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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Atlanta, Georgia)

For Immediate Release

May 27, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISING DINNER

Stouffer Waverly Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

7:18 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all so very much. And, Jim, thank you for sharing this highly successful dinner. I'm deeply appreciative. Thank you also for the introduction. May I thank Kathleen Bertram, who rendered the National Anthem with such beauty and such feeling. Thank you very much. To Dr. Tomlinson, thank you, sir, for the invocation. A Congressman from here, but I believe from this particular district, Newt Gingrich is up -- the House is in session tonight -- but Marianne, his wife, is with us, and I welcome her and pay my respects to our Deputy Leader up there, Newt Gingrich.

May I salute Bobby Holt who is our national Bush-Quayle finance chairman, a fellow Texan and he's done a superb job in getting us this far along the way. Also Fred Cooper who is our Bush-Quayle state chairman, political chairman, and did a superb job working with so many of you in the primary. We had a fantastic turnout in a year that some were quite critical of, and I was very, very pleased for the result of that. And next to him, of course, a guy that deserves an awful lot of the credit for that, our state chairman Alec Poitevint. He did a marvelous job. And he's doing a great job for the party. (Applause.)

May I also thank Krishna Sprinivasa for his wonderful work. (Applause.) He has energized, along with some of the other leaders here, the Indian American community, great loyal Americans, and doing a superb job. And thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

Someone once described the people of Atlanta as "pressing forward, grasping the future, shaping something strong and good, yet acknowledging and taking pride in heritage." Well, I believe that certainly does apply to Atlanta. But I also believe it applies to the American people. And I, frankly, think the American people are a little bit sick and tired of this 90 seconds of gloom and doom every night on the top of the television news. (Applause.)

And things are moving forward in this country. The economy is moving forward. The regrettable part is that a recent survey I saw said that 70 percent of the American people don't understand that, don't believe that yet. But it is moving stronger and the new feeling of confidence, the figures of confidence out today I think send a wonderful signal to all of America.

And so we're beginning to see things changing after a long, dreary period of recession and economic gloom. And I think that's good because I think of our country as what I said a minute ago, something strong and good. And we are not a

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declining America. And that's the message I'm going to be taking to the country this fall. (Applause.)

And I might also add that we've got a lot to be grateful for in terms of international affairs. Look at what's happened in Eastern Europe. Look at the decline and fall of the collapse of international communism. Look at the fact that ancient enemies are talking to each other for the first time in history in the Middle East. Look to our south and see a hemisphere that is almost totally democratic. And look at these little kids and say they go to bed at night without the fear of nuclear war that their older brothers and their parents did. And that is something good and something we can be very, very grateful for as Americans. (Applause.)

And so I would say, tipping my hat to my predecessor and to other presidents, yes, we have changed the world. And we did it because people like the people of Georgia stood behind us in terms of a strong defense and recognizing that the national security of this country was absolutely essential. We've helped change the world, changed it dramatically and now we're working to change America.

And that's what I wanted to talk to you about tonight. We are working for free trade. I just came from a wonderful Christian school out here, private school, and they asked me a question about the free trade agreement. The kid read the question and said, "Well, my dad thinks that we're talking about sending jobs overseas or sending jobs to Mexico." I said, well, tell your dad he got it wrong. He's got it backwards. What we're trying to do is create more American jobs through free trade and fair trade. And that is the policy of this administration. And that is what Georgians understand because you have thousands of jobs that depend on American exports. We are not going to go protectionist in this country. (Applause.)

And I might say parenthetically, I want a successful conclusion to this NAFTA, this North American Free Trade Agreement. I want a successful conclusion to the GATT Round, the Uruguay Round of GATT. And we're fighting to get both of those concluded, and that is in the interest of the American workers as well.

We're fighting for health care reform. And I'm not talking about nationalized health care. I'm not talking about socialized medicine where the great quality of American health care is diminished because of government interference. I am talking about a health care plan that through changing the way insurance works, pooling of insurance, gives access to those who have no insurance at all and yet keeps the quality of American health care at the top of the heap. And that's exactly what our health care proposal will do. And I believe it's going to work. (Applause.)

We're challenging the old thinkers in the United States Congress to help us, to the degree the federal government is involved, reform our education system. I think the time has come from parental choice in schools. It works at the college level and it can work at the lower levels as well. Parental choice revolutionized American education, not by having some subcommittee in Washington mandate benefits, but by literally keeping the government out of the way and keeping control next to the American people as close as possible.

Our whole America 2000 education program is based on that concept, that local communities and families know better what to do about educating their kids than a bureaucracy in

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Washington, D.C. And we need your help to get that one through the Congress. (Applause.)

I'm a little remiss that I might add this when I'm talking about education reform -- you've got a great man running for the United States Senate in Paul Coverdell, and you get him up there and six or seven more like him and give us control of that Senate, and these new ideas are going to get a chance. They are going to get tried. (Applause.)

I think the time has come for legal reform. We're suing each other too much and caring for each other too little. And we need to get some caps on some of these outrageous liability claims, malpractice claims. It is too much and the lawsuits are going out of sight. And I want to see that changed and I think we ought to get that done. (Applause.)

We did a little history looking up for these remarks, and 200 years ago to this very day Jefferson put it this way: "The natural progress -- Thomas Jefferson -- "The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground." Two hundred years ago. And I'm now saying it is time to draw the line. And the philosophy that draws us together does exactly that -- it keeps the empowerment with the people. It keeps choice with the people.

And the need for change was brought tragically to focus in Los Angeles in the Los Angeles crisis. And we moved in fast. I am very proud of the way the federal bureaucracy moved on that one, with FEMA out there, and SBA and all the loans and health -- and food. And all these considerations were taken care of fast, including federalizing the National Guard and putting the 7th Army and some of the Marines out there to keep the peace.

We cannot condone that kind of reckless, terroristic behavior, no matter how bad the conditions in any city in America. (Applause.) So we moved to restore order. And then we now have a six-point plan for change, dramatic change. And some of these critics, some of these liberal doctrinaire thinkers in Washington say, well, there's nothing new about these ideas. And I'll say they're all new because they haven't been tried by a Congress that has its head in the sand.

And here's what we're talking about. Our urban agenda: Weed and Seed, a brand new program to weed out the criminal elements and seed the communities with hope and opportunity and education.

The second one, enterprise zones. Everyplace I went in Los Angeles, people were saying, whatever walk of life -- not just the business community, but those that are working with the kids in the communities -- enterprise zone is an idea whose time has come. And what we're talking about is changing the tax structure so businesses can take a chance and locate in these underprivileged areas, drawing jobs like a magnet to the inner city. And we believe it ought to be tried. And we believe the best answer to poverty is a job with dignity in the private sector, not some government program. (Applause.)

The third one, we've been working on it for a long time, rebuffed sometimes by Congress, but I'm determined to keep fighting for it -- homeownership. Isn't it better to have tenants managed -- housing managed by the tenants, and for people then to go on to own their own homes, than it is to grow up in some project with no dignity and no hope of grabbing that piece of the American Dream which is represented by owning your own home. We are for homeownership, and we're going to keep fighting for that one. (Applause.)

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The fourth one is welfare reform. And there's some cynics out there, some of the great editorialists will say anytime I talk about welfare reform I'm playing a race card. That is not true. The people that are hurt the worst, those that are impoverished the most are some in our minority communities. And what we're trying to do is change it, to offer learning, to offer workfare as opposed to the indignity that comes with the status quo.

A little girl saved over \$1,000 -- her family being on welfare -- and the system was so tough and so much of a penalty that they came along and tried to say that her parents could -- her mother could no longer get welfare because she'd managed to squirrel away a little over \$1,000 to save for her education. We've got to reform the welfare system so it encourages people to save money; it encourages families to stay together. And it isn't race; it is what is right and decent for America. And I'm going to keep fighting for that one.
(Applause.)

The other one, next one is Job Training 2000 -- a one-stop shopping program that I announced right here in Atlanta, Georgia. It's a good program for job training and it brings in all the areas of the government that have something to do with it -- and there are quite a few. And one person that needs job training can go to this one outlet and get advantage of what's available in the field of job training. It's a good new program, and I think we have a good chance to get that fully enacted.

And then the last one, which is a little longer-range because it takes a while to get it implemented, is the program I mentioned in the beginning, America 2000 -- this revolutionary approach to how we educate our kids in the United States of America.

And I've asked the Congress -- when I came back from Los Angeles I said, look, can't we do this: can't we lay partisanship aside; can't we just put it off the radar screen for long enough to enact these six programs or something like them? Can't we do it without having to make a statement and raise taxes, or go out and add to the government spending that is already breaking the back of this country? And I'm hopeful still that the answer will be yes. I can't guarantee it, but I'm going to keep on fighting for these principles.

And if you look to the core of these proposals, they are themes that all of us can agree on, no matter what side of the aisle you're on. Responsibility, opportunity, ownership, independence, dignity, empowerment -- these aren't partisan values. These aren't liberal or conservative. These are plain, solid American values, and we have a duty to make them real for those who have not yet grasped the American Dream.

We're not going to be able to spend our way out of these problems. We've tried that for too long. And we've got to remember these are not government dollars, these are taxpayers' dollars. And when it comes to the deficit, horrendous as it is, let's remember who foots the bills. Our children and our grandchildren.

And the time has now come to enact something that I've favored for a long, long time -- and I am talking about a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (Applause.) And you're already having people tell you why it can't be done. And I am telling you it will work.

MORE

Obviously, it has to be phased in. It will discipline the Executive Branch, but it will darn sure discipline the branch of government that spends and appropriates every single dime, and that is the United States Congress. And we have to do that. (Applause.)

And while we're talking about government reform, another thing I'll be taking to the American people this fall is the case to give me what 43 governors have: the line-item veto. And let's see if we can't cut some of this pork out of the federal budget. (Applause.)

And we've got a lot of cynics that are saying, you haven't tried to do anything about it. And I say, look, take a look at the budget that's up in Congress right now that puts a cap on the growth of mandatory spending. A president does not have control over the mandatory spending programs -- they're already there and they don't have to be changed each year and they just go right out of sight. And I am suggesting that we put a cap -- not cut them -- but put a cap on the growth of those spending programs and that will reduce the deficit enormously. And we're going to fight for that principle, painful though it may be in certain quarters.

Now, so far I've talked to you about what government can do. But government are not going to solve the problems all by ourselves. It cannot be done. And you might ask yourself, well, what keeps a kid in school; what keeps a kid off the streets; what keeps a kid off of drugs? And it isn't the government. It is the family. And I am very concerned about the decline of the American family. And I am determined, through exhortation and sometimes through legislation, to find ways to strengthen, not weaken, the American family. We have to do it. And I believe we can. (Applause.)

Barbara Bush is right -- not all the time, but she's right on this -- (laughter) -- when she says, what happens in your house is more important than what happens in the White House. And the longer I am your President the more convinced I am that that is a sound and solid message for all of the American people.

And we're going to try -- we're going to try to strengthen family through welfare reform. We're going to try to get the fathers, the dead-beat fathers who run away and bear no responsibility to the mother left to raise the children to do what they're supposed to do. We're going to encourage -- let the cynics who want to design some mandated program out of Washington -- we, Barbara and I, will continue to encourage to get parents to read to their children.

There's a new report coming out tomorrow out of the Department of Education that's going to be a little worrisome to this country, and it's going to show that we're simply not doing enough in terms of reading to these kids, or requiring that the kids learn to read in schools. The kids are watching over three hours of television a day, and reading less than five pages a day. That is wrong. And you can't legislate, but we've got to keep talking out and saying the way to do this and help these kids is to have strong family values, and one of them is that the parents ought to read to their kids and take an interest in them in the schools. (Applause.)

You'll notice I haven't mentioned my opponents tonight, not one of them. And I'm just getting warmed up on you, though, about the message, because, you see, I believe that these values that I spelled out here tonight are sound. I believe the programs that I've talked about here tonight are new. And as I say, we have changed the world, and now we've got to bring this kind of change to the United States of America.

And I can't wait for the fray in the fall. As for now I'm trying to run this country, and I'm trying to get things done for the American people. But lest you think I've lost the fire -- I'm ready. I am ready to take this case to the American people. (Applause.) And let them keep punching out there for another two months. But after the convention, with you at my side, we are going to win this election and we're going to win it going away.

America is a rising nation, not a declining nation. And don't listen to the pessimists trying to get my job. They don't know what they're talking about.

God bless you all and many, many thanks.

(Applause.)

END

7:38 P.M. EDT

and planted their squash and bananas, confident that this insidious marsh country of the red-bug and the moccasin would be theirs by default because it was the one section of Florida the white man could not endure. The only other inhabitants of these impenetrable mangrove swamps were squatters, outcasts, moonshiners who lived in shacks raised on stilts over the shallow Florida Bay flats at a now vanished community well-named Snake Bite, or in lawless little bands on the islands of Whitewater Bay."

Budd Schulberg
"Florida"

American Panorama
1947

Palm Beach:

"For the boarders, verily, were the great indicated show, as I had gathered in advance, at *Palm Beach*; it had been promised one, on all sides, that there, as nowhere else, in America, one would find Vanity Fair in full blast. . . ."

Henry James
The American Scene
1907

Pensacola:

[Pensacola Harbor in 1870s]: "Vessels, before loading with cargo, discharged their ballast, which was hauled and dumped along the shore, and 60 acres of land were created in a few years. Thus Pensacola's reclaimed shoreline is made up of red granite from Sweden, blue stone from Italy, broken tile from France, and dredgings from the River Thames and Scheldes of The Netherlands."

The Federal Writers Project of the WPA
Florida, American Guide Series
1939

St. Augustine:

"A part of St. Augustine lingers as the Southeast's most tangible relic of the Spaniards' bid for power."

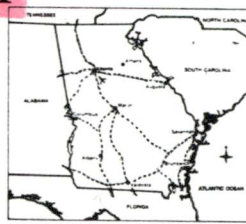
Harnett T. Kane
Gone Are the Days
1960

West Palm Beach:

"God rode out the ocean,
Chained the lightning to his wheel;
Stepped on land at West Palm Beach,
And the wicked hearts did yield."

Spiritual
Quoted by Alistair Cooke
One Man's America
1952

GEORGIA



Capital: Atlanta
Entered the union (with rank): Jan. 4, 1788 (4)
State motto: Wisdom, justice, moderation
State flower: Cherokee rose
State bird: Brown thrasher
State song: "Georgia on My Mind"
State tree: Live oak
Nicknames: Empire State of the South, Peach State
Origin of state name: After George II of England

Georgia looks like everyone's image of the rural South: the red soil, the kudzu vine climbing over every unprotected surface, the winding country roads and small bridges over slow-moving streams, the little towns barely one block long. Atlanta, Georgia's capital, by contrast, is the perfect picture of the future of the South—the prosperous Sunbelt. An auto-centered city of plazas, highways, clean glass skyscrapers, revitalized city rowhouses and immigrants from the north and west, Atlanta looks like success, with considerable reason.

Founded as an English debtors' colony by Gen. James Oglethorpe in 1733, Georgia went on to become one of the Confederacy's stalwarts during the Civil War. It probably suffered greater damage from that war than any other state; Sherman's army cut a violent swath across the state from Atlanta to the sea, burning and pillaging as it went. Reconstruction also hit Georgia hard, and the state's economy remained flat until the middle of this century.

Today, Georgia's relative lack of development has turned into a plus. Industries have moved south in droves to utilize the large sources of natural materials, the relaxed laws concerning pollution and unions and the available space. Georgia, the largest state east of the Mississippi, benefited from all these factors and has become a new home for dozens of corporations. The new prosperity is slowly changing the face of Georgia, but the old southern ways still persist outside the big cities. Georgia ranks first in gallons of moonshine whiskey seized by the feds.

THE STATE

"My mother was a whippoorwill pert,
My father, he was lazy,
But I'm Hell broke loose in a new store shirt
To fiddle all Georgia crazy."

Stephen Vincent Benet
John Brown's Body
1925

* * *

"God has not put any limit on what we can do in
Georgia."

Jimmy Carter, governor
Speech
1971

* * *

"Georgia, Georgia, the whole day through
Just an old sweet song keeps
Georgia On My Mind.
I said Georgia, Georgia, a song of you
Comes as sweet and clear
As moonlight through the pines"

Stuart Gorrell
Georgia On My Mind
1930

* * *

"Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing an-
other song
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along
Sing it as we used to sing it—fifty thousand strong,
While we were marching through Georgia."

Traditional Song
Marching Through Georgia
1865

THE LANDSCAPE

"Oh, Georgia . . . Georgia . . . the careless yield!
The watermelons ripe in the field!
The mist in the bottoms that tastes of fever
And the yellow river rolling forever!"

Stephen Vincent Benet
John Brown's Body
1928

* * *

"Georgia is beautiful. High on the crests of the Great
Smoky Mountains some Almighty hand shook out
this wide and silken shawl—shook it and swung it
200 glistening miles from the Savannah to the Chat-
tahoochee, 400 miles from the Appalachians to the
southern sea. Red, white, and black is the soil and it
rolls by six great rivers and ten wide cities and a

thousand towns, thick-throated, straggling, low,
busy, and sleepy."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

* * *

"Georgia is beautiful. Yet on its beauty rests some-
thing disturbing and strange. Physically this is a
certain emptiness and monotony, a slumberous,
vague dilapidation, a repetition, an unrestraint. Point
by point one could pick a poignant beauty—one
golden river, one rolling hill, one forest of oaks and
pines, one Bull Street. But there is curious and
meaningless repetition until the beauty palls or fails
of understanding. And on this physical strangeness,
unsatisfaction, drops a spiritual gloom. A certain
brooding lies on the land—there is something furtive,
uncanny—at times almost a horror."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

* * *

[The Okefenokee]: "I don't know of any place where
human beings coexist so happily with God's other
creatures."

Charles Kuralt
Dateline America
1979

WAY OF LIFE

[On his refusal to join the white citizens council]: "I
think they finally looked on me as an anachronistic
citizen who had come back and had been misled in
the Navy, and they would just bear with me until I
had gotten reacclimated to South Georgia ways."

Jimmy Carter
Quoted in *Atlanta*
December, 1974

* * *

"When I was growing up on a farm in Georgia . . . an
invisible wall of racial segregation stood between me
and my black playmates. It seemed then as if that
wall between us would exist forever. But it did not
stand forever. It crumbled and fell. And though the
rubble has not yet been completely removed, it no
longer separates us from one another, blighting the
lives of those on both sides of it."

President Jimmy Carter
Speech to Indian Parliament, New Delhi
Jan. 16, 1978

* * *

"A journey through Georgia leaves little to record.
. . . I traveled with three attorneys, two store keepers,

GEORGIA

a cotton planter and a slave dealer. My notions of the sort of conversation prevalent in Newgate may not be very accurate, but I much doubt whether it would be found to indicate such utter debasement, both of thought and principle, as that to which I was condemned to listen."

Thomas Hamilton
Men and Manners in America
1843 edition

* * *

"There are two Georgias, and many Souths. You told him right. People in the cotton South had slaves and didn't learn how to work. Ever since they have been complaining about things and figuring life's been hard because their granddaddies lost a war."

Quoted by Ralph McGill
The South and the Southerner
1963

* * *

"There is a state [Georgia] with more than half the area of Italy and more population than either Denmark or Norway, and yet in 30 years' time it has not produced a single idea."

H. L. Mencken
"The Sahara of the Bozart"
Prejudices: Second Series
1920

* * *

"The Leo Frank affair [a lynching] was no isolated phenomenon. It fitted into its frame very snugly. It was a natural expression of Georgian notions of truth and justice."

H. L. Mencken
"The Sahara of the Bozart"
Prejudices: Second Series
1920

* * *

"There the liberated lower order of whites have borrowed the worst commercial boulderism of the Yankee and superimposed it upon a culture that, at bottom, is but little removed from savagery. Georgia is at once the home of the cotton-mill sweater, of the Methodist parson turned Savonarola and of the lynching bee."

H. L. Mencken
"The Sahara of the Bozart"
Prejudices: Second Series
1920

HISTORY AND POLITICS

... the merchants of Georgia demanding at least two millions of acres of land from the Indians, as a

discharge of their debts, due, and of long standing: the Creeks, on the other hand, being a powerful and proud spirited people, their young warriors were unwilling to submit to so large a demand, and their conduct evidently betrayed a disposition to dispute the ground by force of arms, and they could not at first be brought to listen to reason and amicable terms; however, at length, the cool and deliberate counsels of the ancient venerable chiefs, enforced by liberal presents of suitable goods, were too powerful inducements for them any longer to resist, and finally prevailed."

William Bartram
Travels of William Bartram
1791

* * *

"They have lynched 500 Negroes in 40 years; they have killed unnumbered white men. There must be living and breathing in Georgia today at least 10,000 men who have taken human life, and ten times that number who have connived at it. Let us look this human thing squarely in the face without flinching. Georgia has wrought deeds so awful that they can scarcely be told."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

* * *

"Georgia bribes its white labor by giving it public badges of superiority. The Jim Crow legislation was not to brand the Negro as inferior and to separate the races, but rather to flatter white labor to accept public testimony of its superiority instead of higher wages and social legislation."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

* * *

"By agreeing to vote on one issue, the Negro, the normal split of the white vote on other questions or the development of a popular movement against entrenched privilege is virtually forestalled. Thus in Georgia, democratic government and real political life have disappeared... Anything that would divide white folk in opinion or action is taboo and only personal feuds survive as the issues of political campaigns."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

* * *

"It is usual for the stranger in Georgia to think of race prejudice and race hatred as being the great, the central, the unalterable fact and to go off into general consideration as to race differences and the eternal likes and dislikes of mankind. But that line leads one astray. The central thing is not race hatred in Georgia; it is successful industry and commercial investment in race hatred for the purpose of profit."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

* * *

"Georgia receives large accessions of population in the off-scourings of other slave states. The restraints of law are little felt, and it is the only state in the Union in which I heard it publicly asserted that justice is not purely administered."

Thomas Hamilton
Men and Manners in America
1843 edition

* * *

"You [the citizen who opposes public education] are a dead weight on Georgia. You are one of the reasons why its property is not now worth five times what it is. You are one of the reasons why the products of its soil are not five times as great as they are, for such schools as I mean would make most farmers highly successful farmers. . . . You are one of the reasons why Georgia is not one of the greatest manufacturing states in the Union, for such schools as I mean would turn thousands of the best-trained hands and minds to the making of beautiful and useful things."

Walter Hines Page
Speech at Georgia Normal School in Athens
1901

* * *

"Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless for us to occupy it; but the utter destruction of its roads, houses and people will cripple their military resources. I can make this march, and make Georgia howl."

General William T. Sherman
Telegram to General Grant
1864

* * *

[An English traveler compares the prosperity of Illinois to Georgia's stagnation]: "The great immigration is the secret of the progress of Illinois; but what is the secret of the immigration? Both states are fertile; in both nature holds many inducements; the climate in Georgia is finer, the country is more salubrious. Why, then, is she left behind in the race of development and prosperity? I can see no reason, except that ever-recurring one—slavery. The hardy pioneer, himself a laborer, will not put himself in

competition with brute labor, nor seek his fortune where labour is dishonourable. When southern statesmen count up the gains of slavery, let them not forget to count its cost."

James Sterling
Letters
1857

* * *

[Beginning in the 1940s, Georgia's white establishment encouraged the exodus of blacks, whose labor was less and less needed.]: "The cruelest thing was the driving of the Negroes out, to end forever the perverted but human bond [between whites and blacks] and disappoint forever that hope some of the Negroes had always had—as unfounded and majestic as the will of people without food or warmth not only to keep alive but send the children to school—that wistful faith that some day the whites would be all right."

Pat Watters
The South and the Nation
1969

* * *

"Blacks knew they had to turn to politics to survive. Voting was understood very early in Georgia as a life and death issue."

Andrew Young
Quoted by Jack Bass and Walter De Vries
The Transformation of Southern Politics
1976, 1977

CITIES, TOWNS AND REGIONS

Atlanta

"There is no adequate word to describe Atlanta's physical and economic growth during the 60s. You could use 'tremendous' or 'fantastic' or 'incredible,' and you would be correct, but you would still be understating the situation. In that short span of 10 years Atlanta grew as much as it had in *all* its previous history, moving from being a somewhat sluggish regional distribution center to a position as one of the dozen or so truly 'national cities' in the United States. In 1959 we were known for Coca-Cola, Georgia Tech, dogwoods, the Atlanta Crackers, and easy southern living; by 1969 we were known for gleaming skyscrapers, expressways, the Atlanta Braves and—the price you have to pay—traffic jams."

Ivan Allen, Jr. (former Atlanta mayor)
and Paul Hemphill
Mayor: Notes on the Sixties
1971

GEORGIA

* * *

"Despite its reputation as a progressive, prosperous city, by 1960 you could see that Atlanta was starting to tread water. . . . We could talk all we wanted to about being progressive, but we were still being pulled down by a moldy state legislature and suspender-snapping politicians who continued to be elected through an unfair county-unit voting system whereby a tiny county in southeast Georgia could have almost as much to say about Atlanta's welfare—its share of state funds—as Atlanta itself. We could talk all we wanted to about being a 'City Too Busy to Hate,' but Atlanta was still detested and held back by one of the most racially spiteful states in America."

Ivan Allen, Jr. (former Atlanta mayor)
and Paul Hemphill
Mayor: Notes on the Sixties
1971

* * *

"We are big, with every promise of growing bigger. And there are those who say that this very bigness carries in it the seeds of civic destruction through indifference, through inadequate city services, through growing poverty for some—contrasted with greater prosperity for most—and through poverty's by-products of crime and decay. But I am not ready to give up Atlanta to those who say that all cities are sick and cannot recover. I cannot speak for all American cities, but I say that Atlanta did not spend the past hundred years rebuilding from the ashes to fall prey now to corrosion, corruption and community discord. . . ."

Ivan Allen, mayor of Atlanta
State of the City Address
1966

* * *

"So Sherman goes from Atlanta to the sea
Through the red-earth heart of the land, through
the pine-smoke haze
Of the warm, last months of the year."

Stephen Vincent Benet
John Brown's Body
1928

* * *

"Sometimes I believe that Georgia has never recovered from the memory of Sherman's devastating march. Only in Atlanta do I feel a total recovery. . . ."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

* * *

"Atlanta is pressing forward, grasping the future, shaping something strong and good, yet acknowledging and taking pride in its heritage."

Carolyn Carter
Fodor's South
1979

* * *

"Atlanta is supposed to rank fairly high among southern cities in its attitude toward Negroes, but it out-ghettos anything I ever saw in a European ghetto, even Warsaw. What I looked at was caste and untouchability—half the time I blinked remembering that this was not India."

John Gunther
Inside USA
1947

* * *

[At Atlanta airport with Martin Luther King Jr.]:
"One stately old white man walked up to Martin and said, 'By God, I don't like all you're doing, but as a fellow Georgian I'm proud of you.'"

Louis E. Lomax
The South Today
1965

* * *

"The new Atlanta, sprung from the ashes of the old, is a hideous, nondescript city combining the evil, ugly traits of both north and south."

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

* * *

"In 200 years Atlanta . . . will only be remembered for glass elevators, stark concrete, and conventions . . . another center for the fast-buck franchise."

A letter to the *Atlanta Constitution*
Quoted in *National Geographic*
August 1978

* * *

"Back in the sixties, we [Atlanta] were known as the 'Cinderella City'. . . . The word was that you could build anything in Atlanta, even build it backward, and it would succeed. Well, we overbuilt, way beyond the point of need."

John Portman, architect
Quoted in *National Geographic*
August, 1978

* * *

"The city was adapting itself, with remarkable rapidity, to the new order of things. 'Sherman, his mark' was still written too plainly to be soon effaced, in gaping windows and roofless houses, heaps of ruins on the principal corners and traces of unsparing destruction everywhere. The burnt district of Rich-

mond was hardly more thoroughly destroyed than the central part of Atlanta; yet, with all the advantages of proximity to the north, abundant capital, and an influx of business and money from above the Potomac, Richmond was not half so far rebuilt as Atlanta. . . . These people were taking lessons from Chicago, and deserved to have, as they then seemed likely to have, the foremost of the interior cities of the Gulf states.

Whitelaw Reid
After the War; a Southern Tour
1866

* * *

"I have spent years among the Black Feet, and have been pretty much over the world, but I never saw such demoralized faces [as in Atlanta]. The war has destroyed their moral character. There isn't one man in a score here I would trust with my carpet-bag."

A visiting geologist
Quoted by Whitelaw Reid
After the War; a Southern Tour
1866

* * *

"The traces of the bad passions and disregard of moral obligations which the war has taught, are written almost as plainly on the faces as are Sherman's marks on the houses of Atlanta. . . . Passing about the dark, crooked streets of Atlanta after night, unaccompanied and unarmed, was worse than attempting a similar exploration of the Five Points, in New York, 10 years ago. Murders were of frequent occurrence; and so common a thing as garroting attracted very little attention."

Whitelaw Reid
After the War; a Southern Tour
1866

* * *

"Atlanta is an upstart. A lusty country lass has come late to town, with lace on her parasol and red clay on her petticoats. Wise, now, in the ways of the world; a rich girl, a sophisticated lady wheeling and dealing and playing with the world's great and near great, who come courting in endless streams. But a hoyden, for all that."

Anne Rivers Siddons
Go Straight on Peachtree
1978

* * *

"Perhaps, after all is said and done, it took Margaret Mitchell to sum us [Atlantans] up best. In her beloved *Gone with the Wind*, she has an exasperated Mammy accuse a balky Scarlett O'Hara of being 'a

mule dressed up in hoss harness.' She put her finger on the city for good and all."

Anne Rivers Siddons
Go Straight on Peachtree
1978

* * *

"General Sherman's efficient army demolition squads destroyed 90 percent of Atlanta in 1864, just before he began his historic march to the sea. The city rose from its ashes to become the state's great capital city—the South's largest industrial, financial, and educational center. The visitor in the capital city of the Peach State finds that today it is less the nostalgic city of *Gone With the Wind* than the cultural and economic heart of the Southeast."

Texas Touring Atlas
1965

* * *

"[In Atlanta,] . . . Sunday is the Lord's day, and in the South he still has clout—or enough, at least, so that most folks won't cross him in public. . . .

This explains why the cocktail lounge in the Atlanta airport is not open on Sunday night . . . not even in Atlanta, which the local chamber of commerce describes as the Enlightened Commercial Capital of the 'New South.' Atlanta is an alarmingly liberal city, by Southern standards—known for its 'progressive' politicians, nonviolent race relations, and a tax structure aggressively favorable to New Business. It is also known for moonshine whiskey, a bad biker/doper community, and a booming new porno-film industry.

Fallen pompom girls and ex-cheerleaders from Auburn, 'Bama, and even Ole Miss come to Atlanta to 'get into show business,' and those who take the wrong fork wind up . . . in front of hand-held cameras. . . . Connoisseurs of porno-films say you can tell at a glance which ones were made in Atlanta, because of the beautiful girls. There is nowhere else in America, they say, where a [pornographic]-flick producer can hire last year's Sweetheart of Sigma Chi to take on 12 Georgia-style Hell's Angels for \$220 & lunch."

Hunter S. Thompson
Fear and Loathing On the Campaign Trail '72
1974

Savannah

"Savannah slept among baskets of azaleas."

Simone de Beauvoir
America Day by Day
1953

* * *

"... in the spring, when the yellow forsythia gives way to the blue wisteria, which gives way to the dogwood, dazzling white. Then the citizens [of Savannah] feel the urge to inhale May while strolling the cobblestones of the river front, which is crowded with shops and ships, now as ever; or to drive out to Desposito's across the Thunderbolt Bridge for a helping of hot, sweet, pink miraculous shrimp, ordered by the pound, boiled in their shells and served in a steaming pile."

Charles Kuralt
Signature
1981

* * *

"Savannah is a living tomb about which there still clings a sensual aura as in old Corinth."

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

* * *

[On the founding of Savannah]: "Went myself to view the Savannah River. I fixed upon a healthy situation about ten miles from the sea. The river here forms a half-moon, along the south side of which the banks are about 40 foot high, and on the top flat... upon the riverside in the center of this plain I have laid out the town."

James Oglethorpe, founder of Savannah
Quoted in *American Heritage*
December, 1970

* * *

"I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah with 150 guns and plenty of ammunition; and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

General William Sherman
Dispatch to President Lincoln
1864

* * *

"Savannah: The name begins with a whisper and ends with a sigh, inciting dreams of a never-never South, of belles and balls, soft accents and gentle courtesy, magnolias and Spanish moss, and all the rest. If all that ever existed, it doesn't any more; not anywhere, not in Savannah."

Anthony Wolff
American Heritage
1970

"To relieve the wants of poor people, and to protect his Majesty's subjects in South Carolina, a colony should be settled... on the southern frontiers of Carolina."

Royal Charter granted to Savannah, 1732

Other Cities, Towns and Places

Albany:

"Albany [during civil rights march] was down to demanding that the federal government move in all its majesty against jaywalkers."

Murray Kempton
New York Post
Aug. 3, 1962

The Chattahoochee River:

"Son, don't be fooled by her beauty. She looks pretty and she is. She babbles like gossip and giggles like a girl. If you didn't care for beauty, looking at her way up here, you might be callin' her a piddlin' river. But, son, she ain't. I've seen her come out of the mountains like a wild stallion with logs in his mane. I've seen her take gristmills and grind them up in their own stones. I've seen her tear up bridges and twist steel until it looked bands for hogsheads."

Ralph McGill
The South and the Southerner
1963

The Prestile River:

"It is a dead stream. It couldn't be any deader. You could grow trout better on the main street of Augusta than you could up here."

Frank Graham Jr.
American Heritage
Feb., 1970

Rome:

"The town is known, among other things, for the nearby Berry schools and college, a fabulous educational empire created out of nothing, except an iron will and vision, by Miss Martha Berry. The students are chosen almost entirely from the rural South and do not pay to attend; but they all contribute by working (in the field of agriculture, mostly), and thus gain experience along with book learning—an educational system widely admired for many reasons."

Calder Willingham
American Panorama
1947

Valdosta:

"Despite the occasional new sight, Valdosta, like most American cities and towns, is old and tired and falling down. . . . Apathy plagues the town. The peo-

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AMERICA THE QUOTABLE



*Mike Edelhart and
James Tinen*



Facts On File Publications
460 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10016

- 1 It frequently breakfasts at five-o'clock tea,
And dines on the following day. *Ib. st. 17*
- 2 There was silence supreme! Not a shriek, not
a scream,
Scarcely even a howl or a groan,
As the man they called "Ho!" told his story of
woe
In an antediluvian tone. *Ib. Fit III, st. 3*
- 3 It is this, it is this that oppresses my soul.
Ib. st. 11
- 4 They sought it with thimbles, they sought it
with care;
They pursued it with forks and hope;
They threatened its life with a railway share;
They charmed it with smiles and soap.
Ib. Fit V, st. 1
- 5 For the Snark was a Boojum, you see.
Ib. Fit VIII, st. 9
- 6 He thought he saw an Elephant,
That practiced on a fife:
He looked again, and found it was
A letter from his wife.
"At length I realize," he said,
"The bitterness of Life!"
Sylvie and Bruno [1889], ch. 5
- 7 He thought he saw a Buffalo
Upon the chimneypiece:
He looked again, and found it was
His sister's husband's niece. *Ib. 6*
- 8 He thought he saw an Albatross
That fluttered round the lamp:
He looked again, and found it was
A penny postage stamp.
"You'd best be getting home," he said,
"The nights are very damp." *Ib. 12*

William Crowell Doane

1832-1913

- 9 Ancient of Days, who sittest throned in glory,
To thee all knees are bent, all voices pray.
Hymn [1886], st. 1

Juan Montalvo

1832-1889

- 10 Old age is an island surrounded by death.
On Beauty
- 11 There is nothing harder than the softness
of indifference.
*Chapters Forgotten by Cervantes
[1895]. Epilogue*

Henry Clay Work

1832-1884

- 12 Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the belfry strikes one;
You said you were coming right home from
the shop
As soon as your day's work was done.
Come Home, Father [1864], st. 1
- 13 Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing an-
other song.
*Marching Through Georgia
[1865], st. 1*
- 14 "Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the Jubilee!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that makes you
free!"
So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the
sea,
While we were marching through Georgia.
Ib. chorus

Wilhelm Max Wundt

1832-1920

- 15 We take issue . . . with every treatment
of psychology that is based on simple self-
observation or on philosophical presupposi-
tions.¹

*Grundsuge der Physiologischen
Psychologie (Principles of Physio-
logical Psychology) [1874]*

Isaac Hill Bromley

1833-1898

- 16 Conductor, when you receive a fare,
Punch in the presence of the passenjare! . . .
Punch, brothers! Punch with care!
Punch in the presence of the passenjare!
Punch, Brother, Punch [1875]²

Adam Lindsay Gordon

1833-1870

- 17 A little season of love and laughter,
Of light and life, and pleasure and pain,
And a horror of outer darkness after,
And dust returneth to dust again.³
The Swimmer

¹Translated by EDWARD TITCHENER.²Based on a New York streetcar sign. Erroneously at-
tributed to Mark Twain, who wrote about the verse in *A
Literary Nightmare* [1876].³See Du Maurier, 617:3.A little time for laughter, / A little time to sing, / A little
time to kiss and cling, / And no more kissing after.—
PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON [1850-1887], *After. st. 1*

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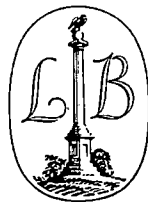
Familiar Quotations

*A collection of passages, phrases and
proverbs traced to their sources in
ancient and modern literature*

FIFTEENTH AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION
REVISED AND ENLARGED

John Bartlett

Edited by EMILY MORISON BECK
and the editorial staff of Little, Brown and Company



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY • BOSTON • TORONTO

98. GEORGIA

1 Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.

State motto.

2 The average Georgian votes the Democratic ticket, attends the Baptist or Methodist church, goes home to midday dinner, relies greatly on high cotton prices, and is so good a family man that he flings wide his doors to even the most distant of his wife's cousins' cousins.

Federal Writers' Project, *Georgia: A Guide to Its Towns and Countryside*, 1940.

3 I am determined that at the end of this administration we shall be able to stand up anywhere in the world—in New York, California, or Florida—and say, "I'm a Georgian," and be proud of it.

JIMMY CARTER, inaugural address as Governor of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia, January 12, 1971.

4 I heard it said that the "architecture" of Atlanta is rococcola. The pun is bad, but what the city would be like without Coca-Cola is hard to conceive. . . . In Atlanta alone Coca-Cola has made at least a thousand millionaires.

JOHN GUNTHER, *Inside U.S.A.*, 1947.

5 Out of the hills of Habersham,
Down the valleys of Hall,
I hurry amain to reach the plain
Run the rapid and leap the fall,
Split at the rock, and together again,
Accept my bed, or narrow or wide,
And flee from folly on every side
With a lover's pain to attain the plain
Far from the hills of Habersham,
Far from the valleys of Hall.

SIDNEY LANIER, "Song of the Chattahoochee," 1877.

6 Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing
another song:
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world
along,
Sing it as we used to sing it—fifty thousand
strong,
As we were marching through Georgia.
"Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the Jubilee!
Hurrah! hurrah! the flag that makes you
free!"

So they sang the chorus from Atlanta to the
Sea

As we were marching through Georgia.

HENRY CLAY WORK, "Marching through
Georgia," 1865.

99. GOLDWYNISMS

See also MOTION PICTURES

Samuel Goldwyn, the Hollywood mogul, may have surpassed Richard Brinsley Sheridan's Mrs. Malaprop in number and inventiveness of outrageous linguistic innovations. Just as Mrs. Malaprop was the creature of the playwright's imagination, however, Goldwyn became legendary largely through the assistance of his Hollywood press agents, who worked valiantly to devise hundreds of what came to be known as Goldwynisms. The following represent a brief sample of sayings ascribed to Samuel Goldwyn.

- 1 Anybody who goes to see a psychiatrist ought to have his head examined.
- 2 In two words: im—possible.
- 3 I read part of it all the way through.
- 4 I'll write you a blanket check.
- 5 I don't think anybody should write his autobiography until after he's dead.
- 6 A verbal contract isn't worth the paper it's written on.
- 7 I want to make a picture about the Russian secret police—the G.O.P.
- 8 That's the trouble with directors. Always biting the hand that lays the golden egg.
- 9 Include me out.

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The Harper Book of
AMERICAN
QUOTATIONS

Gorton Carruth and Eugene Ehrlich

A Hudson Group Book



1817

Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

- 1886 Al Jolson, entertainer, born
 1895 Paul Lucas, actor, born
 1902 Statue of Rochambeau, French soldier of the American Revolution, unveiled in Washington, D.C.
 1906 Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian writer, died
 1907 Ida S. (Mrs. William) McKinley, First Lady, died
 1908 Robert Morley, actor, born
 1910 Artie Shaw, bandleader, born
 Laurence S. Rockefeller born
 1913 New York City actors union formed as Actors' Equity
 1918 Leasowe Castle torpedoed in the Mediterranean
 Georgia, USSR, declared itself a republic
 1920 Peggy Lee, singer, born
 1926 Banca d'Italia became the sole issuer of currency in Italy
 1927 15-millionth Model T left the Ford assembly line
 1934 Century of Progress Exposition opened for the second season in Chicago
 1940 Retreat from Dunkirk began
 1951 Lincoln Ellsworth, explorer-author, died
 1952 Peace contract signed among West Germany, U.S., Britain, and France
 1954 Solar ship of Cheops, Egyptian pharaoh, found
 Aircraft carrier Bennington damaged off Rhode Island
 1959 Harvey Haddix pitched 12 perfect innings, but 1 hit in the 13th let Milwaukee beat Pittsburgh, 2-0
 1960 First real wedding held onstage at the Metropolitan Opera
 1966 Guyana, formerly British Guiana, became independent
 1968 Prince Frederick Andre Henrik Christian of Denmark born

May 27th

- Feast of St. Eleuterius, patron of Barinitas, Venezuela
 Feast of St. Julius of Durostorum
 735 AD St. Bede died (Feast Day)
 1471 Vadsislau elected King of Bohemia
 1562 First white settlement on North America founded on Parris Island, South Carolina
 1564 John Calvin, French-Swiss religious leader, died
 1626 William II, Prince of Orange, born
 1652 Patent issued for founding Flatbush, New York (Brooklyn) by Peter Stuyvesant

- 1679 Habeas corpus became part of English Common Law
1703 Construction of St. Petersburg (Leningrad),
Russia, began
1707 Marquise de Montespan, mistress of King Louis
XIV of France, died
1755 First city water pumping station founded in
America in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
1756 Maximilian I, King of Bavaria, born
1777 Button Gwinnett, signer of the Declaration of
Independence, died of dueling
wounds
1782 George Washington recorded that he refused to
be addressed as King
1818 Amelia J. Bloomer, suffragist, temperance
advocate, and fashion setter, born
1819 King George V of Hanover born
Julia Ward Howe, composer ("Battle Hymn of the
Republic"), born
1836 Jay Gould, financier, born
1844 Polk's became the first Presidential nomination
reported by telegraph
1867 Thomas Bulfinch, author of Bulfinch's Mythology,
died
1878 Isadora Duncan, ballerina, born
1892 First elevated railroad in Chicago opened
1893 Oklahoma Historical Society founded
1905 Japan destroyed the Russian fleet (8 battle-
ships, 12 cruisers, 6 destroyers)
in Tsushima Strait
1907 Rachel Carson, naturalist-author, born
1910 Sam Snead, golfer, born
1911 Vincent Price, actor, art expert, and cook, born
Hubert H. Humphrey, statesman, born
1915 Herman Wouk, author, born
British battleship Majestic torpedoed
1918 Battle of the Aisne began
1919 One of 3 U.S. seaplanes flying the Atlantic
reached Portugal
1929 Charles Lindbergh, flyer, married Ann Morrow,
author
1933 Century of Progress Exposition opened in Chicago
1935 National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA) declared
unconstitutional
1936 Cunard's Queen Mary began its trans-Atlantic
maiden voyage
1941 German battleship Bismarck sunk by the British
Unlimited national emergency in U.S. proclaimed
by the President
1945 20 convoy ships involved in iceberg-caused
collisions
1949 Robert Ripley, founder of "Believe It or Not,"
died
1960 The Negro American Labor Council founded

1970 Constitution and Freedom Day in Turkey
1971 Pink ladyslippers bloom (New England)

May 28th

585 BC Dragon Boat Festival in Hong Kong
Solar eclipse ended the Battle of Lydians
against Persians
82 Caelius, Roman politician, born
567 AD St. Germanus of Paris died (Feast Day)
640 Severinus elected Pope
1081? St. Bernard of Montjoux died (Feast Day; patron
of mountaineers)
1156 Sicilians defeated the Greeks at Brindisi
1262 Philip III, King of France, married Isabella
of Aragon
1698 Old Swede's Church in Wilmington, Delaware,
begun
1738 Joseph Guillotin, inventor, born
1754 Battle of Great Meadows, Pennsylvania, first
engagement of the French and
Indian War
1759 William Pitt, English statesman, born
1837 Tony Pastor, discoverer of performer Lillian
Russell, born
1843 Noah Webster, dictionary writer, died
1854 British and French declared war on Russia
(Crimean War)
1863 First black regiment in the Civil War left
Boston for the front
1864 Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, arrived in Vera
Cruz
1892 Sierra Club, conservationist organization,
founded
1897 Destruction of Santiago Gate in San Juan,
Puerto Rico, began
1900 British annexed the Orange Free State in
South Africa
Solar eclipse
1918 Americans captured and held Cantigny, France
1929 First color movie premiered ("On With the
Show")
1934 Dionne quintuplets born
1937 Golden Gate Bridge opened to traffic (San
Francisco)
1940 Belgium surrendered to Germany
1942 Sugar rationing began in the U.S.
1959 Able and Baker, monkey astronauts, recovered
from their space flights
1971 Medieval Archery Contest held at Gubbio, Italy
Mars 3, USSR Martian probe, launched
1972 Duke of Windsor, formerly King Edward VIII of
England, died

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**THE ALMANAC
OF DATES**

**EVENTS OF THE PAST FOR
EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR**

LINDA MILLGATE

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich New York and London

1946—Jordan Independence Day marks establishment of kingdom in what had been Trans-Jordan under British mandate.

1949—Shanghai was occupied by Chinese Communist forces.

1950—Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel in New York opened.

1963—African Freedom Day marks formation of Organization of African States.

The day's birthdays:

Poet Ralph Waldo Emerson 1803, Boston; boxing's Gene Tunney 1898, New York City; singer Beverly Sills, Brooklyn, N.Y.; trumpeter Miles Davis 1926, Alton, Ill.; aviation's Igor Sikorsky 1889, Kiev, Russia; Premier Tito (Josip Broz) of Yugoslavia 1892, Croatia.

Quotation of the day:

"There has been entirely too much deliberation and not enough speed."—Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, May 25, 1964

—MAY 26—

Zodiac sign for the day: Gemini, the twins.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Emerald.

The day in history:

1913—Actors Equity Association was organized.

1954—Explosion aboard U.S. Navy aircraft carrier *Bennington* killed more than 100 crewmen off Rhode Island.

1966—Guyana became independent state in British Commonwealth.

The day's birthdays:

Financier Laurance S. Rockefeller 1910, New York City; actor James Arness 1923, Minneapolis; singer Peggy Lee, Jamestown, N.D.; actor John Wayne 1907, Winterset, Iowa; Hungary's Janos Kadar 1912, village on Drava River, Hungary.

Quotation of the day:

"The British and American fleets cannot appear on the oceans . . . The Japanese people can look forward to a triumphal march into London and a victory march in New York."—Radio Tokyo, May 26, 1942

—MAY 27—

Zodiac sign for the day: Gemini, the twins.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Emerald.

The day in history:

1647—Achsah Young was hanged as a witch in first recorded execution of this kind in Massachusetts.

1919—Afghanistan Independence Day, marks independence gained from British.

1941—German battleship *Bismarck*, conqueror of Britain's mighty H.M.S. *Hood*, sunk by British naval force in World War II.

The day's birthdays:

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey 1911, Wallace, S.D.; women's rights champion Amelia Bloomer 1818, Homer, N.Y.; author Julia Ward Howe 1819, New York City; dancer Isadora Duncan 1878, San Francisco; professor-adviser Henry Kissinger 1923, Fuerth, Germany; artist Georges Rouault 1871, Paris; writer Rachel Carson 1907, Springdale, Penna.

Quotation of the day:

"The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground."—Thomas Jefferson, May 27, 1788

MAY 28

Zodiac sign for the day: Gemini, the twins.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Emerald.

The day in history:

1905—Japanese fleet defeated Imperial Russian Navy at Battle of Tsushima Straits in Russo-Japanese War.

1934—Dionne quintuplets, first to survive, were born to Mr. & Mrs. Oliva Dionne near Callender, Ontario.

1940—In period roughly from today to June 4, in the Miracle of Dunkirk, more than 300,000 Allied forces were evacuated from Dunkirk, France, to England in World War II.

1967—Sir Francis Chichester sailed back into Plymouth, England, after 226-day round-the-world voyage alone.

The day's birthdays:

Statesman William Pitt, the younger 1759, Bromley, England; Dionne Quintuplets 1934, Callender, Ontario; statesman Eduard Benes 1884, Kozlany, Czechoslovakia; poet Thomas Moore 1779, Dublin; naturalist Jean Louis Agassiz 1807, Lake Morat, Switzerland.

***INSTANT ALMANAC
of Events, Anniversaries,
Observances, Quotations,
and Birthdays
for Every Day
of the Year***

Leonard and Thelma Spinrad

PARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

West Nyack, N.Y.

United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:15 a.m., January 21, 1992]

Note: This proclamation will be published in the Federal Register on January 22.

Remarks Announcing Job Training 2000 in Atlanta January 17, 1992

Let me say it's been a joy to be back in Atlanta. I was privileged to be over at the Martin Luther King Center, pay fitting and appropriate tribute to that great leader, and now have an opportunity to be here.

And I want to single out again, to those who weren't over there, Secretary Sullivan. Dr. Sullivan is the Secretary of HHS, the largest Department in the Federal Government, and doing a superb job. And for you kids, he's from Morehouse Medical right here and went to Morehouse. So, we've got an Atlanta man running this enormous part of the Federal Government and doing a superb job at it.

I was so pleased to have been greeted by the mayor, who I don't think is here right now, and the Governor, both of whom gave me a warm welcome, one to Georgia and one to Atlanta.

I want to salute the Private Industry Council of Atlanta members who have taken the time to be with us. Pleased to be joined by Alvin Darden, members of this effective CATALYST team now on their coffee break. [Laughter] And I've come here to Morris Brown College in the center, the Atlanta University center, to see this wonderful work in progress and to announce a pioneering new approach to job training, a program that I call Job Training 2000.

Programs like the CATALYST project highlight just how critical job training is to the American economy, to American competitiveness, and yes, to the American dream.

As a Nation, America's ability to prosper in the century coming up rests on our collec-

tive capacity to learn new skills and test the limits of our potential. On an individual level, what we learn defines who we are. No one, young, old, or in between, can hope to reach their dreams without sharpening their skills and mastering the tools of thought.

And that's the idea behind our overall national education strategy, America 2000. And it's the impulse behind the initiative that I'm announcing today, Job Training 2000.

Job training must be more than merely make-work. It's got to suit the needs of the workplace and the marketplace. And the private sector will always bear primary responsibility for training the workers it needs to get the jobs done, the unions here taking a very active and critical role in all of this. But government, at all levels, can and must play a role, to use a word that's well-known, as catalysts in this process.

And we are. Right now, the Federal Government's commitment to worker training spans more than 60 programs, 7 Federal agencies, resources totaling some \$18 billion a year.

Well, we've got to make certain that these funds are spent to maximum effect, and that's where Job Training 2000 comes in. It's the product of hard work, of our Vice President and of Secretary of Labor Lynn Martin, of our Education Secretary, all these working together trying to express a commitment to this country's future.

Job Training 2000 rests on four cornerstones. First, the creation of a 21st-century training system. Job Training 2000 creates a one-stop shopping center for job training, coordinated by private industry councils all across the country. It will move us away from the heavy hand of a bureaucratic overkill to a system that allows greater freedom for the private sector and local governments to shape programs that work. I've been asking that question, "Does this work?" And each person I've asked said, "This one works. It's effective."

Second, this program will help ease the transition from welfare to work, from dependence to independence. Under Job Training 2000, we'll dedicate more than \$20 million to demonstration projects to place welfare recipients in permanent jobs. And then we'll enlist market forces to break the

welfare dependency. A substantial portion of the money government saves as each new worker leaves welfare behind will be shared with the company that helped that person get a job.

And thirdly, this program will ease the transition from school to work. Job Training 2000 will encourage voluntary apprentice programs for high school students, combining quality education, on-the-job training, and mentoring. This approach will help these apprentices keep their options open to pursue their education or, alternatively, to enter the work force as they wish.

Fourth and finally, Job Training 2000 promotes lifelong learning. Job Training 2000 establishes lifetime training in education that counts, enabling the Federal Government to provide the average American tens of thousands of dollars' worth of education and training over the course of his lifetime. Job Training 2000 will create a kind of passport to continuing education, making it easier for people of all ages to receive grants and loans that they need to keep pace with the challenges of the 21st-century workplace. This program is our plan to capture the spirit of programs like the ones that I've been privileged to see today, and bring that innovative Atlanta approach, if you will, to every American community.

Let me say to the young men and women that I've met today: Not long from now, these four walls will house the new Project CATALYST Center. But what you're building here is far more than a work of bricks and mortar or plaster or paint. This renovation is a symbol of the larger commitment of this community to generate opportunity for the people who call it home.

So once again, my congratulations on the future that you're building here, on the opportunity you're giving the young people here. And my thanks to the CATALYST team for showing me around this site. And thanks to all of you, whether you're in city government, State government, marketplace, business, labor unions, whatever, for the fine work you are doing, the example you're setting.

And now, back to work. [Laughter] Hammer time. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:52 a.m. at the Ventures in Community Improvement classroom on the campus of Morris Brown College. In his remarks, he referred to Alvin Darden, coordinator of Project CATALYST. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Nomination of William O. Studeman To Be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

January 17, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Vice Adm. William O. Studeman, USN, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. He would succeed Richard J. Kern.

Currently Vice Admiral Studeman serves as Director of the National Security Agency in Fort Meade, MD. Prior to this, he served as Director of Naval Intelligence, 1985-1988, and as Director of the Long Range Planning Group at the Department of the Navy, 1984-1985. In addition, Vice Admiral Studeman served as commanding officer of the Navy Operational Intelligence Center, 1982-1984, and executive assistant to the Vice Chief Naval Operations, 1981-1982.

Vice Admiral Studeman graduated from the University of the South (B.A., 1962); George Washington University (M.S., 1973); Naval War College (1973); and National War College (1981). He was born January 16, 1940, in Brownsville, TX. Since 1962, Vice Admiral Studeman has served in the U.S. Navy. He is married, has three children, and resides in Fort Meade, MD.

Points of Light Recognition Program

The President named the following individuals and institutions as exemplars of his commitment to making community service central to the life and work of every American.

Remarks at the Annual Southern Baptist Convention in Atlanta,
Georgia
June 6, 1991

Thank you all very, very much. Thank all of you. And Dr. Chapman, Morris, a fellow Texan, pride of Wichita Falls and the rest of the country. And Dr. Bennett, I salute you, sir. You came down today with one who's serving well our principles overseas, and that is a son of Atlanta, Paul Coverdell, Director of the Peace Corps, who's with us—one of Georgia's favorite sons. I salute him.

The last time—and we were talking about this on the long way up the stairs over here; this is a tremendous auditorium—the last time I attended a Southern Baptist Convention was in 1982. Too long ago. But never so long that I'd lose touch with the rock-solid values of this community, qualities that make it uniquely American. Strong but compassionate, proud but not boastful, decent and giving, and as Morris said, believing strongly in family, bearing an enduring belief in freedom, an abiding faith in the love of God and, yes, in the power of prayer.

Everywhere you turn, it seems, American values are ascendant around the world. Look at Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: there, places of worship long stood silent and subdued, forced underground by the iron fist of the state. But now, the churches, the synagogues, and the mosques buzz with life, reclaimed by the people, joyfully emerging to proclaim their faith anew.

In Africa and Asia and Latin America, your ministries flourish and spread the word of God around the world. And even in the heat of the Persian Gulf, nearly 200 Southern Baptist chaplains reported that well over 1,000 conversions among the service men and women of Operation Desert Storm had taken place, and some solemnified with poncho-lined holes in the sand serving as makeshift baptistries.

Southern Baptists have been doing quiet but crucial work, engaging in countless acts of kindness and compassion, spreading the word of God, demonstrating the profound power of religious freedom. And you've held to faith where others may have lost it,

gained in numbers where others haven't, and made a difference where others couldn't. You prove that the flower of faith can bloom anywhere; that no matter how hard the journey, no matter how humble a surroundings, God's love provides.

During the Gulf crisis, Barbara and I, and much of this nation—I think, in this instance, most of this nation—found guidance and comfort in prayer. And throughout the struggle, your prayers sustained us. And so, I want to thank you all and ask that you keep—as Morris generously said—those in the decisionmaking process, keep us in your prayers.

You know, I've confessed this to Dr. Chapman and a few others, leaders in the Southern Baptist movement. And for me, prayer has always been important, but quite personal. You know us Episcopalians. [Laughter] And like a lot of people, I've worried a little bit about shedding tears in public or the emotion of it. But as Barbara and I prayed at Camp David before the air war began, we were thinking about those young men and women overseas. And I had the tears start down the cheeks, and our minister smiled back. And I no longer worried how it looked to others. Here we go.

And I think that, like a lot of others who had positions or responsibility in sending someone else's kid to war, we realize that in prayer what mattered is how it might have seemed to God.

Above all, after all the months of praying and asking for God's guidance, I thought it important to thank God for sustaining our nation through this crisis. And that led to 3 National Days of Thanksgiving and Prayer, which I really believed strengthened our wonderful nation.

You know, for too long, too many have worried that we Americans have weakened the two fundamental pillars supporting our society, our families and our faith. But while the cynics may sense some kind of religious resurgence over the last 2 or 3 years, they've always been a lagging indicator of

American life. Most of us have never had to get our faith in God back, because we never lost it. In a recent survey, 40 percent of Americans named "faith in God" the most important part of their lives. Only 2 percent selected "a job that pays well."

In this bicentennial year of the Bill of Rights, we would do well to pause and reflect on religion's roots in our society, and our society's roots in religion. The Founding Fathers thought long and carefully about the role of religion and government in our society. And it's no accident that among all of the freedoms guaranteed by the first amendment—freedoms of speech, of the press, of assembly, of petition—the first was the freedom of religion. And that's why the story of a little girl named Monette Rethford, out in Norman, Oklahoma, is now getting national attention.

A fifth-grader in public elementary school, Monette liked to read her Bible under a shade tree during recess. No teachers involved, no disruption of the school activities. Just Monette and then, from time to time, a handful of friends who joined her voluntarily to share their faith and discuss how it touched their daily lives. Yet school officials told Monette that her prayer group was illegal on school property, an "unlawful assembly." They forgot that the first amendment was written to protect people against religious intrusions by the state, not to protect the state from voluntary religious activities by the people.

I would add this: that the day a child's quiet, voluntary group during recess becomes an "unlawful assembly," something's wrong.

In that spirit, once again I call on the United States Congress to pass a constitutional amendment permitting voluntary prayer back into our nation's schools. You see, let's put people first and allow them the freedom to follow their faith.

Putting people first also means making sure government allows people to make their own decisions. And that means giving parents and families the right to choose the kind of child care that they want for their kids. Choice in child care.

Just today we are publishing regulations that will provide the first vouchers for child care. And finally, low-income parents will

have the chance to choose where their kids get child care, including religious settings and with religious instruction. Just on my way over here this morning, here in Atlanta, I visited a church-based child-care center where children receive first-class care regardless of their parents' religion, background, or income. We fought a long time to preserve choice for parents. And today it truly becomes a reality, at least in child care.

We want to extend the concept of choice to include schools. Every family should have the freedom to choose a school for a child. Our efforts for choice in schools seek to put power in parents' hands. We trust them to make the right decisions for their kids. And some argue that choice will make bad schools worse. Our new Secretary of Education doesn't agree with that, and I don't agree with that. I am confident that choice will make even the bad schools better. They'll have to compete.

And something more—one of our national education goals: We believe that kids should be safe to walk the streets, any streets. Schools should also be free from the fear of crime and the despair of drugs. And if you detect a note of frustration in what I'm about to say, you're a good psychiatrist, because it's true.

Back on March 6th, I challenged the Congress of the United States to pass a tough crime bill in 100 days to keep our streets safe. And yet, the leadership has failed to make crime a priority issue. We submitted our first crime bill more than 2 years ago, and nothing has happened. Surely the United States Congress can pass a crime bill in what's left of that 100 days.

There's another issue before the Congress: that's the question of human life, the question of abortion, a difficult and a deeply emotional decision for all Americans. The question—and we've faced it before—is whether the American taxpayer should pay for abortions. And honest people of good will, I'm sure, differ on this question, but I firmly oppose Federal funding of abortions, except where the life of the mother is endangered. Since 1981 the Federal Government has determined that taxpayer funds should be used for abortion only in this

most narrow of circumstances.

And whatever we've learned over the last few decades, it's clear that America is a nation that no longer lacks a moral vocabulary. Ideals like decency and virtue are no longer subject to scorn.

And I'd ask that you hold fast to the Southern Baptist ideal of "a free church in a free state." Hold fast to protect—and, Morris, once again, in his generous introduction, spoke of this—to protect all faiths in freedom, and hold fast to protect our most essential unit of life, the family.

As I look at our social agenda, and as Barbara and I talk about it and worry about it in the wonderful setting of the White House, we keep saying: What can we do? Privileged as we are to serve this great country, what can we do to strengthen family life in America? It is essential to our well-being.

Let me close with a story—well, let me just make a couple of other remarks. [Laughter] Not many. I mentioned family, so let's ask ourselves in child care and education and crime legislation: Are we doing all we can to preserve faith and family? And, if not, we've got to do more. Only when we protect and preserve our most cherished ideals and institutions, does government by the people serve the people.

We are, as ever, "One nation under God." No nation better reconciles diversity of faith with unity of purpose. And as new challenges confront us we must draw on that strength and work to build a nation united in its commitment to decency and opportunity, to freedom, to family, and to faith.

Now to this story about a Kurdish family, Mikail and Safiya Dosky, who escaped from Iraq over a decade ago. During their perilous journey across the Iranian border, they became separated from their 2-year-old daughter, Gilawish. Mikail and his wife made it; the child, left behind. Their daughter did not make it out.

After settling in America, Mikail, the

father, kept trying to get his daughter out of Iraq, even traveling there himself, but to no avail. And just a few weeks ago, the dad, Mikail, got a phone call from an American helicopter pilot in Turkey, one of our heroes. This pilot had been flying supplies to save the lives of these Kurdish refugees when he got a note from Gilawish—now, this child, now 18 years old—asking him to call her parents in America. He did, and Mikail's friends at the First Baptist Church in Alexandria, Virginia, helped him get to Turkey and bring his daughter back. And after thousands of miles, thousands of days, and thousands of dollars, Mikail and Gilawish arrived in America Tuesday night—where years of sorrow were washed away with tears of joy.

What a testament to the power of faith and hope and love, all of which God provides in abundance. In war and peace, as I've mentioned above, faith provides our solace, our shield, and our shelter. I understand what Lincoln talked about when he said many times he went to his knees as President of the United States. And as the Psalmist wrote, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." God's light leads us forward. And today, as always, let us pray for His continued guidance and His grace.

Thank all of you for your commitment, your leadership, your love, and your prayers. And may God continue to bless this land with freedom and peace.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:44 a.m. in the Georgia World Congress Center. In his remarks, he referred to Morris Chapman and Harold C. Bennett, president and executive president of the Southern Baptist Convention; Paul D. Coverdell, Director of the Peace Corps; and Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander. Prior to attending the convention, the President toured the child development center at Central Presbyterian Church in Atlanta.

The old ways have to change. People want change. Each one of you is a proven leader in a trade that wrote the book about getting top-quality projects done, and done within deadlines. So, I'm counting on you to make Congress learn how to meet a deadline.

My opponents have cornered the market for slick rhetoric. But when it comes to delivering results, I have a plan that will stimulate economic growth. And they don't.

I need your help. Help me get a message to Capitol Hill. Tell them what hard-hat America thinks about Congress and its politics-as-usual. Tell them the construction trades support this plan to get our economy moving. And tell them I'm dead serious about that deadline and that you're dead serious about the deadline. And tell them my plan sets down a solid foundation for lifting this country to new heights.

This convention hall holds very special memories for me. It was here in 1984 that Ronald Reagan and I accepted our party's nomination for a second term as President and Vice President of the United States. And I was very proud to serve with Ronald Reagan, and he's a man of vision and courage and achievement. And remember the recession of 1982? It was tough then. Remember the criticism? Remember the noise on Capitol Hill? Unemployment got up to 10.7 percent. But we stayed tough, kept the Congress from doing crazy things, renewed our commitment to keep this country moving forward for the long haul. We pulled out of the doldrums, and we kept moving America forward because we had your support and the support of millions like you who share our values.

And yes, times are tough now, but we will stick to principle. And we will again come through these sluggish economic times. This is no time for despair. This is time for determination. And this is time for action.

The American people are getting a little tired, frankly, of the gloom and doom they hear every single night on television. And I'm glad my frank wife, Barbara, is not here or she'd tell you what she thought about that. *[Laughter]*

Our side will prevail again. With your mind and your muscle, we'll prove the pessimists wrong again. People know we're in a battle for the future—about jobs; it's about family;

it's about world peace; it's about the kind of legacy we're going to leave the young ones here today. And we will renew this country, and I guarantee you we will keep it strong. And we will build a better America.

Thank you, good luck to each and every one of you. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:44 a.m. at the Dallas Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Marvin Black, president of the Associated General Contractors of America. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks to the Georgia Republican Party in Atlanta, Georgia February 29, 1992

Audience members. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Thank you, Alec. Thank you, Newt. And thank all of you. Let me single out our chairman, Alec Poitevient, and thank him for his leadership of this obviously activated, insurgent, and wonderful Georgia Republican Party. And may I—get to Newt in a minute—but may I salute the members of the Georgia General Assembly that are here, my old friend, Senator Mack Mattingly, who is sorely missed in the United States Senate, I might add.

And I understand that Savannah's mayor is here, and I look forward to being with Susan Weiner tomorrow as well. And I thank our national committeewoman, Carolyn Meadows; and our Georgia campaign chairman, my old friend, Fred Cooper, who is over here somewhere but doing a great job.

And as for Newt, there is no one quite like him. Let me simply say he is, as you know, clearly one of the very, very top leaders of the Republican Party nationally. And I am very grateful to him for the steadfast support and leadership that we get on Capitol Hill. Every single day that I work with him and with Bob Michel, I'm saying to myself: We have got to take the message to the people in the fall to get more Republicans in the

Senate and get more Republicans in the House of Representatives. If you want change, that's the kind of change we need.

And my thanks to all of you for coming to Atlanta from all over, Macon to Marietta, from the four corners of this great State. This gathering marks a great triumph. You look around this room, and I think it's just clear how far we've come. It must be something about the Republican Party and red clay. [Laughter] In this State and all across the South, the Republican Party is here to stay. And that is what this meeting is about. And that's what the votes in this State are all about.

And with this rise comes a new generation of Georgia Republicans, the reformers, who are trying to teach Washington, DC, the wisdom of their ways. And I'm talking, of course, about Newt Gingrich and Mack, and about Bo Callaway and thinking back—think about Lou Sullivan now. And when we call the roll let's not forget Pinpoint's favorite son, Supreme Court Justice of the United States, Clarence Thomas. And I'm proud I named him to that Court.

Our party prospers here because the great strengths of the Republican Party are the great strengths of the South: bedrock belief in family and in faith, community and country; the virtues of hard work and humble worship; the willingness to sacrifice for country in times of war and to help others in times of peace. These are the beliefs that sustain us. It's our commitment to family, to jobs, to peace that inspires us. And all across America, these values are growing stronger, coming back by popular demand. And as a Nation, we've begun to see in these values a solution to so many of the crises that plague our cities and our schools and our streets.

People are coming home to the values that never left their hearts. We believe that parents, not the Government, should make the decisions that truly matter in life. Parents, not Government, should choose their children's schools. Parents, not Government, should choose who cares for their children. Parents know better than some bureaucrat in Washington, DC. And yes, we believe there's a place for voluntary prayer in our children's classroom.

And we believe America's first so long as we put family first. And these bedrock beliefs, they don't fade with age. They don't change from one election to the next. They are the home truths that call this Nation forward to greatness. And if America holds fast to these truths, we'll never lose our bearings.

And still, right now there's no denying it, in too many ways we're going down the wrong track. We've got to reform our legal system. The home of the free has become the land of the lawsuit. And we've got to end that. And that's why we sent up a bill to the Congress to stop these frivolous lawsuits. Nuisance suits sap our economy and tear its social fabric of our society. And when you're as likely to serve your neighbor a subpoena as a cup of coffee, something's gone wrong. And when doctors won't deliver babies and dads won't coach Little League for fear of lawsuits, something's wrong. And America won't find its way out of this mess until we spend more time helping one another than we do suing one another. We need more people like Newt Gingrich in the Congress to support reform legislation in terms of these vicious and outrageous lawsuits.

We've got to reform this Nation's health care system. Right now, the quality of American health care is the best in the entire world, make no mistake about it. The problem is access. Too many Americans with families do not have health insurance coverage. And you know how even a short stay in the hospital can rip a hole right through the family's budget. Well, all Americans deserve quality health care and a sense of well-being. But socialized medicine is not the answer. And I will fight against those plans. We have a good, specific plan. And my plan focuses on opening up access to health insurance for all Americans, rich and poor. And if we wanted long lines and revolving-door health, we'd put our doctors to work at the department of motor vehicles. The last thing we want is the Government playing doctor. And you listen to the campaign plans on the other side, and you'll know exactly what I mean. And I will continue to fight for health care for all, and I will fight against those astronomically expensive schemes to socialize American health care.

We've got to reform our welfare system. People are willing to support benefits for families in need, of course they are. And yes, Americans care. We always have; we always will. But they want to see some connection between welfare and work. And they want to see government at every level work together to track down the deadbeat dads, the ones who can't be bothered to pay child support. And they want to see us break the cycle, that dreadful cycle of dependency that destroys dignity and passes down poverty from one generation to the next. Think about it. Think about a young child born into that. It's wrong. It's cruel. We've got to do something to change it.

A number one issue today, though, is the economy. I think we all know that. It's jobs. And that's what's keeping people up late at night worrying about how they're going to pay the bills and put food on the table, care for their kids, and still manage to put away something for their own retirement. We've got to get this economy moving. And Americans want to work. They want the opportunity to earn more money. And that's why in my State of the Union Address I laid out a two-part plan to spark economic recovery, to create jobs, a seven-point short-term plan to stimulate the economy as early as this spring. And then a longer term plan to keep America growing tomorrow and into the next century.

And because I knew I couldn't wait for Congress to act, I set a deadline to help them along the way. And that's why I was sorry to see what the House Democrats did this past Thursday. Instead of working on my plan, liberal Democrats pushed through one of their own. And true to its form, it's a tiny, temporary tax cut in exchange for a huge permanent tax hike. And to play election-year politics as usual, they passed up a chance to stimulate the economy. And the plan they passed will raise the deficit, raise taxes a whopping \$100 billion and ruin our economic recovery, and worst of all, it will not create jobs at all. And so, let me end the suspense. If that plan reaches my desk, I will veto it instantly and send it right back up to Capitol Hill.

And frankly, there's even greater danger here. If the liberal Democrats ever decide

to make that two-bit tax cut permanent, they'd have to jack up—and I think Newt expressed this on the floor; certainly I've heard him speak about it—they'd have to jack up the tax rate for every American making more than \$35,000 a year. You heard it right, \$35,000 for a plan that's supposed to help the middle class. And that's going to come as real news to a lot of factory workers and hard-working schoolteachers, people you know, everyday Americans struggling to make ends meet.

Let's face it, when that tax-and-spend crowd talks about taking aim at the champagne-and-caviar set, it's middle America that always takes the hit. And the liberals are going to tax that middle class for the same reason that Willie Sutton robbed banks, because that's where the money is. So, do not listen to this silly campaign rhetoric out there.

Ask any economist, and they'll tell you the quickest way to cut this recovery off at its knees is to raise taxes. And if they're serious about this recovery, Congress must pass my plan. My plan contains an investment tax allowance to create incentives for American businesses to buy new equipment and then hire more workers, to bolster sagging real estate markets. This plan will give the first-time homebuyer a \$5,000 tax credit to help them with that down payment. For families here in the Atlanta area, that credit is worth 6 months' mortgage payments on the average Atlanta home.

And let me say to these opponents of mine: No one is fooled by your paying lip service to competitiveness and practicing class warfare. Quit punishing the people who create jobs, and pass my plan and cut the capital gains tax, cut it down so we can get America back to work.

My plan really, if you look at it, you'll see that it's shaped to meet the new economic realities, realities that have helped make Atlanta the South's great international city. And come 1996, Atlanta comes of age as America's very own Olympic city. And that's going to be just great. There's a popular saying: When I pass into the hereafter, I don't know if I'll be going up or down, but wherever I go, I'll change planes in Atlanta. [Laughter] They're going to see that one in 1996.

You know, Georgia's unemployment rate is low. But I'm sure Georgians know the actions we take now affect our economic health for the long term. We're working to expand trade. We're working to open markets all over the world to American products. That was my mission when I went to Asia. It's what our trade team's push for every time they sit down at the negotiating table. And if we want to ensure good jobs for the future, we've got to work for free trade now.

The truth is, if we want to succeed economically at home, we have got to lead economically abroad. Right here in Georgia, in the past 3 years, manufacturing exports have almost doubled. Today, an estimated 165,000 Georgia jobs are tied to trade.

So, get past all the tough talk out there, all the patriotic posturing about fighting back by shutting out foreign goods. And if this country starts closing its markets, other countries will close theirs. And when that happened, who gets hurt? Easy, we do. Our economy does. The workers in the State of Georgia do.

But my opponents aren't about to let fact intrude on fantasy. They're peddling protectionism, a retreat from economic reality into a dangerous pre-World War II isolationism. Look closely, that's not the American flag they're waving; it's the white flag of surrender. And that's not the America you and I know. And I will veto any protection legislation that comes to the White House from this protectionist Congress.

The bottom line is we do not run and we do not cut out; we compete. And never in this Nation's long history have we turned our backs on a challenge. And we're not going to start now. I've put my faith in the American worker. Level the playing field and the American worker will outthink, outproduce, outperform anyone, anywhere, anytime.

And I say let the world know we are in it to win. Don't listen to those talking heads out there, the folks who can't seem to feel good unless they've got something bad to say about our great country. If you think I feel strongly about this one, you ought to hear Barbara Bush, the Silver Fox, speak about it. [Laughter.] She wouldn't even let me listen to the TV news last night. There's a lot of gloom and doom out there.

America isn't a nation that gets ahead by tearing down others. Time after time, America's been called upon. And time after time, America has met the challenge. And this time America will do it again.

Think back to one year ago today, to the calm after Desert Storm. Ask any one of the proud sons and daughters of Georgia who became a liberator of Kuwait, and they'll tell you military strength is nothing without moral support right here at home.

I won't ever forget my visit during those difficult times to Ft. Stewart, Georgia. The wives and parents that I talked to, the people who, their loved ones in harm's way, still told me this: America must do what is right. And their quiet courage and their patriotism said it all to me. It was an emotional time, I'll tell you. And never would this country tuck tail and let aggression stand. America would do what was right and good and just, and America would prevail.

And there were those who didn't support us then, and there are those who second-guess us now. But not the good people of Georgia. In those difficult days when our kids laid it all on the line, this State, its young men and women never wavered because, you see, Georgia kept the faith. And we're bringing that same spirit to the fight we face today.

From next Tuesday through the first Tuesday in November, we are going to take our message all across the country. You don't have to be a negative message. You don't have to always be saying something bad about somebody else. We've got lots to be proud of, lots to advocate, lots to be for.

So if you want to send a message to Washington, send this President back for 4 more years and send—

Audience members. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Send more good Georgia Republicans to Congress to help out this leader right here.

Let me close with just a couple of words right from the heart. Barbara and I are blessed. We are blessed to serve at this moment in time when so many of the old fears have been driven away. When so many new hopes stand within our reach. And since the day I took the oath of office, I made it my duty always to try to do what is right for this

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

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

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

Audience member. Amen. Georgia's Bush country.

The President. Thank you all very, very much.

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

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

March 1, 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jan. 19 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

Remarks at the Annual Convention of the National Association of Home Builders in Atlanta, Georgia January 19, 1990

Well, thank you, Shirley, Florida's gift to the Home Builders and trusted adviser to this President. I'm delighted to be with you. I'm delighted to see a fellow Houstonian—your next president, your incoming president. Marty, good luck to you in the travails ahead. I wish you the very best. And to other VP's here—Mark Tipton and Jay Buchert and Kent Colton and Bob Bannister—delighted to be with all of you. And, Patsy, what a job you've done on this convention. Thank you for including me in it.

It's great to see you. It hasn't been so long, has it, since that last meeting that Shirley referred to, in November. And of course, we have with us several other distinguished guests. Congressman Newt Gingrich is here, and Chalmers Wiley, so active in the housing business. [Representative] Steve Bartlett is over here, a fellow Texan. Kit Bond, Senator Bond—great leaders in the Senate—Senator Wyche Fowler flew down with me on Air Force One. So, you have a very distinguished congressional delegation here, and I expect I'm missing somebody.

Also with me on the plane—and doesn't have that much to do with housing, but he's here and I'm very proud of him—is Secretary Manuel Lujan, the Secretary of the Interior, who came with me—over here someplace—whoops, where is—there he is on the end—and other members of what I think is an outstanding Cabinet. And of course, I'd be remiss if I didn't single out an old friend of mine—one fatal flaw, he's a Democrat—[laughter]—but one old friend of mine, and that is Atlanta's old and yet new mayor, my friend—and I mean that—Maynard Jackson and his family are here with us today, too. So, Maynard, we wish you all the best in the job ahead.

And what a treat it is to be back in Atlanta. In fact, I believe that it was in this very hall about a year and a half ago that the party opposite from mine held their 1988 convention. And of course, I have fond memories of that convention. It gave me a

very good excuse to go fishing in Wyoming with [Secretary of State] Jim Baker. [Laughter] And the question was appropriately raised, "Where was George?" Albeit a year and half later, I'm proud to say, "Here I am," proud to be with the Home Builders. Isn't it great to live in a country with no limits? Who would have thought that I would put my silver foot in the same place where Ann Richards talked? [Laughter]

In any event, it is great to be back among the Home Builders of America. I really hope you all appreciate one thing—it's not every day that this association gets to hear from one who actually lives in public housing. [Laughter] And let me say parenthetically, I'm very sorry that my favorite Silver Fox is not with me. She's doing literacy work in Florida. But I might add, I am very proud of Barbara Bush, and I wish she were with me here today.

You see, before we moved to the White House, Barbara and I were a home builder's and, yes, a realtor's dream. We lived in 28 places in 45 years. And yet in a real sense, wherever we lived—whether it was in Houston, Washington, New York, or China—our family had one true home that we took with us wherever we went.

I remember the first place Barbara and I lived in, when our son George was just a baby—a tiny, ramshackle shotgun house in the oil town of Odessa, Texas. It had a makeshift partition down the middle that cut the house into two apartments, leaving us with a small kitchen and a shared bathroom, an old water-drip window unit—you remember those cooler units they used to use out there—cranked up like a west Texas dust storm still couldn't drown out the noise of the all-night parties next door.

But that first house that Barbara and I lived in couldn't compare to those new "smart houses" that you in the NAHB are building. We were fortunate that the wiring even worked, while today you're putting telephone, television, and power together on one master cable, linked to a computer.

It is remarkable what free enterprise and American ingenuity can do.

Yet despite it all, Lord Byron was right—a home is a place in the heart. I can't speak for our neighbors, but for us that little tiny shack was home. And I have to wonder and worry how many families break apart because they can't afford to buy or rent a home even half as decent as that first place that we lived in. We cannot allow the high costs of housing to suffocate the financial life of America's young people. When it comes to housing, this must not become a society of haves and have-nots. And I salute your association, who understands that principle and is doing something about it.

The fact is that for the last decade and a half the cost of new homes—the cost of the American dream, if you will—has been escalating. Young couples just starting out, low- and moderate-income Americans, unmarried people trying to invest in the future—and many are finding themselves priced out of the home market, especially new homes. To create decent housing that people can afford, the Government and the private sector must cut some redtape. So, I've asked my able, distinguished Secretary of HUD, Jack Kemp—and what a job he is doing for housing in this country—to convene a blue ribbon commission to identify these barriers to affordable housing construction and to make recommendations on how to eliminate them.

And while I'm at it, let me just get something off my chest. As you know, as I travel around this country, I've encouraged the planting of trees, and even planted a few myself—half of which lived. [Laughter] But in these same travels, I see so many new suburbs that are utterly denuded of trees. Ironic, since the new owner's first instinct will be to plant as many trees as possible. Ironic also because trees clean out air. And so, I respectfully suggest as a former businessman that leaving the original trees might be a shrewd sales strategy. It's good for business, and it is very good for the environment.

But the truth is, there's one housing policy and one sales strategy that's better than all the others combined, and of course, I'm talking about a healthy, growing economy with low, long-term interest rates. This

first month of the 1990's marks the 86th month of economic growth in America. And as Shirley says, it was housing that paved the way to the longest peacetime recovery in modern history. You built nearly 10 million single-family homes in the eighties and nearly 5 million multifamily units. And by working together, the housing industry will keep this country going strong in the nineties.

Now, you understand that the engine of homeownership in America is the private enterprise system. And by helping those entrepreneurs and risktakers, more Americans will have access to the dream of homeownership and decent housing. But to keep America moving—keep it moving—we will need the cooperation of Congress. And I can think of one simple action that Congress can take to give this economic expansion a boost. It has already been debated; it has already won the support of the majority of the Members in the House, the majority of the Members in the Senate. And what we need now is a simple up-or-down vote to cut the tax on capital gains.

Some call such a cut a favor for the rich, and they should know better. They should know what you know—that a capital gains tax cut favors economic growth, jobs, and opportunity for working America. It favors every American who makes a living day after day, brick by brick, hammer on nail; and it helps those get jobs—those who do not have jobs now. A capital gains tax cut will help every American who holds a job or owns a home. And so, I call on the Democrat leaders of Congress to give the American people a break and to let the House and Senate work their will by having an up-or-down vote on the capital gains tax cut—and do it soon after the Congress comes back.

Also vital to the home buyer and the home builder alike are low and stable rates of interest. A 1-percent increase in the rate of interest knocks millions of families out of the market. In the last few years, millions of families could afford a new home because mortgage interest rates have dropped from 18 percent in the early eighties to less than 10 percent today. But I want to see them come down even more. I am not satisfied at

10 percent.

The 1990's must be another decade of lower taxes and lower interest rates; but to have a stable economy, it must also be a decade in which Washington at long last adopts fiscal policies as sound as those of the average American household. None of us is allowed to spend our bonus before we earn it, nor should Congress start planning where to spend a possible peace dividend. To the extent that the world events allows us to cut defense spending, then we should recognize that cutting the Federal budget deficit would be a true dividend for America's taxpayers and our children's future. We must get that deficit down.

And too often we forget, Congress forgets, that every house is the handiwork of an architect, a surveyor, a mason, a plumber, a carpenter, painter—dozens of other working men and women. And if Congress levies new burdens on our economy, it's these very people who will be put out of work. But of course, even if we do cut the capital gains tax, and even if we do keep interest rates low and get them lower, and even if we do protect the economy, this is cold comfort for those Americans who languish in the projects—or the thousands of others who know no shelter at all. These Americans need help. They need hope. And so, that's just what I call our program that Jack and I are working on together: HOPE. It stands for Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. Our program addresses the full range of housing concerns—from shelter, the homeless, to affordable housing for low-income families, to greater access to jobs.

Let's start with what HOPE can do for first-time home buyers. It's time Congress let Americans use their IRA savings to get into that first house.

And then—God bless them—there are those who must live in the poverty and fear of public housing. They're disproportionately minority Americans. And they suffer abuse from drug-dealing predators within, and the last thing they need is abuse from without. One of the first and, I think, very best things that Jack Kemp did when he came into office was to change HUD procedures so the drug dealers can be kicked out of public housing. We owe that to those

people living in these public dwellings.

And concerning abuse from without, let me say just one thing: Atlanta is a great and cheerful city. It has proudly risen from the ashes of a distant past. And so, for those who plan to revel in a rally of hate here tomorrow, let them know this: Atlantans, like all Americans, turn their backs on bigots.

To escape violence and crime, to live in decent housing, our public housing tenants must first be empowered, empowered to choose where they want to live, empowered by housing vouchers. Low-income families don't need us to build new public-housing horrors, these edifices. They need decent low-income housing. And that's why I call on the Congress to extend the low-income housing tax credit.

Earlier I discussed my capital gains cut proposal, but even this cut would not be enough for America's impoverished inner cities, often as desolate and as shattered as a war zone. No, for these communities, we've got to go one step further and eliminate the capital gains tax all together within these enterprise zones, because this surely will attract more investment and jobs and encourage more development in these areas.

There is something perverse about discriminatory lending practices that have kept the FHA out of the very places that need the most help. And so, my administration will ensure that FHA is true to its first mission: to make housing affordable for low- and moderate-income families. It's wrong to draw a red line around the inner city—it's not right or fair. And we're going to replace the red line with a green line of opportunity and jobs for the future.

The centerpiece of HOPE is to let all Americans live in dignity and control their destiny. And dignity is exactly what resident management projects allow. Tenant management and tenant ownership is not just an experiment, it's the future. But even more is needed. We're all going to have to work in a partnership to solve the problems of the helpless and the homeless. My administration is going to do its part by expanding homeless assistance. Late last year I signed a bill that boosts funding under the McKinney Act to reduce homelessness. Our

HOPE proposals will tie shelter with basic services for those in need. And Secretary Kemp, I know, will tell you later of the other steps we're taking.

You're doing your part. You certainly are, building and renovating shelters for the homeless, for battered women, for these troubled children and retarded adults. And you're working with the Job Corps, taking the unskilled, the out of work, and training them for lifetime careers in construction and maintenance. And again, I congratulate you on this commitment. What better Point of Light—one American helping another have a better life.

But our partnership needs a third element: that constellation of volunteers I referred to that I call the Thousand Points of Light. I couldn't come to Atlanta without taking note of one such Point of Light: a part-time carpenter and his wife, who have provided shelter for so many in this very city. And of course, I'm talking about the former President, Jimmy, and Rosalynn Carter. They deserve our thanks, as do all the people behind Habitat for Humanity. [Applause]

And he was President, and he deserves the applause you've given him. And so does a woman named Ella McCall. Ella, once a homeless mother—now she has her master's degree and serves the homeless as a social worker in a shelter in Washington, DC. And when the family strives to move out of a shelter into a home, they need her, they

need Ella. When a homeless mother wanders lost with her children in tow, she needs Ella. And when I look out of the south window of the White House at dusk and see the distant figures of ragged men bedding down for the night, I pray to God that this country find more people like Ella McCall.

Your work in job training, Jack Kemp's work in tenant management and ownership, Ella McCall's work with the homeless—all of this ultimately saves the taxpayers money. But this isn't about money, it's about caring. And if it takes love to make a house a home, then perhaps the same could be said of a country. For the poorest among us, America must not just be a place to live in but a home for all.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. in the Omni Coliseum. In his opening remarks, he referred to the following association officers: Shirley McVay Wiseman, president; Martin Perlman, incoming president; Mark E. Tipton, first vice president; Robert J. Buchert, vice president and treasurer; Kent W. Colton, chief executive officer; and Robert D. Bannister, senior staff vice president for governmental affairs. The President also referred to Ann Richards, one of the keynote speakers at the 1989 Democratic National Convention.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Development of Wetlands Conservation Policy

January 19, 1990

President Bush today visited the Everglades National Park to emphasize his commitment to achieving the goal of no net loss of wetlands. On December 13, he signed into law the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, which expands the park by over 100,000 acres. The President believes this type of environmental stewardship can coexist with economic growth and prosperity as we face the

challenge of protecting the Nation's wetlands.

At the President's direction, the Domestic Policy Council, which has created a task force on wetlands, is in the process of examining how best to implement the President's goal of no net loss. The Domestic Policy Council review is expected to lead to recommendations for revising Executive Order 11990, which was signed in 1977 and

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stand with them in every single way possible.

These kids show that America would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. And Bob knows this—Bob Martinez. He knows that while our forces are defending us abroad we must defend them here at home. And so, on November 6th, let's take a strong stand for what America is and what America stands for, what we embody in the world: Let's get out the vote. Let's win the State senate and the house of representatives. And let's roll up our sleeves and reelect this outstanding Governor.

Thank you for this occasion. God bless the United States of America. And let's keep Bob Martinez our great Governor.

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:30 p.m. in Vinoy Park. In his remarks, he referred to Governor Martinez' wife, Mary Jane; William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy; Robert Dole, Senate Republican leader; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. He also referred to "Millie's Book as Dictated to Barbara Bush." Following his remarks, President Bush traveled to Atlanta, GA.

Remarks at a Fundraising Reception for Gubernatorial Candidate Johnny Isakson in Atlanta, Georgia October 10, 1990

Be seated, at least some of you. [*Laughter*] Johnny, thank you very much. And to you and Dianne, Barbara and I send our warmest best wishes for a big victory in November.

And I want to thank Chairman Poitevint, who is doing such a good job for our party; former chairman and my great friend and longtime supporter, without whom I expect I wouldn't be standing here, Fred Coopert. And with him in those early days was Paul Coverdell, now doing an outstanding job for the Peace Corps, right here. And then, I know something from having been in politics a long time about the movers and shakers and the volunteers that make things happen. I want to pay my respects to Saye Sutton, over here—she is terrific; to finance chairman Joe Rogers, who's doing a great job.

Also with me is another one. I don't know that they were introduced. But I'll tell you something: If you look at the recent facts coming out on our national battle against drugs, we are making progress. And if there is one man that deserves the credit for our national drug strategy—that it's working—it's Bill Bennett, who is with me today. Where is the man? There he is.

And also sitting up here with me is the

Deputy Secretary, the number two man in the Department of the Treasury, John Robson, well and favorably known to everybody. But he also is doing a superb job in Washington.

I'm glad to see our former Senator Mack Mattingly here—Barbara and my dear friend. Ann and John Parker, whom I go back with a long, long time. I think it was the Peanut Festival somewhere down the southern part of the State. [*Laughter*] But that's how I got started. John, thank you. Like my line of work now. [*Laughter*] And I want to single out John Lender, who is with us, I think, who is the candidate for the Fourth Congressional District—a winnable race. And we want to see him elected.

And I'm going to take all night doing this. But another friend, the guy that I served with in the Pacific—and he's been a strong supporter of me and of Johnny Isakson and others—Jack Guy was a torpedo bomber pilot. I'll give you a little war story. VT-51, back in 1944, and he's a winner of the Navy Cross and a close friend of mine and a longtime citizen of Atlanta, Jack Guy, right back here.

And last, but certainly not least, the guy that's been at my side in the campaign when the going was tough—and you heard

him tonight—my dear friend, one of country's music's greatest stars, Lee Greenwood. Lee, thank you so much for being here.

And I've got to pay tribute to Atlanta for a lot of reasons, but it's great to be here in the proud home of the 1996 Olympics. You know, the other day—and I love the volunteer spirit on all of that—several of you were up there in the Rose Garden. And to you I apologize, because when you have that kind of enthusiastic group there, I just wish that Barbara and I could have made you feel a little more at home. But I had a chance there to congratulate another friend, your mayor, Maynard Jackson; Billy Payne, who Johnny talked about, who's done an outstanding job. I guess he really deserves the credit for their work. And especially had a chance to say what I think of the volunteer work—the volunteers, the Thousand Points of Light that went into this concept of bringing the Olympics to Atlanta. And so, I think it's going to be a fantastic group of Olympic games, and I am very, very pleased that it's going to be here. And I look forward to coming here.

Now, you're no stranger to spectacles, however. There's the Super Bowl coming in 1994. And of course, you remember the summer of 1988—the Democratic Convention. [Laughter] Atlanta has been a feat to some remarkable rhetorical gymnastics. [Laughter] And they kept asking—one lady's voice—"Where's George? Where's George?" Well, here I am, supporting Johnny Isakson to be the next Governor of the State of Georgia. And the "silver foot in my mouth" has melted, and everything's okay. Now—[laughter]—

I remember the call, "Where's George?" Today I was brought down to Earth, though, because I went in there campaigning for a guy and felt so good in St. Petersburg. A couple of signs saying, "Where's Millie?" That's our dog. I mean, they really know—[laughter]—if they really knew the truth, Millie—Barbara, you know, wrote this book, she and Millie together. It was number one on the best-seller list in the New York Times—number two this week, number one the week before. You say, "Where's Millie?" She's eating her Alpo and looking at the wine list back there at the White House. [Laughter]

But I've come to the capital of the new South, this great international city, with a message for the status quo: Georgia has potential unrealized, dreams yet unfulfilled. This State stands at the threshold of a new era, a bright new era with great possibilities. Everyone here is here because you understand that Georgia won't get there with the old ideas. It is time for new leadership. So, I came here today to lend my wholehearted support to the man who can bring Georgia out of the past with a brilliant future, Johnny Isakson. If they can do it in Czechoslovakia and if they can do it in Hungary and if they can do it in Romania, Johnny Isakson can bring two-party politics to the top of the ticket here in the State of Georgia.

He's been called Mr. Cobb County. The Jaycees call him outstanding. His fellow legislators call him effective and fair. And come the 6th of November, I'm going to call him Governor of the State of Georgia.

The new Georgia it is. Johnny has called for a "new partnership for Georgia's future." He wants to make the government—you heard it here—open to all citizens. He said it's time to "unshackle the limits of one party rule." And that means he needs the support of thinking Democrats and of Republicans and of independents to bring that new day to this State.

There may be some in the other party who think that they've got it locked up because of the way it used to be—a lock on the Georgia electorate. And we say to them, you may be in for a great big surprise in November. There may be some who take Georgia's vote for granted, who think people will settle for the policies of the past. We know those policies haven't worked and that the people of this State are ready for leadership that they can trust. Trust is the key word—leadership that uses its head, feels with its heart, and extends an offered hand to all Georgians, regardless of whatever walk of life they come from. And so, as I look at this race, having known Johnny Isakson and watched him and being his friend, I'd say that Georgia is now ready for Johnny Isakson to be Governor.

You know, he's devoted himself to the Governor's race as the "candidate for the

children" because he understands that the future begins and ends with these kids—their education, their safety, their future. So, he's really committed himself to real school reform, beginning with the classroom—and you heard it—not the bureaucracy, beginning with the classroom. And because no kid can be safe as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison, Johnny has already written tougher State laws for these merchants of death. As Governor, he wants to enlist every public institution, business, school, and campus, joining us in this national war against drugs that we're going to win.

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

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

He may never get an answer, but he knows how to make sure it never happens again. That's by getting at the root of the problem, by reforming the process—reforming the budget process. And I might say that that's what I'm working for at the Federal level. And believe me, when you don't control either House of the United States Congress, it ain't easy. [Laughter] And right now, the Federal budget process is like a huge Rube Goldberg machine: out of control—noise-producing, smoke, light, heat—I mean heat and no light at all. It is an outrage what's happening up there—and sucking up more and more tax dollars on one end and churning them into spending programs without end. And frankly, if we had more Republicans in Congress, we wouldn't be in this mess.

But I have got to work with the Democrats in Congress because I was sent there to govern, not to give speeches about it. And I want to tell you something: I've tried. For 8 long months, we've wrestled to get

this deficit down. I do not want to be a legacy of my Presidency mortgaging the future again of these young kids here today. And so for 8 long months, we've tried. And I put it all on the table, and I've compromised. And I took plenty of heat for that politically. And I pushed hard for a bipartisan budget agreement because you can't get it done if you don't have the votes. We're outnumbered. We've got to get the Democrats to come with us not because—and incidentally, this plan, I'm for it not because it was the best plan ever, because it was the best plan possible that would reduce the budget by \$500 billion over 5 years and we need it. And now I'm going to continue to press hard for a budget that fulfills the spirit of that plan—there are things wrong with that—and proves to the American people once and for all that we can deal with this deficit.

We've had a few days now for the smoke to clear, and now I think it's time for the country to move forward. We've got many thousands of men and women halfway around the world. We've got enormous problems facing this country in terms of a slow economy. You've got a Chairman of the Fed that says if you get a good deficit deal—the one that we had—that the interest rates will come down. So, now is the time to pull together and keep the pressure on the Congress until we get a budget deficit deal.

And you can't just get any deal. It's got to be one that ensures that four crucial tests are met—consistent with the budget summit agreement, full and fair opportunity for all voices to be heard. And it's got to include progrowth incentives, to create new jobs and keep the economy moving. The spending cuts that we agree on—and we must have them—must be fully enforceable spending cuts. And then, with those significant budget-process reforms hammered out in the bipartisan agreement. And finally, as I say, the deal must have real spending cuts—with real savings—because the American people are fed up with the Rube Goldberg budget machine in Washington, DC.

They gave me a little grief out there once in a while over the weekend there for shutting down the Government. Well, my feel-

ing was it's no time for business as usual. And, yes, I vetoed that piece of—that, uh—*[laughter]*—that stuff that came down there. And everyone was saying: This is going to be a disaster. The Congress will be up and—both the Democratic leaders said: You can't do this. They're going to be all upset. I know what they want to do. They want to go home and march in the head of the Columbus Day parade. And so, we kept them there, and now we got a budget resolution. And the clock is running, and it's going to keep on running. And I'll veto it again if we don't get a satisfactory deal.

And the budget has got to be passed by both Houses no later than October 19th. And I'm confident that Congress can complete its vital work. I'm not just down on all the Democrats. Frankly, I think their leadership tried very hard to be cooperative in this. But there's got to be a sound budget passed that puts the Nation on the path to long-term economic growth.

And that's our problem in Washington. But here in Georgia, you're also approaching a deadline, a referendum, if you will, on the kind of leadership you want in the coming decade. And so, this race for governorship should rightly be understood as a choice between what has been, what was, and what should be. And we know how bright Georgia's future can be. If a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, Georgia's journey toward the future begins with a single vote. Every vote is going to count this fall.

So, let me ask all of you, irrespective of party, and all that aren't here tonight, irrespective of party: Get out and vote. Do all you can to get the people to the polls. It is a part of our heritage, and we ought to exercise our right to vote. Please urge your neighbors to vote. They're filling out absentee ballots halfway across the world now over in Saudi Arabia. And if they can do it and take the time in those adverse conditions, why, surely, all of us here tonight and those others across this great country of ours can do the same thing.

I might tell you that, as I climbed off Air Force One out there, there was a group of young soldiers—airmen, perhaps—from a Guard unit out here at the air base where we landed. And they had just come back

from Saudi Arabia. And their kids were there, and they'd been touring planes, or taking people over, whatever it was they were doing—a transport unit of some kind. They're fine-looking young men. And I thought to myself what every member of the Joint Chiefs has told me about these kids—said these are the finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines—men and women—that the United States has ever had in uniform.

And I know that there are parents here probably tonight who have kids over there. And I want to tell you how strongly I feel about trying to do what is right to hold that fantastic international coalition together to lead and then to fulfill our mission. And our mission is to see that naked aggression will never pay off and international law will be respected and adhered to.

And so, when I saw those kids, I said to myself, I am going to do everything in my power in working with leaders around the world to protect them, to give them strength, to help them, and to see that we have a satisfactory conclusion. Never again is the United States going to cut and run from our responsibilities. And that message ought to be loud and clear for Saddam Hussein as well as to the people of America.

You've got a good man running for Georgia's Governor. You've got an outstanding man. You've got a family man and a wonderful guy. And so, my appeal to you now is help move this great State into the next century by bringing this outstanding man here as your next Governor. He's good. He's real. He's compassionate. He's strong. He's your friend, and he's mine. He's Johnny Isakson, the next Governor of Georgia.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: President Bush spoke at 7:12 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Waverly Stouffer Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Johnny Isakson's wife, Dianne; Paul D. Coverdell, Director of the Peace Corps; Saye Sutton, chairman of the Governor's Host Committee; Joseph Rogers, finance chairman of the Johnny Isakson gubernatorial campaign; William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy; Billy Payne,

Oct. 10 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

chairman of the Atlanta Organizing Committee for the Olympics; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. He also referred to "Millie's Book as Dictated to Barbara

Bush." Following his remarks, President Bush returned to Washington, DC. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Appointment of David C. Gompert as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

October 11, 1990

The President today announced the appointment of David C. Gompert as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs at the White House. He will also serve as Senior Director for European and Soviet Affairs.

Mr. Gompert's career has encompassed both government service and business. Most recently, he served as president of Systems Management Group for the Unisys Corp. He has also been a vice president with AT&T. From 1973 to 1983, Mr. Gompert held a number of positions in the U.S. Government, with responsibilities in European,

East-West, and national security affairs. He served in several positions at the Department of State, including Deputy to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Deputy Assistant Secretary for NATO and Southern Europe, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, and Special Assistant to the Secretary. In addition, he has served on the national security staff.

Mr. Gompert graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy (B.S., 1967) and the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University (M.P.A., 1973).

Nomination of Marion Clifton Blakey To Be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation

October 11, 1990

The President today announced his intention to nominate Marion Clifton Blakey to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Public Affairs. She would succeed David Philip Prospero.

Since 1989 Ms. Blakey has served as Director of Public Affairs at the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC. Prior to this, she was Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Affairs and Communications Planning, 1988-1989, and Special Assistant to the President and Director of Public Affairs, 1987-1988. Ms. Blakey was Director of Public Affairs at the Department of Education, 1986-1987, and Special Assistant to the Secretary at the Department of Education, 1985-1986. Ms. Blakey served in several capacities at the National Endowment

for the Humanities, including Director of Public Affairs, 1982-1984; Assistant Director of the Division of Special Programs, 1980-1982; Director of Youth Programs, 1975-1980; program specialist for the research division, 1972-1974; and program assistant for the research division, 1970-1972.

Ms. Blakey graduated from Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia (B.S., 1970). In addition, she attended Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies, in 1973 and the Università di Firenze in Florence, Italy, 1969. She was born March 26, 1948, in Gadsden, AL. Ms. Blakey is married to William Ryan Dooley. They have one child and reside in Washington, DC.

Message to the Congress on the Continuation of Naval Petroleum Reserves Production

October 3, 1990

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 201(3) of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (10 U.S.C. 7422(c)(2)), I wish to inform you of my decision to extend the period of maximum efficient rate production of the naval petroleum reserves for a period of 3 years from April 5, 1991, the expiration date of the currently authorized period of production.

I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report investigating the necessity of contin-

ued production of the reserves as required by section 201(3)(c)(2)(B) of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976. In light of the findings contained in that report, I hereby certify that continued production from the naval petroleum reserves is in the national interest.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
October 3, 1990.

Remarks on Signing the Proclamation Commemorating the Designation of Atlanta as Olympic Host City

October 3, 1990

Thank you all very, very much. First, look, it's a great pleasure to have you all here. I want to pay my respects to the Members of the Congress that are down to salute this event—Senators, Congressmen. And I can feel this Atlanta spirit that you've made famous.

I thought for a minute Maynard Jackson was taking over here. But nevertheless—[laughter]—I want to particularly welcome and pay my respects to Billy Payne; also to Maynard and Andy Young; the Governor of the great State, Governor Joe Frank Harris—these people who committed themselves, heart and soul, to bringing the games to Atlanta. And they'd kill me because it includes so many that are here today. I can't single you all out, though. The administration's own Georgia contingent is here—Secretary Lou Sullivan and Paul Coverdell, the head of the Peace Corps—along with, as I say, Members of the Congress. And I particularly salute the members of the Georgia delegation. And of course, Bob Helmick is with us, the president of the USOC [U.S. Olympic Committee]; Harvey Schiller, the executive director, to join in this national celebration.

Before going further, I'm pleased to have just signed, inside, H.R. 4962, which authorizes the minting of commemorative coins to support the American athletes training for the '92 Olympics. And this afternoon, our thoughts are not only on the '92 Olympics but the '96 as well. And it's an honor to be here today to celebrate the selection of the host city for the '96 summer Olympics, the next great international city, Atlanta, Georgia.

Nearly a century ago, in April of 1896, the King of Greece opened the first modern Olympic games in Athens, a revival of the ancient games that were held in honor of the Greek god Zeus. And the architect of those modern Olympic games was a Frenchman, Baron de Coubertin, who envisioned a new era in international sports. We all remember the baron—[laughter]. But anyway, here's what the guy said—[laughter]—"Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers into other lands. That is the true free trade of the future, and the day it is introduced into Europe, the cause of peace will have received a new and strong ally."

Well, as we approach the 100th anniversary of the first modern Olympics, we still dream of an open and peaceful world—open to the free trade of ideas, the free movement of peoples. And as the approach, we look forward to the free competition of athletes from the nations of the world under the Olympic motto, "Swifter, higher, stronger."

Those three words might as well have been the motto for the city of Atlanta, where the Old South has become the new South, with Atlantans leading the way. And they'll continue to lead the way because the Olympics will bring an estimated \$3.5 billion into Georgia's economy in the next 6 years and create, predictably, 84,000 jobs. And that's not just good news for Atlanta; I believe that's good for all of America.

When Maynard Jackson heard the news, he said: "I feel like an exclamation point has just been placed on the life of our city. We won't let the world down." And I'm absolutely certain that he's right and that Atlanta will not let the world down. This great city of yours has already made history as the cradle of the American civil rights movement—home to Martin Luther King, Jr., Whitney Young, Maynard Jackson, Andy Young. And the 1996 games will give Atlanta the chance to make new history.

You know, Justice White, who we all know—a Supreme Court Justice—we all remember as a Heisman Trophy winner from Colorado University. He once said sports constantly makes demands on the participant for top performance; and they develop

integrity, self-reliance, and initiative. And he said that in addition to teaching loyalty to yourself, sports teaches loyalty to your team. And that's what the Olympics are all about: initiative, self-reliance, integrity, and loyalty.

Those very same qualities are the ones that brought the Olympics to Atlanta. On top of your sports facilities and worldwide name recognition, you won the competition because Atlanta's had tremendous leadership and community which united behind it. The community spirit and enthusiasm shown by the people of Atlanta has been nothing short of remarkable, and you are America at her best.

And my thanks to all the volunteers, incidentally—the volunteers who made such a difference in this herculean effort. I congratulate each and every one of you. And I join all Americans in anticipation of those four magic words, "Let the games begin."

And now I will sign this proclamation proudly, designating today as Atlanta: Olympic Host City Day.

Thank you all, and God bless you. Thank you for being with us.

Note: The President spoke at 2:08 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Maynard Jackson, mayor of Atlanta; Billy Payne, organizer of the Olympic games; Andrew Young, former mayor of Atlanta; and Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Deferrals

October 4, 1990

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report seven deferrals of budget authority now totalling \$1,120,243,863.

The deferrals affect the International Security Assistance program, as well as programs of the Departments of Agriculture,

Defense, Health and Human Services, State, and Transportation. The details of the deferrals are contained in the attached report.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
October 4, 1990.

As demonstrated last year by U.S. military operations in the Persian Gulf, we have come a long way since the days of Sarah Edwards, who disguised herself as a young man so she could help defend the Union during the Civil War. Today women not only play highly visible and important roles in America's Armed Forces but also hold positions of leadership and responsibility in government, business, education, science, and the arts.

Most important, women continue to strengthen and enrich this country by helping their children to recognize the value of learning, as well as the importance of self-respect, personal responsibility, and respect and concern for others. Indeed, our families and communities constitute the basic fabric of America, and the women who have strengthened these institutions merit as much recognition and thanks as the great historical figures whose achievements we celebrate this month.

The Congress, by Public Law 102-70, has designated March 1992 as "Women's History Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 1992 as Women's History Month. I invite all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:28 a.m., January 17, 1992]

Note: This proclamation will be published in the Federal Register on January 21.

Remarks on Signing the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Proclamation in Atlanta, Georgia

January 17, 1992

Thank you for that warm welcome, and thank you, Mr. Hill. And let me just tell you, sir, how pleased I am to be a part of this program today. It's of course a pleasure to have flown down here and to be at the side of Coretta Scott King and all this wonderful King family, sitting here, and here. It takes me back to a couple of other visits to this historic center that I've been privileged to make.

With me also today is one well-known to the Atlanta community, now well-known to the Nation, our Secretary of HHS, Dr. Lou Sullivan. And he is doing a superb job for our Nation, and that's all because he—[*applause*]*—*and after he heard the successful, wonderful rendition of the Morehouse Glee Club, these guys that came and swept into Washington at the Kennedy Center Honors and carried the day in a magnificent national performance, after Lou heard them here today he now is claiming that he, too, was a member of the Morehouse Glee Club. [*Laughter*]

And when Maynard Jackson, the distinguished mayor, and my friend, heard them, he also claims to have been a member of the Morehouse Glee Club. [*Laughter*] It's the first time I've heard this. But nevertheless—[*laughter*]*—*I salute both of them and, both, one here in the city of Atlanta, one in Washington, and thus across the Nation, doing a wonderful job for our country.

Let me just say, flying down here with my dear friend, Newt Gingrich, who is with us, a Member of the United States Congress, we talked about the center, and we talked about a lot of things of national interest. And then I said, "Well Newt, how's it going in Georgia?" And he said, and I don't want to get him in trouble because this is a nonpartisan event, but he said, "Governor Miller is doing an outstanding job for this State." And Zell, I'm very pleased to see you here, sir.

And Reverend Roberts, I appreciate those words. I do believe that you can't hold this job if you don't look to God for guidance. I feel strongly about that, and I appreciate those kind words of guidance in your invocation.

It is for me an honor to stand here at this living memorial in Martin Luther King's hometown, steps from his birthplace and his pulpit, to talk about the promise of his life. We all know of his eloquence, the letter from the Birmingham jail; and no one will ever forget the "I Have A Dream" speech. They moved us with their hope and love and with the abiding faith that Dr. King had in the American people. What you have done, Coretta, if I may, with this glorious living memorial, serves to remind us of the courage with which Martin Luther King overcame hatred and mistrust. And it's too easy for us, almost a quarter of a century after his death, to forget the loneliness of that struggle. And think of the early days of the movement when organizers of the Montgomery bus boycott called him to be their leader.

In his book, "Stride Toward Freedom," he wrote of sitting alone at the kitchen table one night during the lonely time and saying aloud, "I've come to the point where I can't face it alone." But almost at once his fear and his uncertainty began to melt away; an inner voice, as he called it, an inner voice spoke to him, and it told him to continue to do what he knew to be right. And because he could express what he knew with such passion and such eloquence, the American people awakened to the promise of civil rights for all.

And today, thanks in large part to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s work, we have a battery of laws dedicated to a colorblind America. We have a renewed commitment from Government to enforce the basic rights of its citizens. And I'm proud that two significant civil rights bills have become law since I was President, the ADA, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the civil rights bill of '91.

Perhaps most marvelous of all, there's been a sea change, there's been a change in the hearts of many Americans who set aside old stereotypes and old prejudices to embrace the values that Dr. Martin Luther

King, Jr. beseeched us to embrace, the values of tolerance and decency and mutual respect.

At the heart of these values, as Dr. King knew, is the family. And I am struck, Mrs. King, by how often in our conversations together you have stressed the importance of family life. Barbara and I feel it in our own lives. And think of the problems that afflict so many American communities today, homelessness and crime and drugs, and yet, these are not so much isolated problems as symptoms of one great problem: And that's the decline of the family. For far too many of our children pass through life without the goals larger than themselves, without a sense of their own worth or the worth of others, without the values that only the love of a parent or a grandparent can instill.

Yesterday, purely coincidentally, I met with the mayors who lead the National League of Cities. And some were from great, big cities like Los Angeles; Trenton, New Jersey. Some were from hamlets and tiny cities, Plano, Texas, a city of 3,000; another one in North Carolina. And some were Democrats and some were Republicans. But every single one of them agreed—they'd met before I met with them—that the urban problems stem in large part from the weakening of the family. And this problem, this terrible weakening of family, is not just somebody else's problem. It demands something from each of us.

Martin Luther King taught us that each of us is called to serve, regardless of personal circumstances. And each of us can serve. On the last night of his life, before that terrible day in Memphis, Dr. King told a story that I do think of often—visiting the Holy Land when he was a young man, with you, Coretta. Happened to travel the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, the same road where the Good Samaritan stopped, the Bible teaches, to help a stranger. The road was rocky and full of blind curves. And as he traveled, Dr. King realized that the reason others failed to stop to help the stranger was that they were afraid. Others that asked themselves, "If I stop to help this man, what will happen to me?" But the Good Samaritan asked himself, "If I don't stop to help this man, what will happen to him?" The joy of personal service is that it is open to all.

And the other day I met with Magic Johnson in the Oval Office, and I was impressed with the way that he had now dedicated his life to others, not only to those with HIV but in educating those who are at risk. And he's been very honest, been very forthright about this tragic issue. He's out there right now teaching kids that lifestyle matters, lifestyle is important. He's admitting, "Well, I made some terrible mistakes." Now he wants to get the message out.

And I want to help. I want to use the bully pulpit of the White House, continue to use it for that same purpose, to speak out for strong research so to help people better understand the disease, and to speak out for a change of behavior.

Anyone who visits AIDS clinics, incidentally, as Barbara and I have done, can't help but be struck by the dedication, the selfless dedication, and Lou knows what I'm talking about, Dr. Sullivan does, of the countless doctors and the nurses and the researchers and the volunteers who understand the human face of AIDS.

And as Barbara holds an AIDS baby in her arms, she's trying to express that same message, the message of compassion and service. There are so many ways to serve. With her interest in literacy, she's tried to impress upon people the importance of reading to kids, broadening their horizons, expanding their young minds. And it's important to remember that one of the first goals of the civil rights movement was as basic as can be, quality education for all. We've made enormous progress, thanks in large part to Martin Luther King, in removing the legal barriers that blocked progress for minority Americans.

But let's face it. Regrettably, other kinds of barriers remain. For instance, the dream of quality education remains an unfulfilled promise for too many of our children. And now, our America 2000 education program will help lift up those kids who have been left behind.

I want to stop here also to salute two great leaders in American education, Dr. Keith of Morehouse and Dr. Cole of Spellman. With leaders like this, we are, in a sense, inspiring new generations. And I also want to salute and honor Dr. Gloster, who was previously the head of this great institution represented

here today not only by Dr. Sullivan but by these magnificent young people.

Yes, too much prejudice, racism, and anti-Semitism, and blind hatred still exist in our land. Martin preached something different, but they still exist in our land. And as President, I'm trying, and all of us must try and must pledge to root out bigotry wherever we find it. Speak out in whatever community you are. Every day, Mrs. King, you and your colleagues here at this center train young people that the way to counter hatred and ignorance and prejudice is peacefully, with non-violence, with compassion, with love and service to others.

That is the honorable, noble continuation of your husband's work. He taught us the difference one man can make in a country dedicated to the ideals of brotherhood. He saw an America that was like the welcome table the spiritual speaks of, where all Americans can eat and never be hungry, drink and never be thirsty. With your continuing commitment and help, we will meet these great challenges and make real the dream of Martin Luther King.

And thank you all very much, and now it is my honor for the United States of America to sign this proclamation. Thank you.

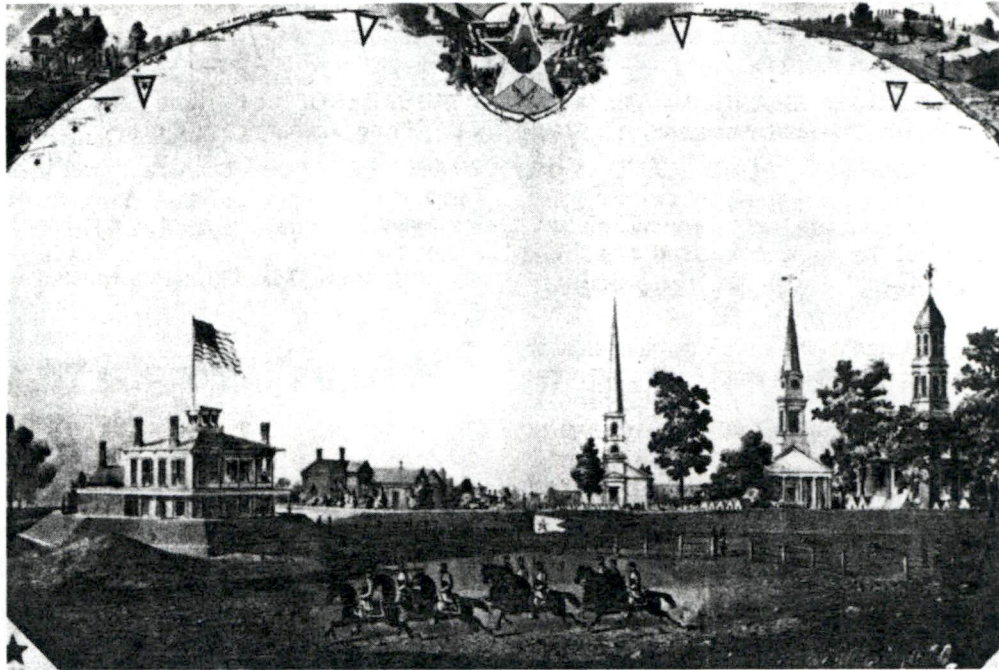
Note: The President spoke at 10:29 a.m. in Freedom Hall at the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Center. In his remarks, he referred to Jesse Hill, Jr., chairman of the board, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Center; and Rev. Joseph L. Roberts, Jr., senior pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, who gave the invocation. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Proclamation 6401—Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1992
January 17, 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and



View of the public square. Atlanta was occupied by the 20th Army Corps, Major General Slocum commanding—and was afterwards strongly fortified by that Corps. [New York Historical Society]

Athens, Ohio (co. seat of *Athens* Co.). Site of Ohio University.

Athens, Pa. (Bradford Co.).

Athens, Tenn. (co. seat of McMinn Co.). Site of the Tennessee Wesleyan University.

Athens, Tex. (co. seat of Henderson Co.). Site of Henderson County Jr. College.

ATHERTON, Calif. (San Mateo Co.). For the father-in-law of the novelist Gertrude Atherton, Faxon D. Atherton, landowner and founder.

ATHOL, Mass. (Worcester Co.), town and village. For James Murray, 2nd Duke of Atholl (c.1690-1764), lord privy seal (1733-63). An earlier name was Pequoiag.

ATKINSON Co., Ga. (co. seat, Pearson). For William Yeats Atkinson (1854-1899), Georgia legislator and governor (1894-99).

ATKINS PEAK, Wyo., in the Yellowstone Natl. Park. For John D. Atkins, a commissioner for Indian affairs.

ATLANTA A coinage from **ATLANTIC**. The -a termination indicates that it was thought of as feminine and, therefore, appropriate as a place name.

Atlanta, Ga. (co. seat of Fulton Co.), state capital. Earlier, Terminus and Marthasville.

Atlanta, Mich. (co. seat of Montmorency Co.).

Atlanta, Tex. (Cass Co.).

North Atlanta, Ga. (De Kalb Co.). For *Atlanta*, Ga.

ATLANTIC For the great ocean named by the ancient Greeks "the sea beyond Mount Atlas." This mountain, in what is now Morocco, and the sea which lay to the west of it, were at the very edge of the world known to the Greeks.

Atlantic Co., N.J. (co. seat, Mays Landing).

Atlantic, Iowa (co. seat of Cass Co.).

Atlantic Peak, Wyo.

Atlantic City, N.J. (*Atlantic* Co.).

Atlantic Highlands, N.J. (Monmouth Co.).

ATOKA For a Choctaw athlete.

E155
.H3
WH

Illustrated
Dictionary
of
Place **N**ames
United States and Canada

Edited by KELSIE B. HARDER

A HUDSON GROUP BOOK



VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD COMPANY
NEW YORK CINCINNATI TORONTO LONDON MELBOURNE



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Atlanta is a regional and national center for many business firms and federal government departments.

ATLANTA, ət-lan'tə, the capital of Georgia and a leading distribution center for transportation, trade, and services. Centrally located in the southeastern United States, Atlanta is situated 660 miles (1,062 km) southwest of Washington, D.C., and 720 miles (1,159 km) southeast of Chicago, Ill. Atlanta's area is 131 square miles (339 sq km).

The Atlanta metropolitan area comprises 15 counties, seven of which—Fulton, De Kalb, Gwinnett, Cobb, Clayton, Douglas, and Rockdale—constitute the state's most populous regional planning unit. The 1980 population of the seven-county district was 1.78 million, up from 1.43 million in 1970.

Physical Setting. The heart of the city is located at an elevation of about 1,000 feet (305 meters), 6 miles (10 km) southeast of the Chattahoochee River. Its metropolitan area spreads out over the rolling wooded hills of the Piedmont Plateau at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in northwestern Georgia. Atlanta's elevation and southern location combine to make its climate quite mild. Snow is a rarity in winters, when the average mean temperature in January is 45° F (7° C), and cooling breezes can be felt on summer evenings when, even in August, the mean temperature is 78° F (25° C).

Description of the City. Atlanta grew from an end-of-the-line construction point of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in the 1840's, when it was known appropriately as The Terminus, into the hub of a railroad network that linked the Southeast with other regions. In the late 19th century a compact city evolved around the web of tracks of the 14 lines that were built to link with this vital transfer point. The commercial center of town grew around the railroad terminals near the Zero Mile Post of the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

From this beginning, Peachtree Street, which runs north of the rail terminus point along a prominent ridge line, was an important commercial and residential spine in the city. Today this avenue links downtown Atlanta with the affluent suburbs north of the city. Peachtree Street, N.E., begins at Five Points and Central City Park, the location of the leading financial institutions of the city, and runs north through office tower districts in Peachtree Center, Midtown, and Buckhead. From midtown north, historic suburbs can be found a block of two off Peachtree. Although the city's leading mall, Lenox Square, has a Peachtree Street address, newer malls and office clusters are gathered on the Perimeter Highway that circumscribes the city.

The Georgia State Capitol (1884–1889), located three blocks southeast of Five Points, is the anchor of a complex of state, county, and city office buildings.

Points of Interest. Within the city on the near north side, Piedmont Park is the site of an annual arts festival in September. On the near south side, Grant Park is the home of the Cyclorama, a large, circular painting of the Battle of Atlanta, and a modest zoo. Beyond the city limits on the east side, Stone Mountain Memorial Park features a carving of Confederate leaders on the face of a dramatic granite outcropping. On the far west side of the metropolitan area, Six Flags over Georgia, a family theme park, attracts thousands to its rides and shows.

One of the most famous attractions in the city is the Martin Luther King, Jr. Historic District, located downtown along Auburn Avenue. Here, on Atlanta's street of black enterprise, the King birthplace, gravesite, and Ebenezer Baptist Church stand as testimony to the accomplishments of the city's Nobel Peace Prize recipient. Just east of downtown, off North Highland Ave-

nue, is the Carter Presidential Center, with a library and museum, dedicated in 1986.

Education. Atlanta's reputation as an education center began with the founding in 1867 of Atlanta University, which subsequently became the nucleus of a consortium of black colleges that now includes Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Spelman College, Clark College, and the Interdenominational Theological Center. Public institutions include Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, Kennesaw College, Atlanta Junior College, Clayton State College, and De Kalb College. Like the black colleges, other private institutions of higher education have had a denominational emphasis in their founding. These include Emory University, Agnes Scott College, and Oglethorpe University.

Both Emory and Georgia Tech are major research institutions, the former in medicine and the latter in science and engineering. Georgia State University, a downtown commuter school, is known in the region for its College of Business.

The public schools are separately administered by both counties and cities within the metropolitan region. Atlanta has its own system, which was peacefully integrated in the 1960's. In later years, the settlement of white middle-class families in outlying suburban counties contributed to racial divisions by school district. While the city schools remain predominantly black, many country schools are mostly white.

Arts. Atlanta's thriving cultural community is dominated by the Atlanta Arts Alliance. The Robert W. Woodruff Center, run by the alliance, houses the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra, the Al-

liance Theater, and the Atlanta College of Art. The High Museum of Art since 1983 has occupied an adjacent building. Designed by Richard Meier, the museum building is itself an outstanding work of architecture. Other cultural attractions are clustered nearby, including the Atlanta Ballet, numerous theaters and dance companies, and a number of galleries.

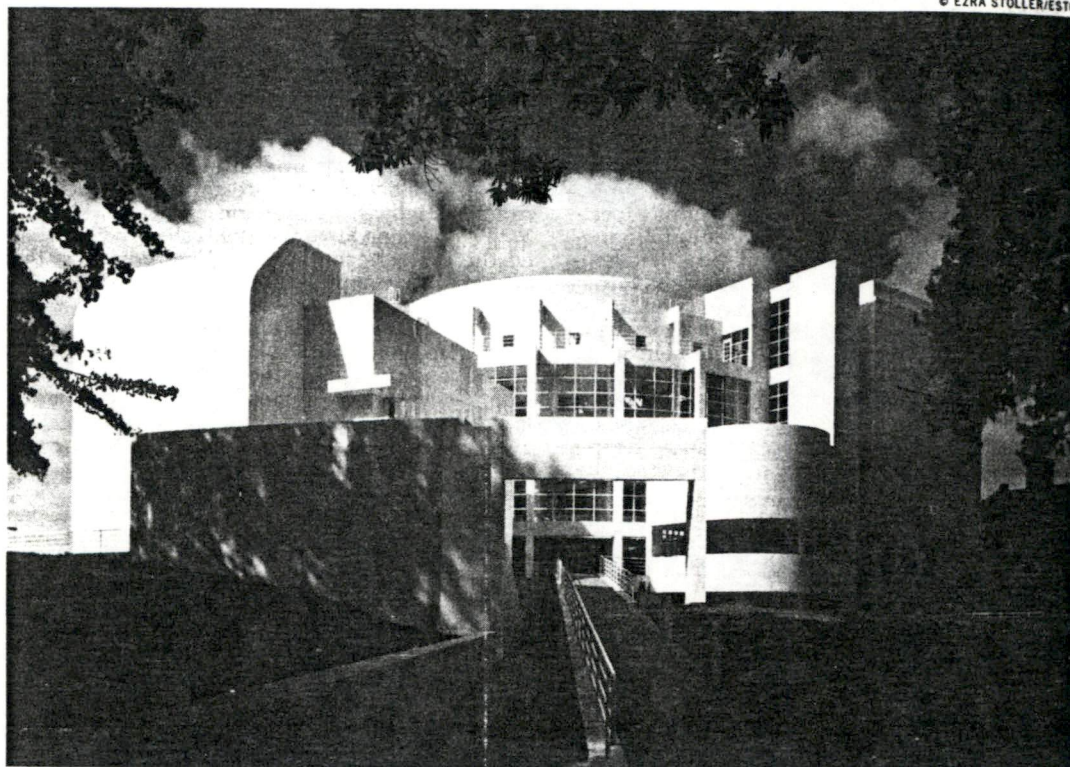
Sports. A building spree in the 1960's and 1970's saw the erection of two new sporting complexes that brought the first major league teams to the Southeast. Atlanta Stadium has become the home of the Falcons of the National Football League and the Braves of the National League (baseball). The Omni Coliseum, an enclosed multiuse complex, is the home of the Hawks of the National Basketball Association.

Population. Atlanta has always been a biracial city. Since the Civil War, blacks have constituted at least one third of the city's population. As the region grew in the 20th century, the percentage of blacks declined from 33% in 1900 to 26% in 1980. At the same time, however, the percentage of blacks within the city limits increased from 40% in 1900 to 68% in 1980. Atlanta's suburban counties, some of which are among the fastest growing in the United States, have helped to make the metropolitan area rank among the most populous in the country.

Economy. Beginning in 1960, Atlanta has capitalized on its strategic location by expanding its convention business. A joint public and private effort brought about the construction of exhibition space in a Civic Center funded by the city and an even larger World Congress Center financed by the state, while private investors built several striking convention hotels.

Richard Meier's design for Atlanta's High Museum of Art provides a compelling setting for the museum's collections.

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Several national and regional retailers have chosen Atlanta as a place for their headquarters. The city is the location of home or branch offices of hundreds of the country's leading firms. It dominates wholesaling in the Southeast through its Merchandise Mart. Atlanta also is the nexus for regional federal offices, the majority of which are housed in the Richard B. Russell Office Building.

The economy of the Atlanta area is thoroughly diversified. Service industries employ the largest number of workers, followed closely by retail trade, government, and manufacturing. The region is not dependent on any one industry. Manufacturing jobs may be found, in descending order, in metals and machinery, transportation equipment, food processing, textiles, printing and publishing, and chemicals.

Transportation. The construction of both an expressway and a rapid transit system has helped to reshape the city. The Perimeter Highway (I-285), which circumscribes the city, has become the locus of major shopping malls and office parks. Additional expressways (I-75, I-85, and I-20) extend as spokes through the perimeter rim into the suburban counties, where amidst residential neighborhoods malls and office centers are also located. The Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) began construction of an extensive rail system with north-south and east-west lines running within the Perimeter Highway and connecting downtown at the Five Points Station.

The key to Atlanta's regional dominance remains its transportation facilities. The city's Hartsfield International Airport is, with Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, among the busiest in the United States. Hartsfield's convenient location and scheduling help to make Atlanta attractive as a regional office and convention center.

Government. The city of Atlanta revised its charter in 1974 to vest more administrative responsibilities in the hands of the mayor. All policymaking and legislative functions under the new charter reside with an 18-member city council, which is presided over by a president. The 1974 charter revision also marked the inauguration of Maynard Jackson as Atlanta's first black mayor.

History. In September 1837 a surveyor selected the southeastern terminus of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. That location, named Atlanta in 1845, became the center of a network of railroads in the Southeast.

Because of Margaret Mitchell's novel *Gone With the Wind*, Atlanta is known as the Civil War site of the Battle of Atlanta, a historical event that has reached mythical proportions and is memorialized in the Cyclorama and Stone Mountain exhibits. But Atlanta is more a product of the New South than it is an antebellum city. A small town of 15,000 in 1864, Atlanta was captured and partially burned by Union Gen. William T. Sherman because it stood at an important supply crossroads in the Confederate railroad network. Its rapid growth after the Civil War and its rise to prominence are the result of the rebuilding and expansion of the railroads in the Southeast.

Just as much of the antebellum town lay in ruins after the Civil War, so too the rapid growth after the 1960's has left little of the city's 19th century railroad and commercial heritage. Today the central business district consists largely

of glass and steel multiuse complexes that, like the town of the 1860, appear to be a creation of the day-before-yesterday.

Since much of the city's rise to metropolitan status is a post-World War II phenomenon, a vast amount of its territory is made up of low-density suburbs that extend as far as 30 miles (48 km) from downtown Atlanta. In 1971 the Atlanta Regional Commission was established by the state legislature to provide comprehensive planning for the seven-county region. By the 1980's, Atlanta's influence had extended well beyond this area. The local chamber of commerce has called Atlanta "The City Without Limits," a designation meant to represent the opportunities of the city, but which also points to its advancing suburban sprawl.

TIMOTHY J. CRIMMINS
Georgia State University

Further Reading: Crimmins, Timothy J., and White, Dana F., *Urban Structure Atlanta*, special issue of the *Atlanta Historical Journal* (Summer/Fall 1982); Garrett, Franklin M., *Yesterday's Atlanta* (Seeman 1977); Garrison, Webb, *The Legacy of Atlanta* (Peachtree Pub. 1987); Martin, Harold H., *Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of Its People and Events*, vol. 3 (Univ. of Ga. Press 1987).

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN, at-lan'tə, one of the decisive military campaigns of the American Civil War. Waged by the Union army of Gen. William T. Sherman from May to September 1864, it culminated in the capture of Atlanta, Ga., a key railroad and supply center, and established a Union force in the heart of the Confederacy.

At the beginning of the campaign, Sherman had about 100,000 men, organized into the Army of the Cumberland led by Gen. George H. Thomas, the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. James B. McPherson, and the Army of the Ohio under Gen. John M. Schofield. Opposing him were about 60,000 Confederates commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

Sherman started toward Atlanta from the northwest corner of Georgia on May 7. As part of the Union's grand strategy, his move was made simultaneously with Gen. U. S. Grant's advance against Gen. Robert E. Lee in Virginia. Johnston, a canny defensive fighter, retreated slowly. Several engagements were fought, notably at Resaca (May 13-16) and New Hope Church (May 25-28), but Sherman generally avoided direct attacks and moved around the Confederates' flanks, compelling them to withdraw to avoid encirclement. A frontal assault on the Confederate position at Kennesaw Mountain (June 27) failed with heavy loss, but by July 2, Johnston's army had been pushed back to the Chattahoochee River only 8 miles (13 km) from Atlanta. Gen. John B. Hood relieved Johnston in command on July 17 and withdrew into the city.

Hood sent his troops against Sherman's besieging forces in the battles of Peachtree Creek (July 20), Atlanta (July 22), and Ezra Church (July 28), but was repulsed with serious losses. Atlanta was virtually destroyed by Sherman's artillery and by burning, and Hood evacuated the city on Sept. 1. Sherman entered the next day.

His victory cleared the way for other climactic campaigns. On November 15 he began his famous "march to the sea" across Georgia that destroyed much of the Confederacy's agriculture. Sherman took Savannah on December 21, and in the spring of 1865 he drove north through the Carolinas.

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C H A P T E R S I X

ATLANTA
AND
NORTHERN
GEORGIA

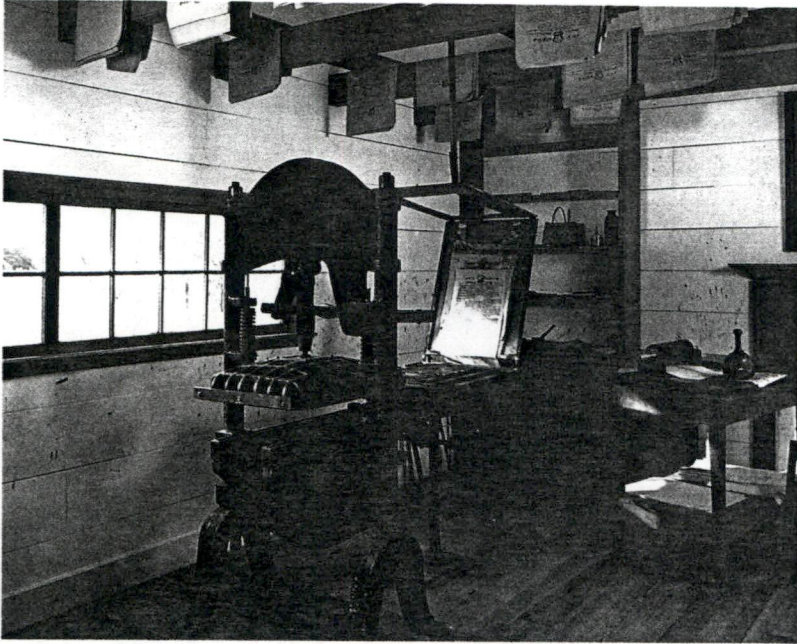
OPPOSITE: *Atlanta's Shrine of the Immaculate Conception and the gilded dome of the State Capitol.*

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Almost from the start, railroads were Atlanta's pride, the reason for its eminence and the cause of its disasters. There were forts and settlements in the area from the first decade of the nineteenth century, but it wasn't until 1836 that a group of entrepreneurs realized that the area was a natural hub for railroad traffic heading in practically any direction, and the settlements turned into a town, first named Terminus, since it would be the terminus of the new Western & Atlantic Railroad. Two more railroads pushed north to meet the W & A at the new town.

The Zero Mile Post at the center of Atlanta marks the official termination of the W & A. The railroads brought wealth, and the town soon changed its name, first to Marthasville and then, in 1845 to Atlanta, in honor of its mission to carry goods to and from the Atlantic. Blessed with a comparatively equable climate—the city is at an elevation of over 1,000 feet above sea level—Atlanta grew rapidly in importance as a shipping and manufacturing center. For a short time, this preeminence was its undoing. During the Civil War, Confederate supply lines all passed through Atlanta, munitions and stores were manufactured here, and the wounded were treated here. The Federal forces could not ignore it: After months of hard campaigning General William Tecumseh Sherman's army marched into Atlanta on September 2, 1864. Sherman ordered Atlanta evacuated on the eve of his army's departure for its infamous march to the sea, and on November 15, the city burned, losing more than 90 percent of its buildings. Sherman had ordered that buildings of military importance be blown up. (The Confederate commander who had defended the city, John Bell Hood, had ordered a similar selective destruction before his troops abandoned it.) When the flames spread to stores and homes, some Union soldiers looted and danced in the streets in drunken glee, but many of them were appalled by the destruction, and Sherman himself led the firefighting brigades in a futile effort to stem the conflagration.

Appropriately, the city seal, chosen in 1887, shows a phoenix rising from the ashes, with the motto "Resurgence," or rising again. No one could burn Atlanta out of its unique place on a transportation map. Just a year after the close of the war, the city reported a population fully double that which it had enjoyed before the fire. Partly owing to its being chosen as an administrative center for the Reconstruction, it saw quick rebuilding and reinvestment. In 1867 the Freedman's Bureau established Atlanta University specifically for the education of former slaves, laying the foundations for the black middle class that would be so important to the city's life in the



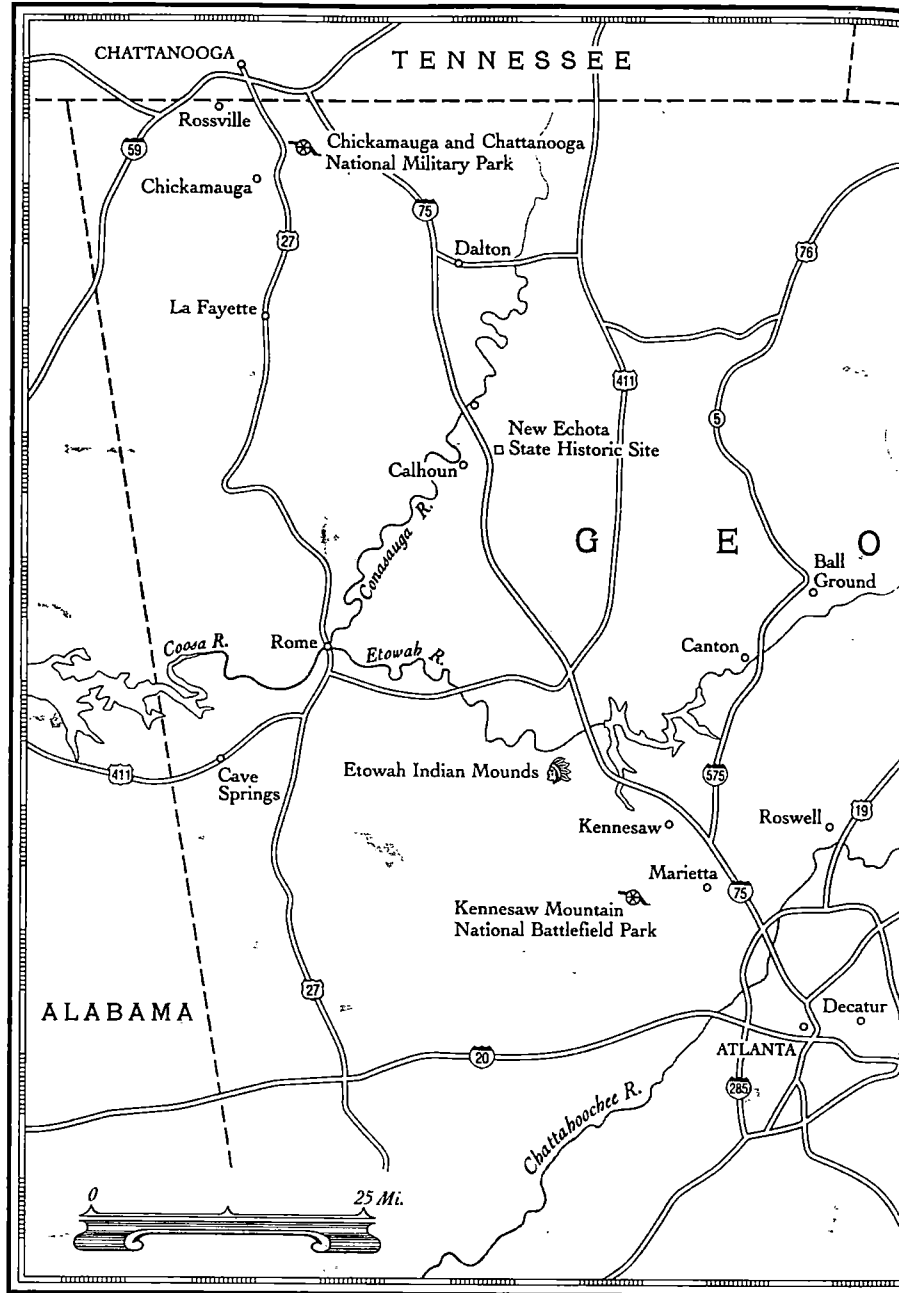
The printing press at New Echota, capital of the Cherokee nation, where the Cherokee Phoenix was published from 1828 to 1834 in Cherokee and English.

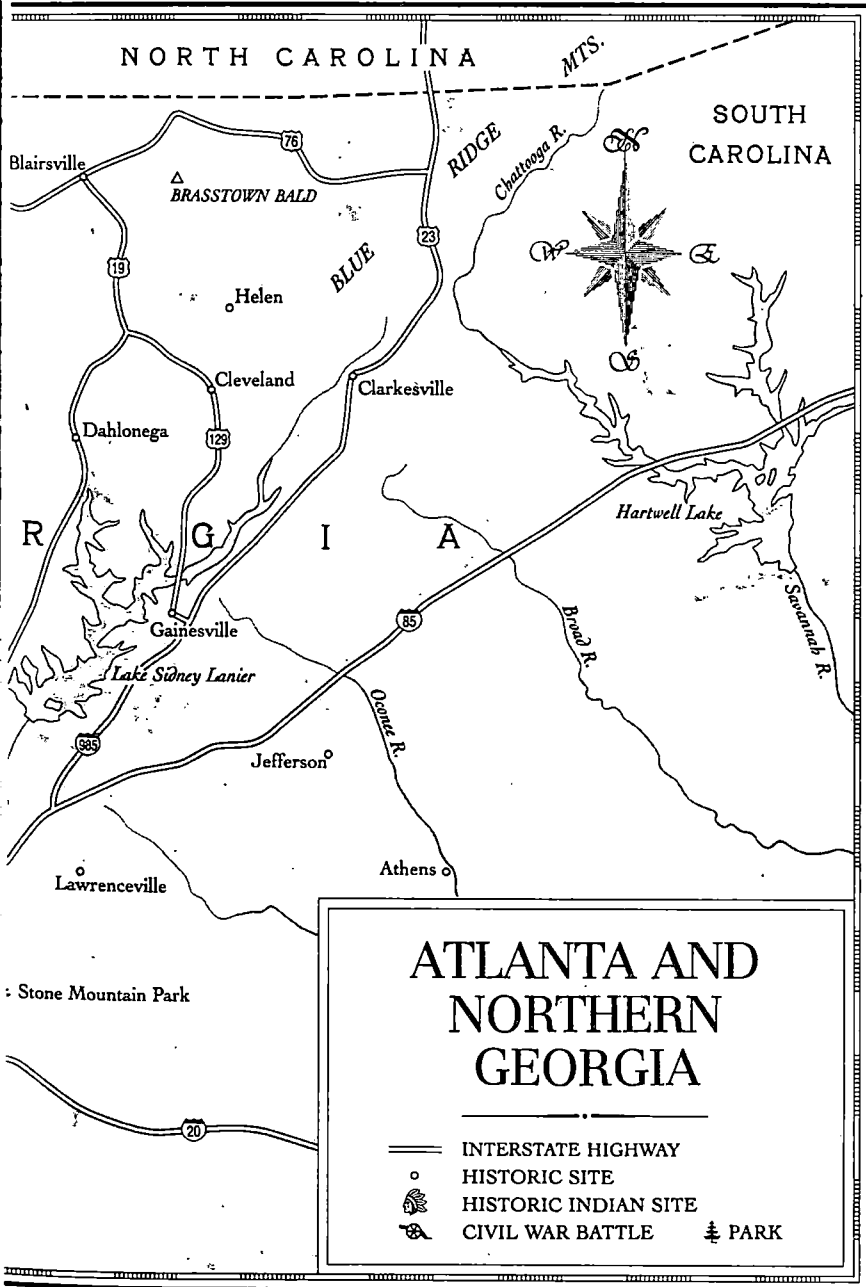
twentieth century. By 1868 Atlanta had succeeded in wresting the honor of being the state capital from Milledgeville.

In recent years, Atlanta has emerged as the leading city of the Southeast, both in population and in the number of industries for which it serves as headquarters. The politics of segregation were long practiced by state governors here, but Atlanta has also been the cradle of much of the South's civil rights movement. Martin Luther King, Jr., came from the city's substantial black middle class; Julian Bond was elected to the state legislature in 1965, and in 1973, Maynard Jackson became the mayor of Atlanta, the first black to become mayor of any Southeastern city. Jimmy Carter, breaking a long tradition, spoke out against racism while he was governor of Georgia.






This chapter covers Atlanta and its environs, branches northeast to the Blue Ridge, then turns northwest, ending with New Echota State Historic Site. It was here that the Cherokee nation had their capital, and where, in 1828, they published a newspaper using an alphabet newly devised for their language.

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ATLANTA AND NORTHERN GEORGIA

-  INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
-  HISTORIC SITE
-  HISTORIC INDIAN SITE
-  CIVIL WAR BATTLE
-  PARK

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A T L A N T A

STATE CAPITOL

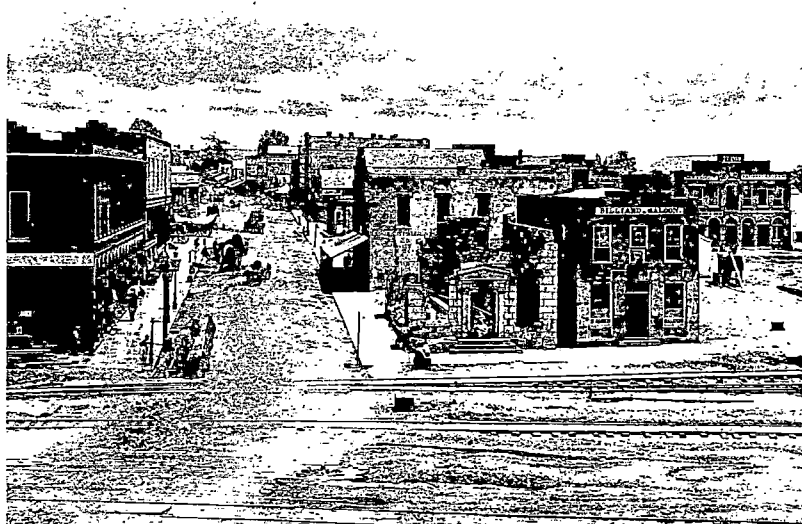
Dedicated on July 4, 1889, this ornate capitol building is among the few in the nation whose dome and cupola are gilded, in this case with Georgia gold from the Dahlonega region. The city fathers brought in the Chicago firm of Edbrooke & Burnham to create the structure, on the site of the old city hall, just a block from the Zero Mile Post where the city began. The capitol is of Indiana limestone, and its dome is surmounted by a statue of Liberty; her torch is 258 feet above the ground. Parts of the first and fourth floors are occupied by the **Georgia Museum of Science and Industry**, housing a miscellaneous collection ranging from historic firearms to scale-model airplanes and Civil War items. There are also collections of flora and fauna, and the minerals collection is among the largest in the South. On the second floor of the capitol, portraits of governors and busts of signers of the Declaration of Independence and other famous Georgians make up the Georgia Hall of Fame.

LOCATION: Capitol Square. HOURS: 8-5:30 Monday-Friday, 10-2 Saturday, 1-3 Sunday. FEE: None. TELEPHONE: 404-656-2844.

The **Cyclorama** (800 Cherokee Avenue SE, in Grant Park, 404-624-1071) is a 400-foot painting-in-the-round of the battle of Atlanta, complete with sound effects.

One of the few, and splendid, survivors of old Victorian Peachtree Street is **Rhodes Memorial Hall** (1516 Peachtree Street NW, 404-881-9980). Made of Stone Mountain granite, the hall was built in 1904 at the behest of the founder of a prominent chain of furniture stores. The Romanesque Revival structure is among the finest works of Georgia architect Willis F. Denny II. Some original furnishings can be seen.

Chiefly on Auburn and Edgewood avenues just east of the city center is **Sweet Auburn**, an area that became a focal point for black urban culture in the Southeast beginning at the turn of the century. Early prominent black businessmen Alonzo Herndon and Herman Perry both came from here. On January 15, 1929, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr., gave birth in an upstairs bedroom at 501 Auburn Avenue to Martin Luther King, Jr., who would lead the civil rights movement of the 1960s. A ten-block stretch of Auburn Avenue is now preserved as the **Martin Luther King, Jr., National**



Atlanta's Peachtree Street in 1865, after the departure of Sherman's Army.

Historic Site. Markers identify a number of the homes and businesses important to the building of a black presence in Atlanta. The **King Birthplace** (501 Auburn Avenue, 404-331-3919) contains some family furniture and memorabilia. The three-story **Ebenezer Baptist Church** (407 Auburn Avenue, 404-688-7263) is also open for tours, and next to it is the grave site of Dr. King, now flanked by the Center for Nonviolent Change.

The 1929 **Fox Theatre** (660 Peachtree Street NE, 404-892-5685), about two miles north of the downtown center, is one of the great surviving Depression-era movie palaces, wonderfully encrusted with exotic Moorish, Egyptian, and other ornamentation.

HIGH MUSEUM OF ART

Housed in its new award-winning building by architect Richard Meier, the High is one of the finest art museums in the Southeast. Strengths of its collections include excellent groups of nineteenth-century American painting and sculpture and a choice selection of American decorative arts embracing the periods from 1825 to

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1917. The American collection includes paintings by Inman, Sargent, Bierstadt, Inness, Twachtman, and Hassam, and sculpture by Hiram Powers. Holdings in Italian painting and sub-Saharan African art are also outstanding.

LOCATION: 1280 Peachtree Street NE. HOURS: 10–5 Tuesday–Saturday, 10–9 Wednesday, 12–5 Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 404–892–3600.

ATLANTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Headquartered at **McElreath Hall** in the Buckhead section, the society maintains a museum, several gardens, and two restored houses on this site. The 1920s **Swan House** is the masterwork of Atlanta architect Philip Trammell Shutze. A perfectly symmetrical Palladian house, it is exquisitely detailed both inside and out with many representations of swans, a favorite bird of Mrs. Inman, who lived in the house from its completion until her death in 1965. The furnishings represent her eclectic tastes. Outside the formal gardens include a boxwood parterre and an Italianate cascade, also designed by Shutze.

The **Tullie Smith House**, imported to this site from nearby DeKalb County, provides a glimpse of mid-nineteenth-century farm life. The 1840s main house is a simple two-story wooden structure, complete with a “Parson’s Room” with separate entrance. The house is furnished correctly for the period, as are the many restored outbuildings, where living-history demonstrations are held. The historical society’s **museum** has the best history collection in Atlanta, including an outstanding assemblage of Civil War guns, munitions, flags, maps, medical supplies, and uniforms. There are also interpretive exhibits devoted to the civil rights movement and to the 1895 Cotton States and International Exposition, the fair that put Atlanta on the map as a major metropolis. Along with the period gardens at the two houses is the Quarry Garden, located in a former granite quarry, which is planted with native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous wildflowers.

LOCATION: 3101 Andrews Drive NW. HOURS: 9–5:30 Monday–Saturday, 12–5:30 Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 404–261–1837.

OPPOSITE: *Ionic columns separate the entrance hall of Swan House from the stair hall, with its superb spiral staircase.*

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THE
SMITHSONIAN
—GUIDE TO—
HISTORIC AMERICA
—
T H E D E E P S O U T H

TEXT BY
WILLIAM BRYANT LOGAN
VANCE MUSE

EDITORIAL DIRECTOR
ROGER G. KENNEDY
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF AMERICAN HISTORY
OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Stewart, Tabori & Chang
NEW YORK

HUMOR & WIT

MARIO CUOMO, Governor of NY

- 1 I told them that my grandfather had died in the Great Crash of 1929—a stockbroker jumped out of a window and crushed him and his pushcart down below.
On meeting with a group assembled by David Rockefeller, *NY Times* 14 Sep 86

RICHARD J DALEY, Mayor of Chicago

- 2 We are proud to have with us the poet lariat of Chicago.
Introducing Carl Sandburg, *NY Times* 30 Jan 60
- 3 To higher and higher platitudes.
Citing goals for the future, *Life* 8 Feb 60

RODNEY DANGERFIELD

- 4 I'm at the age where food has taken the place of sex in my life. In fact, I've just had a mirror put over my kitchen table.
New York 5 May 80

GEORGE H DAVIES

- 5 What's all this fuss about fathers being present at the birth of their children? The way events are shaping, they'll be lucky to be present at the conception.
Letter to the editor *Manchester Guardian* 26 Aug 84

LAWRENCE DAVIES

- 6 He has shaken up a diocese founded by Episcopalians of innate conservatism. They accept as a truism that whereas Presbyterians, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Mormons and atheists came with the Gold Rush, they themselves waited for the Pullmans.
On James A Pike, Episcopal bishop of California, *NY Times* 3 Apr 60

BETTE DAVIS

- 7 She is the original good time that was had by all.
On another actress, *Parade* 15 Feb 81

CHARLES DE GAULLE, President of France

- 8 I always thought I was Jeanne d'Arc and Bonaparte. How little one knows oneself.
Reply to someone who compared him to Robespierre, *Time* 16 Jun 58
- 9 How can you be expected to govern a country that has 246 kinds of cheese?
Newsweek 1 Oct 62

ANNA DE NOAILLES

- 10 If God exists, I'd be the first to be told.
To Jean Cocteau, *Vogue* May 84

PETER DE VRIES

- 11 [Celibacy is] the worst form of self-abuse.
NY Times 12 Jun 83

MARLENE DIETRICH

- 12 Latins are tenderly enthusiastic. In Brazil they throw flowers at you. In Argentina they throw themselves.
On crowds in Buenos Aires, *Newsweek* 24 Aug 59

NORMAN DOUGLAS

- 13 Never take a solemn oath. People think you mean it.
Recalled on his death 9 Feb 52

WILLIAM O DOUGLAS, Associate Justice, US Supreme Court

- 14 Tell the FBI that the kidnapers should pick out a judge that Nixon wants back.
When told in 1970 of plot to hold for ransom a member of the Court in exchange for the release of federal prisoners, *The Court Years 1939-75 Random House* 80

HUGH DOWNS

- 15 I've always thought that the stereotype of the dirty old man is really the creation of a dirty young man who wants the field to himself.
"The Seven Myths about Growing Old" *Family Weekly* 25 Mar 79

JAMES DUFFECY

- 16 A dead atheist is someone who's all dressed up with no place to go.
NY Times 21 Aug 64

RONALD DUNCAN

- 17 E M Forster was like a tea cozy, but I quite liked him. I was at a wedding party with him once, sitting opposite Queen Mary. I asked if he would like to be presented. "Good Lord," he said. "I thought it was the wedding cake."
London *Sunday Times* 14 Sep 80

EDWARD, Duke of Windsor

- 18 The thing that impresses me most about America is the way parents obey their children.
Look 5 Mar 57

ANNE EDWARDS

- 19 For the entire state of Georgia, having the première of *Gone With the Wind* on home ground was like winning the Battle of Atlanta 75 years late.
Road to Tara Ticknor & Fields 83

ALBERT EINSTEIN

- 20 When a man sits with a pretty girl for an hour, it seems like a minute. But let him sit on a hot stove for a minute—and it's longer than any hour. That's relativity.
Recalled on his death 18 Apr 55

- 21 I have just got a new theory of eternity.
On listening to a long after-dinner speech, quoted in *Washington Post* 12 Dec 78

DWIGHT D EISENHOWER, 34th US President

- 22 Oh yes, I studied dramatics under him for 12 years.
When asked if he knew Douglas MacArthur, quoted in *By Quentin Reynolds McGraw-Hill* 63

SUMNER LOCKE ELLIOTT

- 23 Imagine them adding insult to imagery.
On restaurant décor combining Yankee pewter with Muzak, *The Man Who Got Away Harper & Row* 72

MELVIN MADDOCKS

1 Cary Grant, born Archie Leach, was a poor boy who could barely spell *posh*. That's acting for you—or maybe Hollywood.

Christian Science Monitor 3 Dec 86

JOSÉ MALDONADO

2 I've been beating up people for two years.

On his job as an usher in a kung-fu movie theater in Manhattan's Times Square, *NY Times* 12 May 84

WILLIAM MANCHESTER

3 Actors who have tried to play Churchill and MacArthur have failed abysmally because each of those men was a great actor playing himself.

Book-of-the-Month Club News Jun 83

MARGRETHE II, Queen of Denmark

4 [He is] the Pied Piper to the children of the world.

On knighting Danny Kaye in 1983, recalled on his death, *US News & World Report* 16 Mar 87

EDWARD MARSH

5 How I dislike "Technicolor," which suffuses everything with stale mustard.

Ambrosia and Small Beer Harcourt, Brace & Winston 65

SOMERSET MAUGHAM

6 In Hollywood, the women are all peaches. It makes one long for an apple occasionally.

Diners Club Magazine Aug 64

MARGARET MITCHELL

7 [The house Rhett Butler built for Scarlett] could have been in Omaha so little does it resemble any dwelling in the Atlanta of the Reconstruction period.

On film set for *Gone With the Wind*, quoted by Anne Edwards *The Road to Tara* Ticknor & Fields 83

NEW YORKER

8 Newman delivered his lines with the emotional fervor of a [railroad] conductor announcing local stops.

1954 review of Paul Newman's first film role as a Roman slave in *The Silver Chalice*, recalled by Newman in *NY Times* 28 Sep 86

NEW YORK TIMES

9 Cary Grant was not supposed to die. [He] was supposed to stick around, our perpetual touchstone of charm and elegance and romance and youth.

Editorial 2 Dec 86

FREDERIC RAPHAEL

10 Hollywood was not a geographic location; it was a Fate Worse Than *The Reader's Digest*.

On how young writers felt about writing screenplays, "A Writer Stalks the Hollywood Myth" *NY Times* 6 Jan 85

11 We all knew that unspeakable things happened to talent once it had crossed the Rockies. . . . The Warner Brothers' commissary, and similar places where they eat writers along with the caesar salad.

ib

12 Strangely enough, the one universal myth of America—Show Business—flowered in a desert where a bunch of barely educated immigrants hoped to find the right conditions for shooting cheap movies and respite from the owners of the patents for film equipment whom they were ripping off.

ib

13 During the years when the barely educated immigrants were being replaced by barely educated native sons, Hollywood . . . proved a more reliable, cost-effective means of securing world domination than any nuclear arsenal or diplomatic *démarche*.

ib

14 It is, as they say, no accident that America's most popular president . . . emerged not from the legislators but from the star system.

ib

15 Cheekbones scorched with this year's style in war paint, tears in their eyes and dears on their lips . . . they are often glowing with the effusive sentimentality to be found only among those who have stolen each other's ideas, deals and live-in companions.

On Hollywood natives, *ib*

HARRY REASONER

16 Bond smoked like Peter Lorre, drank like Humphrey Bogart, ate like Sydney Greenstreet, used up girls like Errol Flynn . . . then went to a steam bath and came out looking like Clark Gable.

On Ian Fleming's character James Bond in numerous films, *NY Journal-American* 13 Aug 64

17 The Legionnaire is Gary Cooper and Ray Milland, with just a touch of Brian Donlevy.

On Hollywood's image of the French Foreign Legion, *60 Minutes* CBS TV 24 Aug 86

REX REED

18 It's hate at first sight.

On Goldie Hawn's role as a football coach in *Wildcats*, *Palm Beach Daily News* 6 Apr 86

19 I don't think she ever remembered giving me the interview, but she sure remembered reading it.

On May 1967 *Esquire* profile of Ava Gardner, quoted in *US* 19 May 86

MORT SAHL

20 I made the mistake early in my career, when I moved to Hollywood, of being attracted to actresses. I used to go out exclusively with actresses and all other female impersonators.

Heartland Harcourt Brace Jovanovich 76

RICHARD SCHICKEL

21 He was the first to conceive of movies as . . . an art form. . . . His belief was that if the traditional art form would not find room for him, then he would make an art form of his own.

D W Griffith: An American Life Simon & Schuster 84

22 A great novel is concerned primarily with the interior lives of its characters as they respond to the inconvenient narratives that fate imposes on them. Movie adaptations of these monumental fictions often fail because they become mere exercises in interior decoration.

"The Adaptation as Antique Show" *Time* 15 Oct 84

ARCHITECTURE

R W APPLE JR

- 1 Maimed but still magnificent . . . Europe's mightiest medieval cathedral.
On fire-ravaged York Minster in England. *NY Times* 15 Jul 84
- 2 The product of extraordinary wealth allied to a taste for the sumptuous.
On Cliveden, the Astor estate in England turned into a hotel. *ib* 4 May 86

JOHN ASHBERY

- 3 A perfect example of the new republic's urge to drape itself with the togas of classical respectability.
On 1824 bank façade selected as focal point of the Metropolitan Museum of Art's American Wing. *New York Times* 16 Jun 80

CLEMENT ATTLEE, Prime Minister of Great Britain

- 4 I think the British have the distinction above all other nations of being able to put new wine into old bottles without bursting them.
On rebuilt House of Commons. *Time* 6 Nov 50

B DRUMMOND AYRES JR

- 5 A popcorn palace of gargantuan gaudiness.
On the Fox Theater in Atlanta after it was saved from demolition. *NY Times* 6 Mar 78

ANTHONY BAILEY

- 6 Those massive between-the-wars brick apartment buildings that stand in dour solidity—their benefits, their endurance all turned inward, and not nervously flaunted in the manner of their flimsier postwar descendants.
On apartment houses along the Henry Hudson Parkway approaching Manhattan. *New Yorker* 29 Jul 67

RUSSELL BAKER

- 7 The lobbies of the new hotels and the Pan American Building exhale a chill as from the unopened Pharaonic tombs. . . . And in their marble labyrinths there is an evil presence that hates warmth and sunlight.
NY Times 19 May 64
- 8 What the *New Yorker* calls home would seem like a couple of closets to most Americans, yet he manages not only to live there but also to grow trees and cockroaches right on the premises.
ib 18 Nov 78

CECIL BEATON

- 9 After 20 annual visits, I am still surprised each time I return to see this giant asparagus bed of alabaster and rose and green skyscrapers.
On New York City. *It Gives Me Great Pleasure* John Day 55

LAURENCE BERGREEN

- 10 In its size and delicacy, [it] resembled a latter-day Chartres built in praise of a new god, the holy dollar. . . . In the lobby, the latest-model Chrysler revolved on a pedestal, as if the automobile were an object of reverence.
On NYC's Chrysler Building, where *Fortune* magazine had its offices during James Agee's early employment. *James Agee Dutton* 84

LOUISE BERNIKOW

- 11 Objects that speak of the past, and look out at a skyline of concrete and steel, tokens of the present and hints of the future.
On a high-rise apartment furnished with antiques. *Architectural Digest* Sep 86

MARILYN BETHANY

- 12 Suffering from terminal stodginess.
On 1978 closing of the Chrysler Building's Cloud Club. *New York Times* 18 Jun 84

ALAN BIRD, English master builder

- 13 Most buildings now are glorified wallpaper.
Comparing modern structures with his stonework for the Cathedral Church of St John the Divine. *NY Times* 19 Mar 86

PETER BLAKE

- 14 This book is not written in anger. It is written in fury.
On his study of deteriorating towns and landscapes. *God's Own Junkyard* Holt. Rinehart & Winston 63

- 15 In our egalitarian democracy . . . we have just about empowered a branch of the government, the FHA, to specify the size and shape of the typical American suburban master bedroom in which all Americans are thus created equal.

ib

- 16 There isn't much wrong with most of those summerhouses that a really good hurricane wouldn't cure [and] when it comes it may do for the Hamptons what Mrs O'Leary's cow did for Chicago.
"Summerhouses: Eyefuls and Eyesores" *New York Times* 24 Aug 70

DANIEL J BOORSTIN, Librarian of Congress

- 17 When they built this building they were afraid to say that beauty is truth for fear that it wouldn't be by the time it was completed.
On the library's 1980 Madison Building with its glass walls and unornamented linear spaces. *NY Times* 8 Jul 83

CHARLES D BREITEL, Judge, NY State Court of Appeals

- 18 The massive and indistinguishable public, governmental and private contributions to a landmark like the Grand Central Terminal are inseparably joined.
Ruling that affirmed landmark status of Grand Central and denied real-estate developers permission to build a 55-story tower atop the beaux-arts structure. *NY Times* 24 Jun 77

JIMMY BRESLIN

- 19 Designed by architects with honorable intentions but hands of palsy.
On a school in Queens NY. *Table Money Ticknor & Fields* 86

- 20 The auditorium, named after a dead Queens politician . . . is windowless in honor of the secrecy in which he lived and, probably, the bank vaults he frequented.

ib

HARVEY BERGENHOLTZ, NYC taxi driver

- 1 Our back seats are like psychiatrists' couches.
NY Times 18 Jul 84
- 2 I yell at my wife when I get home. I work 12 hours a day. I have no family life. I toss and turn all night. My wife tells me I yell at other drivers in my sleep!
ib

SHELLEY BERMAN

- 3 The sooner you are there, the sooner you will find out how long you will be delayed.
 On "getting to the airport in plenty of time." *CNN TV* 12 Dec 86

RALPH BLUMENTHAL

- 4 The battle promises to be fought with bags of bagels and bran muffins, free beer and wine, expanded leg-room, baggage closets and overhead bins.
 On inauguration of Pan American World Airways shuttle in competition with Eastern Air Lines between New York, Washington and Boston. *NY Times* 30 Sep 86

GEOFFREY BOCCA

- 5 Travel by sea nearly approximates the bliss of babyhood. They feed you, rock you gently to sleep and when you wake up, they take care of you and feed you again.
 Quoted by Else and Bennet Daniels *Vacation at Sea* Cornerstone Library 79

JAMES BRADY

- 6 One very clear impression I had of all the Beautiful People was their prudence. It may be that they paid for their own airline tickets, but they paid for little else.
Superchic Little, Brown 74

FRANK BRAYNARD

- 7 We are all sailors on the spaceship Earth.
 On his idea for Operation Sail, which brought 225 vessels from throughout the world to NY Harbor for US Bicentennial. *Newsweek* 4 Jul 76

PAT BUCKLEY

- 8 I've never made the trip to or from Connecticut without its resembling the worst excesses of the French Revolution.
 Quoted in *NY Times* 20 Nov 84

DEIRDRE CARMODY

- 9 The windjammers . . . tall ships from around the world whose very presence bespeaks man's centuries-old struggle against the inexorabilities of the sea.
 On boats assembled for 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty. *NY Times* 27 Jun 86

CHARLES, Prince of Wales

- 10 I'd rather go by bus.
 When asked at age six if he was excited about sailing to Tobruk on the royal yacht. news summaries 21 May 54

ELLEN CHURCH

- 11 We could never get our coffee hot when flying out of Cheyenne because of the altitude—and we were too dumb to know why.
 Recollection of being among the first airline hostesses in 1930. *NY Times* 15 May 60

AMANDA CROSS

- 12 One did not "hop" a plane. One took a long slow ride to an airport, and argued for hours with ticket agents who seemed to have been hired five minutes ago for what they supposed to be another job; and if one survived that, one got to Chicago only to join a "stack" over the airfield there, and then either died of boredom or crashed into a plane that thought it was in the stack over Newark.
In the Last Analysis Avon 66

CHARLOTTE CURTIS

- 13 His venture sounds like a banana peel awaiting its victim.
 On plans of Nigel Nicolson to tour half the US while his son toured the other half for a book entitled *Two Roads to Dodge City*. *NY Times* 12 Nov 85

- 14 It does sound odd if by America [he] means 3,000 miles of superhighways, greasy spoons, HoJos, Ramada Inns and the thrill of arriving at sunset only to see the citizens evacuate downtown America and lock their doors for the night.
ib

ELIZABETH DAVID

- 15 Provence is a country to which I am always returning, next week, next year, any day now, as soon as I can get on a train.
W 12 Sep 80

RAYMOND DAVIDSON

- 16 I'm fed up with it. I'm sick and tired of the delays, tired of the waiting. I'm hanging it up. You can have it. This flight will be my last flight.
 Announcement of Eastern Airlines pilot who taxied back to the terminal and walked off his plane in protest against delays at Atlanta's Hartsfield Airport. *NY Times* 25 Jul 86

MONICA DICKENS

- 17 The limitless jet-lag purgatory of Immigration and Baggage at Heathrow.
 "A Modern Dickens Writes about Returning to the Land of Her Great-Grandfather" *Christian Science Monitor* 13 Mar 86

LUIGI DONZELLI, restaurant manager, Claridge's Hotel, London

- 18 Kings are no trouble. It's the queens.
Newsweek 5 Jun 78

LAWRENCE DURRELL

- 19 Journeys, like artists, are born and not made. A thousand differing circumstances contribute to them, few of them willed or determined by the will—whatever we may think.
Bitter Lemons Dutton 57. quoted in *Washington Post* 29 May 86

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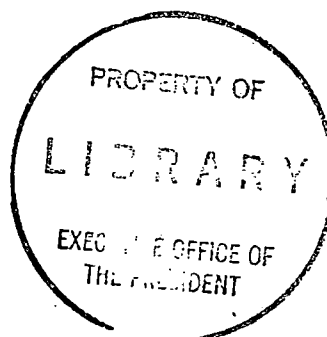
Simpson's Contemporary Quotations

Compiled by
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Foreword by
Daniel J Boorstin



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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Atlanta, Georgia)

For Immediate Release

May 27, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISING DINNER

Stouffer Waverly Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

7:18 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all so very much. And, Jim, thank you for sharing this highly successful dinner. I'm deeply appreciative. Thank you also for the introduction. May I thank Kathleen Bertram, who rendered the National Anthem with such beauty and such feeling. Thank you very much. To Dr. Tomlinson, thank you, sir, for the invocation. A Congressman from here, but I believe from this particular district, Newt Gingrich is up -- the House is in session tonight -- but Marianne, his wife, is with us, and I welcome her and pay my respects to our Deputy Leader up there, Newt Gingrich.

May I salute Bobby Holt who is our national Bush-Quayle finance chairman, a fellow Texan and he's done a superb job in getting us this far along the way. Also Fred Cooper who is our Bush-Quayle state chairman, political chairman, and did a superb job working with so many of you in the primary. We had a fantastic turnout in a year that some were quite critical of, and I was very, very pleased for the result of that. And next to him, of course, a guy that deserves an awful lot of the credit for that, our state chairman Alec Poitevint. He did a marvelous job. And he's doing a great job for the party. (Applause.)

May I also thank Krishna Sprinivasa for his wonderful work. (Applause.) He has energized, along with some of the other leaders here, the Indian American community, great loyal Americans, and doing a superb job. And thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

Someone once described the people of Atlanta as "pressing forward, grasping the future, shaping something strong and good, yet acknowledging and taking pride in heritage." Well, I believe that certainly does apply to Atlanta. But I also believe it applies to the American people. And I, frankly, think the American people are a little bit sick and tired of this 90 seconds of gloom and doom every night on the top of the television news. (Applause.)

And things are moving forward in this country. The economy is moving forward. The regrettable part is that a recent survey I saw said that 70 percent of the American people don't understand that, don't believe that yet. But it is moving stronger and the new feeling of confidence, the figures of confidence out today I think send a wonderful signal to all of America.

And so we're beginning to see things changing after a long, dreary period of recession and economic gloom. And I think that's good because I think of our country as what I said a minute ago, something strong and good. And we are not a

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declining America. And that's the message I'm going to be taking to the country this fall. (Applause.)

And I might also add that we've got a lot to be grateful for in terms of international affairs. Look at what's happened in Eastern Europe. Look at the decline and fall of the collapse of international communism. Look at the fact that ancient enemies are talking to each other for the first time in history in the Middle East. Look to our south and see a hemisphere that is almost totally democratic. And look at these little kids and say they go to bed at night without the fear of nuclear war that their older brothers and their parents did. And that is something good and something we can be very, very grateful for as Americans. (Applause.)

And so I would say, tipping my hat to my predecessor and to other presidents, yes, we have changed the world. And we did it because people like the people of Georgia stood behind us in terms of a strong defense and recognizing that the national security of this country was absolutely essential. We've helped change the world, changed it dramatically and now we're working to change America.

And that's what I wanted to talk to you about tonight. We are working for free trade. I just came from a wonderful Christian school out here, private school, and they asked me a question about the free trade agreement. The kid read the question and said, "Well, my dad thinks that we're talking about sending jobs overseas or sending jobs to Mexico." I said, well, tell your dad he got it wrong. He's got it backwards. What we're trying to do is create more American jobs through free trade and fair trade. And that is the policy of this administration. And that is what Georgians understand because you have thousands of jobs that depend on American exports. We are not going to go protectionist in this country. (Applause.)

And I might say parenthetically, I want a successful conclusion to this NAFTA, this North American Free Trade Agreement. I want a successful conclusion to the GATT Round, the Uruguay Round of GATT. And we're fighting to get both of those concluded, and that is in the interest of the American workers as well.

We're fighting for health care reform. And I'm not talking about nationalized health care. I'm not talking about socialized medicine where the great quality of American health care is diminished because of government interference. I am talking about a health care plan that through changing the way insurance works, pooling of insurance, gives access to those who have no insurance at all and yet keeps the quality of American health care at the top of the heap. And that's exactly what our health care proposal will do. And I believe it's going to work. (Applause.)

We're challenging the old thinkers in the United States Congress to help us, to the degree the federal government is involved, reform our education system. I think the time has come from parental choice in schools. It works at the college level and it can work at the lower levels as well. Parental choice revolutionized American education, not by having some subcommittee in Washington mandate benefits, but by literally keeping the government out of the way and keeping control next to the American people as close as possible.

Our whole America 2000 education program is based on that concept, that local communities and families know better what to do about educating their kids than a bureaucracy in

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Washington, D.C. And we need your help to get that one through the Congress. (Applause.)

I'm a little remiss that I might add this when I'm talking about education reform -- you've got a great man running for the United States Senate in Paul Coverdell, and you get him up there and six or seven more like him and give us control of that Senate, and these new ideas are going to get a chance. They are going to get tried. (Applause.)

I think the time has come for legal reform. We're suing each other too much and caring for each other too little. And we need to get some caps on some of these outrageous liability claims, malpractice claims. It is too much and the lawsuits are going out of sight. And I want to see that changed and I think we ought to get that done. (Applause.)

We did a little history looking up for these remarks, and 200 years ago to this very day Jefferson put it this way: "The natural progress -- Thomas Jefferson -- "The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground." Two hundred years ago. And I'm now saying it is time to draw the line. And the philosophy that draws us together does exactly that -- it keeps the empowerment with the people. It keeps choice with the people.

And the need for change was brought tragically to focus in Los Angeles in the Los Angeles crisis. And we moved in fast. I am very proud of the way the federal bureaucracy moved on that one, with FEMA out there, and SBA and all the loans and health -- and food. And all these considerations were taken care of fast, including federalizing the National Guard and putting the 7th Army and some of the Marines out there to keep the peace.

We cannot condone that kind of reckless, terroristic behavior, no matter how bad the conditions in any city in America. (Applause.) So we moved to restore order. And then we now have a six-point plan for change, dramatic change. And some of these critics, some of these liberal doctrinaire thinkers in Washington say, well, there's nothing new about these ideas. And I'll say they're all new because they haven't been tried by a Congress that has its head in the sand.

And here's what we're talking about. Our urban agenda: Weed and Seed, a brand new program to weed out the criminal elements and seed the communities with hope and opportunity and education.

The second one, enterprise zones. Everyplace I went in Los Angeles, people were saying, whatever walk of life -- not just the business community, but those that are working with the kids in the communities -- enterprise zone is an idea whose time has come. And what we're talking about is changing the tax structure so businesses can take a chance and locate in these underprivileged areas, drawing jobs like a magnet to the inner city. And we believe it ought to be tried. And we believe the best answer to poverty is a job with dignity in the private sector, not some government program. (Applause.)

The third one, we've been working on it for a long time, rebuffed sometimes by Congress, but I'm determined to keep fighting for it -- homeownership. Isn't it better to have tenants managed -- housing managed by the tenants, and for people then to go on to own their own homes, than it is to grow up in some project with no dignity and no hope of grabbing that piece of the American Dream which is represented by owning your own home. We are for homeownership, and we're going to keep fighting for that one. (Applause.)

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The fourth one is welfare reform. And there's some cynics out there, some of the great editorialists will say anytime I talk about welfare reform I'm playing a race card. That is not true. The people that are hurt the worst, those that are impoverished the most are some in our minority communities. And what we're trying to do is change it, to offer learning, to offer workfare as opposed to the indignity that comes with the status quo.

A little girl saved over \$1,000 -- her family being on welfare -- and the system was so tough and so much of a penalty that they came along and tried to say that her parents could -- her mother could no longer get welfare because she'd managed to squirrel away a little over \$1,000 to save for her education. We've got to reform the welfare system so it encourages people to save money; it encourages families to stay together. And it isn't race; it is what is right and decent for America. And I'm going to keep fighting for that one. (Applause.)

The other one, next one is Job Training 2000 -- a one-stop shopping program that I announced right here in Atlanta, Georgia. It's a good program for job training and it brings in all the areas of the government that have something to do with it -- and there are quite a few. And one person that needs job training can go to this one outlet and get advantage of what's available in the field of job training. It's a good new program, and I think we have a good chance to get that fully enacted.

And then the last one, which is a little longer-range because it takes a while to get it implemented, is the program I mentioned in the beginning, America 2000 -- this revolutionary approach to how we educate our kids in the United States of America.

And I've asked the Congress -- when I came back from Los Angeles I said, look, can't we do this: can't we lay partisanship aside; can't we just put it off the radar screen for long enough to enact these six programs or something like them? Can't we do it without having to make a statement and raise taxes, or go out and add to the government spending that is already breaking the back of this country? And I'm hopeful still that the answer will be yes. I can't guarantee it, but I'm going to keep on fighting for these principles.

And if you look to the core of these proposals, they are themes that all of us can agree on, no matter what side of the aisle you're on. Responsibility, opportunity, ownership, independence, dignity, empowerment -- these aren't partisan values. These aren't liberal or conservative. These are plain, solid American values, and we have a duty to make them real for those who have not yet grasped the American Dream.

We're not going to be able to spend our way out of these problems. We've tried that for too long. And we've got to remember these are not government dollars, these are taxpayers' dollars. And when it comes to the deficit, horrendous as it is, let's remember who foots the bills. Our children and our grandchildren.

And the time has now come to enact something that I've favored for a long, long time -- and I am talking about a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (Applause.) And you're already having people tell you why it can't be done. And I am telling you it will work.

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Obviously, it has to be phased in. It will discipline the Executive Branch, but it will darn sure discipline the branch of government that spends and appropriates every single dime, and that is the United States Congress. And we have to do that. (Applause.)

And while we're talking about government reform, another thing I'll be taking to the American people this fall is the case to give me what 43 governors have: the line-item veto. And let's see if we can't cut some of this pork out of the federal budget. (Applause.)

And we've got a lot of cynics that are saying, you haven't tried to do anything about it. And I say, look, take a look at the budget that's up in Congress right now that puts a cap on the growth of mandatory spending. A president does not have control over the mandatory spending programs -- they're already there and they don't have to be changed each year and they just go right out of sight. And I am suggesting that we put a cap -- not cut them -- but put a cap on the growth of those spending programs and that will reduce the deficit enormously. And we're going to fight for that principle, painful though it may be in certain quarters.

Now, so far I've talked to you about what government can do. But government are not going to solve the problems all by ourselves. It cannot be done. And you might ask yourself, well, what keeps a kid in school; what keeps a kid off the streets; what keeps a kid off of drugs? And it isn't the government. It is the family. And I am very concerned about the decline of the American family. And I am determined, through exhortation and sometimes through legislation, to find ways to strengthen, not weaken, the American family. We have to do it. And I believe we can. (Applause.)

Barbara Bush is right -- not all the time, but she's right on this -- (laughter) -- when she says, what happens in your house is more important than what happens in the White House. And the longer I am your President the more convinced I am that that is a sound and solid message for all of the American people.

And we're going to try -- we're going to try to strengthen family through welfare reform. We're going to try to get the fathers, the dead-beat fathers who run away and bear no responsibility to the mother left to raise the children to do what they're supposed to do. We're going to encourage -- let the cynics who want to design some mandated program out of Washington -- we, Barbara and I, will continue to encourage to get parents to read to their children.

There's a new report coming out tomorrow out of the Department of Education that's going to be a little worrisome to this country, and it's going to show that we're simply not doing enough in terms of reading to these kids, or requiring that the kids learn to read in schools. The kids are watching over three hours of television a day, and reading less than five pages a day. That is wrong. And you can't legislate, but we've got to keep talking out and saying the way to do this and help these kids is to have strong family values, and one of them is that the parents ought to read to their kids and take an interest in them in the schools. (Applause.)

You'll notice I haven't mentioned my opponents tonight, not one of them. And I'm just getting warmed up on you, though, about the message, because, you see, I believe that these values that I spelled out here tonight are sound. I believe the programs that I've talked about here tonight are new. And as I say, we have changed the world, and now we've got to bring this kind of change to the United States of America.

And I can't wait for the fray in the fall. As for now I'm trying to run this country, and I'm trying to get things done for the American people. But lest you think I've lost the fire -- I'm ready. I am ready to take this case to the American people. (Applause.) And let them keep punching out there for another two months. But after the convention, with you at my side, we are going to win this election and we're going to win it going away.

America is a rising nation, not a declining nation. And don't listen to the pessimists trying to get my job. They don't know what they're talking about.

God bless you all and many, many thanks.
(Applause.)

END

7:38 P.M. EDT

May 19, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR AF1

FROM: JAG

SUBJECT: ATLANTA

- 1) There's always Tara: how about a partisan jab, a swipe at the obstructions or protestations of the opposition -- POTUS simply responds: "Frankly my dear, I don't give a damn."
- 2) Quote of the Day: May 27 (speech date), 1788, Thomas Jefferson said, "The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground."
- 3) Birthdays: on May 27, 1923, baby Henry Kissinger was born. I don't know of any appropriate quotes by him. Maybe the jokey one: "No crises this week -- my schedule is booked."
- 4) State motto: "Wisdom, justice, moderation." (joke?: "It's nice to get out of Washington. Your state motto here is 'wisdom, justice, moderation.' \ As I was saying, it's nice to get out of Washington.")
- 5) Someone once wrote that "Atlanta is pressing forward, grasping the future, shaping something strong and good, yet acknowledging and taking pride in its heritage."
- 6) NOTE: when we run through the 6-point plan, you should acknowledge that Job Training 2000 was announced in Atlanta, on the Campus of Morris Brown College, January 17, 1992. At that time he remarked: "As a Nation, America's ability to prosper in the century coming up rests on our collective capacity to learn new skills and test the limits of our potential. On an individual level, what we learn defines who we are. No one, young, old, or in between, can hope to reach their dreams without sharpening their skills and mastering the tools of thought."
- 7) Last June, in Atlanta, POTUS spoke to the Annual Southern Baptist Convention of the power of prayer, of the enduring strength we must draw from faith and family values.
- 8) Don't forget: Clarence Thomas is from Pinpoint, Georgia. I think Lou Sullivan is another Georgia boy.
- 9) On February 29th of this year, POTUS delivered remarks to the GA GOP, speaking of the "bedrock belief in family and faith, community and country; the virtues of hard work and humble worship; the willingness to sacrifice for country in times of war and to help others in times of peace.." He

said that "America [is] first as long as we put family first." He said "The home of the free has become the land of the lawsuit."

- 10) Don't know if you'd want to do this here, but since Atlanta is Martin Luther King's birthplace, you might want to quote him:

"The time is always ripe to do right."

"The family is the main educational institution of mankind."

"Everyone in someone because we are all children of God."

(These are from memory -- I'd have to check on exact phrasing).

- 11) Atlanta's been called "The City Without Limits." Make some parallel with "The Country Without Limits?"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MAY 27, 1992

EVENT: Bush/Quayle '92 Fundraising Dinner

DATE: Wednesday, May 27, 1992

TIME: 7:10 pm - 7:40 pm

LOCATION: Grand Ballroom, Stouffer Waverly Hotel

ATTENDEES: 500 Bush/Quayle '92 Donors

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Grand Ballroom Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly. (NOTE: Remaining Dais participants have been pre-announced onto Stage.) THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage to Full Honors by the Douglas County High School Band, (Enter Stage Right) proceeds to Seat, and remains Standing. The National Anthem is sung by Ms. Kathleen Bertram, Soloist. The Invocation is given by Dr. Edward Tomlinson, Senior Minister, Northside Methodist Church. THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Mr. James Edenfield, Dinner Chairman and Bush/Quayle '92 Finance Chairman. THE PRESIDENT Remarks. (Note: A Teleprompter will be used). THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Stage, (Exit Stage Left) and proceeds to Motorcade. THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Stouffer Waverly Hotel en route Dobbins Air Force Base.

The Backdrop is 16' blue pipe and drape and a 12 x 25 American Flag.

The Press Platform is located straight on at a 70 foot throw.

Dinner

21 gms
Blue Angels - 2 cadets
Natl Antren
Introduction -

Adm
Sup. Lynch - accom.
Sec Garrett - intro
Navy