to good graces by its own exertion."

--Theodore White, The Making of the President, 1964