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

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**OA/ID Number:** 13827  
**Folder ID Number:** 13827-006

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**Folder Title:**  
Bush/Quayle Rally--Woodstock, Georgia 8/22/92 [OA 7578]

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## Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Memo	Re: POTUS visit to Woodstock, Georgia; redactions. (1 pp.)	08/10/92	(b)(6), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
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**File Location:** B-Q Rally - Woodstock, GA 8/22/92

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***LOCAL PRESS COVERAGE OF  
PRESIDENTIAL VISITS TO:***

**GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI**

**SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI**

**BRANSON, MISSOURI**

**WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA**

**BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA**

**THURSDAY & FRIDAY  
AUGUST 21 & 22, 1992**

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&  
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PRESS OFFICE  
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# GOP sets up **BUSH** QUAYLE

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1992

## warm welcome for President

### Tiny Woodstock plans for 5 times its population

By Bill Torpy  
STAFF WRITER

Organizers of President Bush's visit today to Woodstock have mailed out tens of thousands of invitations to metro Republican voters and have called thousands more. They hope the event draws 20,000 enthusiastic followers to Main Street, which is five times the town's population.

In an attempt to avoid gridlock, local officials are encouraging visitors to come early and park in three off-site lots, which will each be served by two shuttle buses. The downtown Main Street area will be closed to traffic, and parking nearby will be limited.

President Bush is scheduled to speak at noon, but the program will start at 10:30 a.m. Crowds will be allowed into the Main Street area after 9:30 a.m.

Onstage with the president will be Republican U.S. Senate candidate Paul Coverdell and eight of the 11 Georgia Republicans running for the U.S. House.

The president also will attempt to tug the heartstrings with a visit from Kristina Becker, a 6-year-old Acworth girl who had a heart transplant in June. Mr. Bush always has been the girl's hero, said her mother, Renee Becker.

"She used to see him on TV when she was 2 and just stop and watch him," said Mrs. Becker. "She's seen his picture in the paper and gets all excited. People thought it was funny, so they'd send her pictures of George Bush on birthday presents."

The three parking sites are:

#### Live coverage planned of visit to Woodstock

The plans of Atlanta's electronic media for covering President Bush's visit to Woodstock today:

► **WSB (Channel 2):** Will go live "four or more times" between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. and also between noon and 12:30 p.m.

► **WAGA (Channel 5):** Will briefly cover Mr. Bush's arrival during the noon news.

► **WXIA (Channel 11):** No live coverage.

► **CNN:** No live coverage.

► **WGST radio (AM 640):** Will air an interview with Mr. Bush at 12:30 p.m. and 6:20 p.m.

■ Dixie Speedway, Route 92 about two miles west of Interstate 575.

■ Woodstock First Baptist, Neese Road and Route 92, about two miles east of Woodstock.

■ Etowah High School: Get off I-575 at Exit 5, turn left and bear left on Towne Lake Parkway to Eagle Drive. The high school is at the intersection.

Mill Street, to the right off I-575 Exit 5, will be closed. Main Street (Route 5) will be closed to traffic both north and south of town.

Traffic and the exits along I-75 and I-575 will be blocked as the presidential motorcade comes from Dobbins Air Force Base sometime before noon. He will return on the same route.

It may be a sunny day, so people will be allowed to bring coolers and canned drinks into the rally area, but no glass. There will also be eight food vendors and several souvenir vendors.

Although it may rain, umbrellas are prohibited by the Secret Service. Also, homemade signs will be banned from the speaking area.

## Poll shows dead heat between Bush, Clinton

A poll of eligible voters on the final night of the Republican National Convention showed President Bush and Bill Clinton in a statistical dead heat. The CBS News-New York Times poll said 48 percent of those surveyed favored Mr. Clinton and his Democratic running mate, Al Gore, and 46 percent backed Republicans Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle. The results indicate a virtual tie given the poll's sampling error of plus or minus 4 percentage points.

Three other surveys conducted this week also indicated that Mr. Bush whittled Mr. Clinton's lead during the four-day Republican convention in Houston. For example, a CBS News poll of 1,204 registered voters Tuesday and Wednesday showed the Democrats leading 51 percent to 40 percent. The Democratic lead was down seven points from an 18-point spread last week, when the split was 55-37. The margin of sampling error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

**BUSH TRAILS IN RATINGS:** In the quest for television viewers, like voter preference polls, President Bush trailed Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, but the race was close. Television coverage of Thursday night's session of the Republican National Convention, which featured Mr. Bush's acceptance speech drew more than 32.7 million viewers, according to figures released Friday by the A.C. Nielsen Co. More than 33 million people tuned in when Mr. Clinton gave his acceptance speech at last month's Democratic National Convention.

**TREASURY OPPOSED CHECKOFFS:** George Bush won applause Thursday night for proposing that taxpayers be allowed to help cut the national debt by checking a box on their tax returns. But just three months ago, Mr. Bush's Treasury Department panned checkoff boxes when a similar scheme was proposed by a Democratic lawmaker from Florida. "We have consistently opposed proposals that would have added voluntary checkoffs to the tax return, regardless of how meritorious the beneficiary," the Treasury Department's Terrill Hyde testified before a House Ways and Means subcommittee May 21. "For example," Mr. Hyde said, "we have opposed checkoffs for such worthwhile causes as . . . a fund for the reduction of the public debt."

**THE CHECK IS IN THE MAIL:** The speeches have ended and the gavel has fallen on the 1992 Republican National Convention. And now the check is in the mail to pay for the rest of the GOP's presidential campaign. The Federal Election Commission on Friday approved paying \$55 million in federal aid for the general election campaign of President Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle. The U.S. Treasury, which writes the checks, paid out \$55 million last month to Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore (D-Tenn.), immediately after their convention.

**CUBA CRITICAL:** Cuba ridiculed President Bush on Friday for giving an acceptance speech that emphasized his use of U.S. power abroad but remained vague about problems at home. In his speech Thursday night at the Republican convention, Mr. Bush said, "I look forward to being the first president to visit a free, democratic Cuba." Cuba's official news agency Prensa Latina ignored that remark, but blasted Mr. Bush for statements referring to U.S. policy in the Middle East, the former Soviet Union and other regions.

**WELL MAY BE DRY:** Texas oil executives provided a financial gusher for George Bush's 1988 bid for the White House. They counted the Republican candidate, who was a West Texas oil field executive before he entered politics 30 years ago, as one of their own. But now, with drilling in the nation's oil and gas fields depressed, 400,000 jobs lost during 12 years of Reagan and Bush administrations, and frustration with Washington's acceptance of big oil imports, many Texas oil executives insist that the Bush camp cannot take them for granted this time in the race against Gov. Bill Clinton.

— From our news services

# Bush litany of bashing sounded a bit desperate

**By Tom Shales**  
 WASHINGTON POST

Maybe it was the speech of his life, but it certainly wasn't the speech of anybody else's life. It would have to be conceded that George Bush got the job done Thursday night as he pugnaciously accepted the nomination for president at the Republican National Convention in Houston, but he was so combative he began to seem a bit desperate.

Mostly he lambasted his opponent, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, and that infamous Democratic Congress as he punched his way through the overlong, 56-minute acceptance speech. Many of the zingers he lobbed were skillfully crafted, and by now he's a very seasoned lobber. But the sheer number of accusations and charges built to a monotony that was almost stultifying.

Even at the end of his speech, when any good politician traditionally gets all dewy-eyed and misty, and just as Mr. Bush was waxing rather eloquent about standing on the deck of a submarine and watching the sun rise, he suddenly reverted to body blows, attacking Congress again as being an evil "roadblock" at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Anyone who watched all four nights of the Republican convention on TV may be hoping never again to hear the phrases "family values," "the liberal media" and, of course, "tax-and-spend Democrats." Speaker after speaker, Mr. Bush included, wore them into the ground and then stomped on them. But imagine. The campaign has only just begun.

"Tax-and-spend Democrats" has replaced "liberal Democrats," which the GOP used in 1988. Now it's "liberal media." Perhaps in four years it will be "tax-and-spend media." As for "family values," the fervor of the month, it will be forgotten the minute the polls close Nov. 3, but how nice it would be if it were forgotten even sooner. Is anybody against family values? Even the Corleones were for family values.

Mr. Bush's speech was almost entirely utilitarian and barren of inspiration or calls to our better natures. The one most effective moment was fleeting. For just an instant, the goonish, fist-waving chanters in the hall, so carefully cued to perform throughout the week, fell merci-

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*Even at the end of his speech, Mr. Bush suddenly reverted to body blows, attacking Congress again as being an evil "roadblock" at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.*

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fully silent. It was when Mr. Bush looked back to his war years and the trauma of combat. "I had barely lived when I began to watch men die," he said, and his voice cracked for the next several seconds as he talked about that experience. It was a genuine human touch, and it doesn't seem possible that Mr. Bush could have faked it.

Dan Rather of CBS News had pointed out just before the speech began that Mr. Bush would no doubt be the last U.S. president to have served in World War II. And when his voice cracked like that, and his eyes misted, even a skeptic, watching at home, had to be moved — and had to think about the generation that he represents.

Say, maybe we could survive another four years under this guy. Bill Clinton, the sax-playing yuppie, began to seem very callow and unseasoned by comparison.

Some of Mr. Bush's attacks on Mr. Clinton were effective, as when he said Mr. Clinton has taken so many different sides on issues that "he's been spotted in more places than Elvis Presley."

Referring to their contrasting records in the armed services — Mr. Clinton having none — Mr. Bush said caustically, "I bit the bullet, and he bit his nails." But these attacks grew too numerous and began to seem counterproductive, as well as portending a really filthy campaign ahead.

"Let me tell you about some good things we've done together," Mr. Bush said, introducing a segment of the speech in which he listed his domestic accomplishments over his four years in office. That took a grand total of about 2½ minutes.

Soon he was back to his litany of Congress-bashing and the old Republican cure-all mantra: a line-item veto, a cut in the capital gains tax and prayer in schools. One can perhaps forgive the American people if they didn't all jump for joy in their living rooms when they heard that.

# Bush got voters thinking

## Most have doubts, but now they're willing to listen

By Gary Blonston  
KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

They didn't like the harshness, they thought much of the family values speechifying was beside the point, and they are long past being taken in by easy promises.

But among Americans who paid attention to this week's Republican National Convention, President Bush apparently did what he needed to do Thursday night, when he spoke imploringly of four more years:

He didn't nail down their votes, but he got them thinking.

In Boca Raton, Fla., Joe DeSordi said, "I was down on him until I heard this. He explained a lot of things I forgot."

In San Jose., Calif., 20-year Republican Lou Mariani said, "He's got some new ideas. It's about time he's got some."

The questions in people's minds cut as close as the polls, which say the Republican convention trimmed Democratic nominee Bill Clinton's onetime 25-point lead to something more like single digits.

At the heart of the matter is the weakness of the nation's economy, and Mr. Bush's speech seemed to offer voters little sense of how he might resolve it.

The fact that Mr. Bush still is far from nailing down a second term was apparent even to the most ardent Republicans.

Detroit Taylor Seque, an enthusiastic Bush voter, said of his candidate, "I think he's still going to have some trouble convincing voters he can deal with the pocketbook issues."

Ernest White, an independent voter in Charlotte, N.C., was living proof. "I know what Bush is going to do," he said.

Faced with that set of options, Mr. White said he would probably go with what he knows and vote for Mr. Bush.

So did Ashley Clark, a Florida State University sophomore from St. Paul, Minn., even though much of what went on in Houston displeased her, from the party's anti-abortion plank to several speakers' attacks on Mr. Clinton's wife.

What is holding people such as Mr. White and Ms. Clark, besides fear of an untested Democrat, is Republican fiscal policy and Mr. Bush's foreign affairs expertise.

In Miami's anti-Castro Cuban community, for instance, Mr. Bush's reference to a free and democratic Cuba was all anyone needed to hear.

"We were waiting for that," said Robert Godoy, former Dade County Republican chairman.

Up the coast in Boca Raton, stockbroker Jerry Paulatos isn't sure who will get his vote, but he said of Mr. Bush, "In a crisis, I think he'd be stronger."

But for many Americans, judging by the polls, those issues were wrong.

"They are so concerned with foreign affairs, but what about the homeless and the crime we have here?" said Yanina Rice, 87, who lives in Mahtomedi, Minn., outside St. Paul. "It means nothing to me when he says we've got to have peace in Africa."

# Bush tries to win 'trust'

While Democratic candidate Bill Clinton is emphasizing the theme of "change" in his campaign, President Bush has made "trust" the focus of his re-election bid.

Time and again in his speech to the Republican convention Thursday night, Mr. Bush stressed his experience — especially in wartime and in foreign policy — as the reason voters should keep putting their faith in him.

"What about the leader of the Arkansas National Guard, the man who hopes to be commander in chief? Well, while I bit the bullet, he bit his nails," Mr. Bush said, delivering one of the most effective blows of the evening.

Without question, Mr. Bush does have a stronger background in military affairs: He served as a Navy pilot in World War II and as commander in chief in the Gulf War. It would be hard to top that kind of experience.

Moreover, Mr. Bush has demonstrated a deft ability to handle most foreign issues. He has a good working relationship with most global leaders and was masterful in building a coalition to undo the Iraqi conquest of Kuwait.

But that's not enough to offer Americans who thirst for a commanding vision for rebuilding at home. They want to hear plans for ensuring a prosperous future. The big issues are the economy and runaway budget deficit. On these matters, Mr. Bush offered no coherent strategy. He promised to reduce taxes across the board and pay for such cuts by lowering spending. But he failed to say how.

Earlier this summer, the White House issued a list of "examples" of cuts. Do those clues tell us what the president intends to do? The examples include: substantially raising the out-of-pocket expenses paid by Medicare recipients; eliminating many disability benefits for veterans; cutting child nutrition programs and cutting funds set aside to force "deadbeat" parents to pay child support.

Besides failing to explain his plans, Mr.

Bush undermined his efforts to demonstrate trustworthiness by blatantly distorting the programs of his opponent, Gov. Bill Clinton.

For example, he proclaimed, "Gov. Clinton has proposed the largest tax increase in American history." Surely he knows Mr. Clinton isn't proposing a tax hike anywhere near as big as the one Mr. Bush approved.

Mr. Clinton is calling for a four-year tax package that slashes taxes on the middle class by about \$60 billion. He would raise taxes on the wealthiest 2 percent of Americans by about \$83 billion. Overall, the Clinton proposal would raise taxes by a far smaller amount than the 1990 tax package, which included \$137.2 billion in new revenues over five years.

Mr. Bush also was less than honest in his attacks on Congress. He tried to lay the blame for the 1990 tax increase on legislators, saying they had pinned his "back against the wall." This is just preposterous.

In his 3½ years in office, Mr. Bush has vetoed more than 30 bills passed by Congress. In each case, his veto has been upheld. Congress would have been powerless to overturn Mr. Bush had he opposed a tax hike.

Remember this, too: The 1990 tax bill was passed because both Congress and the White House were trying hard to reduce the budget deficit. By denouncing the tax increase, does the president now mean to suggest he is less committed to lowering the deficit?

Mr. Clinton's economic program has its shortcomings. It is not clear that the tax increases he would levy against the nation's richest Americans would pay for all the programs he proposes, meritorious though many of those programs are. But Mr. Clinton has been forthright enough to at least lay out a program. If Mr. Bush wants Americans to trust him enough to give him a second term, then he owes us a similar forthrightness on his economic proposals.



# Bush woos the voters in Georgia

By A.L. May and Julia Malone  
STAFF WRITERS

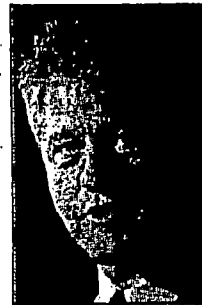
With a fierce competition well under way for the votes of the Deep South, President Bush visits Georgia today for what is being billed as "A Main Street Welcome" in suburban Cherokee County.

Mr. Bush is scheduled to speak in Woodstock at 1:05 p.m. as part of his Southern swing immediately following the Republican National Convention.

Campaign organizers expect up to 20,000 people to turn out for the president, who is arriving and departing aboard Air Force One through Dobbins Air Force Base and is scheduled to be on the ground for just 2 hours.

The all-Southern Democratic ticket of Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton and Tennessee Sen. Al Gore, which campaigned in Atlanta on Wednesday with former President Jimmy Carter, will concentrate on Texas next week. But the Democrats are expected to bring their bus caravan through Georgia and North Carolina after Labor Day.

With just 74 days left before Election Day, sparks flew between the two nominees as Mr. Bush pressed his convention attacks on Mr. Clinton and Mr. Clinton sought to check the president's post-convention lift in public opinion polls, which show



Bill Clinton

**BUSH**  
QUAYLE  
92

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1992  
1 OF 2

# Campaign: Bush heads south; Clinton hits call for tax cut

► Continued from A1

Mr. Clinton's once-commanding lead shrinking to 12 percentage points.

The president derided Mr. Clinton as a "wishy-washy" leader who was reluctant to support the Persian Gulf War. Mr. Clinton lashed out at Mr. Bush as a "fearmonger" who is "personally untrustworthy."

Mr. Clinton campaigned in Detroit and Cleveland, and Mr. Bush made appearances in Gulfport, Miss.; Springfield, Mo.; and Branson, Mo., just across the state line from Mr. Clinton's home state of Arkansas.

At a sweltering shoreline rally in Gulfport, the president doffed his suit jacket, rolled up his sleeves and told a cheering crowd, "Don't bet against us.

"We are going to win this election," the president declared.

Mr. Clinton spent his time trying to rebut Mr. Bush's Thursday night convention speech, in which

the president pummeled Mr. Clinton's record and promised to seek across-the-board tax cuts if re-elected.

Mr. Clinton excoriated the president for breaking his 1988 "read my lips" promise not to raise taxes and told a Cleveland rally, "He wants to sucker-punch you one more time by promising you a tax cut."

Speaking to the Economics Club of Detroit earlier, he called the president's tax cut plan "the fool's gold of an across-the-board tax cut in the face of a \$400 billion deficit and a balanced budget amendment with no serious proposal to balance the budget."

Mr. Bush refused to offer details about his tax cut plan, and his campaign chairman, Robert Teeter, said the president would wait until next January to make the proposal because "he recognizes that there isn't any chance of getting something like that passed this year."

Instead, Mr. Bush blasted away at the Demo-

cratic Congress, seeking to emulate President Harry S. Truman's come-from-behind 1948 campaign in which Truman made the "do-nothing" legislative branch his target.

But Mr. Clinton proved to be a moving target. He made little attempt to defend the Democrats who control Congress, attacking the "brain-dead politics of both parties in Washington."

Mr. Bush also sought to turn Mr. Clinton's love of Elvis Presley against him.

At an appearance at the Silver Dollar City frontier and country music theme park near Branson, Mr. Bush said Mr. Clinton "seems to like to compare himself to Elvis Presley."

"Well — my apologies to the King — but to me, the governor of Arkansas's plan really does sound like Elvis economics, because by the time all of it's finished, American workers will all be checking into the 'Heartbreak Hotel,'" the president said. "I think we ought to treat those Clinton-Gore ideas the way Elvis did: 'Return to Sender.'"

# South's top worry: the economy

## 70% say president has mismanaged it

By Mike Christensen  
STAFF WRITER

**S**outherners are thinking most right now about their jobs, their health and their children — bread-and-butter worries for both presidential candidates in the months ahead.

For President Bush, who arrives in Georgia today, the region is the linchpin of his re-election hopes. Yet 70 percent of the likely voters in 12 Southern and border states don't approve of his handling of the economy, and more than half disapprove of his

overall job performance, according to a survey by The Atlanta Journal-Constitution and WSB-TV (Channel 2).

Liberals, moderates and even conservatives are looking now to Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, rather than Mr. Bush, for solutions to the economy, education, health care costs, child care and even family values, the issue stressed by conservative Republicans.

"It's not beyond salvage, but the president has dug a very, very deep hole for himself," said Merle Black, a political scientist at Emory University and a polling

consultant for the newspaper.

Mr. Clinton faces his own challenge in the South: Fewer than half of Southerners (48 percent) have a favorable opinion of him, according to the The Journal-Constitution/WSB-TV poll.

The poll, conducted Aug. 15-19, surveyed 1,317 likely voters across the region. It has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

In the poll, which spanned

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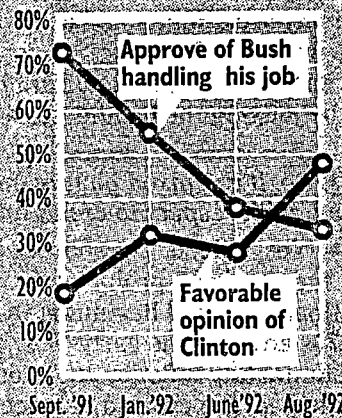
▶ National poll a dead heat **A8**

### Choosing the next president

Issues "very important" to Southern voters in picking a candidate:

Improving economy	91%
Health-care costs	84%
Child care & education	81%
Family values	81%
Holding down taxes	72%
Environment	71%
Balancing budget	69%
Strong military	66%
Abortion	52%

Rating Bush and Clinton



Based on interviews Aug. 15-19 with 1,317 likely voters in 12 Southern states  
Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution/WSB-TV (Channel 2) poll

# Poll: Bush trails Clinton by 18 points across spectrum of Southern voters

► Continued from A1

last weekend and the first two days of the Republican convention, Mr. Bush trailed Mr. Clinton by 18 percentage points across the South and among nearly all income, age and ethnic groups. Among swing voters — conservative Democrats and independents crucial to GOP victories in the past — he trailed by 28 points.

Mr. Bush's only firm allies in the survey were upper-income, well-educated white voters who attend church weekly.

Meanwhile, a CBS News-New York Times poll released Friday was dramatically different, showing Mr. Bush in a virtual tie with Mr. Clinton nationwide.

The electoral landscape remains volatile — only half of those surveyed said they had made a firm choice, leaving half to be persuaded.

The poll found that:

► Mr. Clinton's popularity has risen 20 points since a June poll to a 48 percent approval rating. Mr. Bush's job performance rating has declined 5 percentage points, to 33.

► Domestic concerns dominate the Southern agenda, particularly the economy, which 91 percent of voters say is very important, followed by health care costs (84 percent), child care, education and family values (81 percent).

► Working-class Southerners worry more about taxes than do higher-income groups, and blacks are more concerned about child care and education than whites — 95 percent of blacks say those issues are very important.

► Maintaining a strong military may be less important to Southerners now that the Cold War has ended — 66 percent now say it's very important. Black voters are somewhat more con-

cerned about military spending cuts.

► Barely half of Southern voters say abortion is a very important issue, despite the intense national debate.

► By a 2-1 margin, men and women, blacks and whites think Mr. Clinton would do more than President Bush "to improve the lives of American women."

The survey's findings are cold comfort to an incumbent president who has emphasized his foreign policy successes, blamed Congress for domestic inaction and predicted an economic revival that has not yet occurred.

Several voters surveyed this week said in subsequent interviews that they were leery of Mr. Bush because they don't think his record in office has matched his campaign rhetoric.

"He had a lot of things that he talked about in '88 and didn't do anything about them," said Paullette Baehman, 45, an accountant in Fletcher, N.C., who voted for Mr. Bush four years ago and now backs Mr. Clinton. "I don't trust him."

"He should fulfill his first campaign promise: 30 million jobs in eight years," said Scott King, 24, of Greensboro, N.C., who could not find work after leaving the Marine Corps and enrolled in school instead. He had planned to vote for independent Ross Perot and now leans toward Mr. Clinton.

The phrases most often used by Mr. Clinton's supporters are "change," "a breath of fresh air" and "something new." From Mr. Bush's voters, the key words are "comfort," "security" and "honesty."

Talley Meachum, 48, a picture framer in Virginia Beach, Va., is worried by the religious right's influence on the Republi-

can Party, but she deeply distrusts Democrats. Caught in the middle, she will reluctantly vote for Mr. Bush.

It is a common refrain among voters who believe the nation has gone off in the wrong direction — 74 percent now say so — but who don't see anyone they believe can really fix it.

"I've been waiting for years for them to give me somebody I could vote for, somebody to believe in," said a wistful Julie Simpson, 49, a teacher in Jonesboro, Ark. She dislikes Mr. Clinton and leans toward Mr. Bush.

If Mr. Clinton is vulnerable in his home region right now, it is on "family values," the ill-defined but potentially powerful issue that both candidates have tried to co-opt. It is the only domestic issue where a heavy majority of Southerners do not give Mr. Clinton an edge: he leads by only 44 percent to 40 percent.

Dr. Black foresees a fierce battle for the heart of South, with Mr. Clinton targeting the economy and Mr. Bush countering with values and the character issue.

"I think we're going to see some very sharp, negative politics," he said. "The only way Bush is going to come up is by bringing Clinton down."

At the same time, the president will have to campaign heavily in the South, communicating his message "in an optimistic and forceful way," Dr. Black said. "In many ways, this is a referendum on whether Bush is interested enough in these problems to be president. He really is an underdog candidate at this point."

*Staff writer Ben Smith III contributed to this article. The poll was supervised by Atlanta Journal-Constitution polling director Pama Mitchell.*

# Details seen as the key to candidates' economic plans

President Bush's speech before the Republican National Convention on Thursday was wide-ranging, to be sure. But his campaign could well hinge on what voters believed about his plans for getting the long-languishing economy into a higher gear. Cox national economic affairs correspondent Bob Deans asked John Lipsky, chief economist for Salomon Brothers Inc., the New York investment house, for his thoughts.

**Q:** The long-awaited recovery is gasping for air, with the economy growing at a 1.4 percent annual rate. Nearly 10 million Americans, or 7.7 percent of the work force, can't find jobs, and the outlook is for continued anemic growth at best.

On the other hand, we have the lowest interest rates in 29 years, inflation also is at its lowest level in a generation — well below 3 percent — and crude oil, arguably the economy's single most important commodity, is, in real terms, a steal at less than \$22 a barrel. On balance, is this a painful enough picture for people that it would cause them to want to throw out their president?

**A:** Certainly the recovery is proving to be a protracted, sluggish one, unlike typical business cycles that we've experienced in the postwar period.

The problems and the nature of the problems plaguing the economy are difficult and deep ones, not susceptible to easy solutions or quick fixes.

I suspect that that realization is clear to most voters and they will be judging the candidates accordingly.

**Q:** So, it's a mixed picture, not only with respect to the economy, but with respect to credit and blame?

**A:** Yes, indeed. The sources of the problems are, to a large extent, the costs and problems involved in a final eradication of the inflationary period beginning in the late '60s, extending through the '70s and into the early '80s.

Eliminating inflation turns out to be more difficult than had been hoped. It's created balance-sheet problems for both households and corporations that leave a legacy of debt that holds back economic recovery but can't be solved by simple measures or in a short span of time.

**Q:** In his speech, President Bush said he would continue to fight government regulations and what he regards as excessive litigation. How would these measures help the economy?

**A:** Inasmuch as they reduce the cost of doing business, they would reduce some kind of a deadweight of inefficiency on the economy. They could enhance investments by limiting liabilities or other such effects. By and large, if successful, they could reduce the cost of doing business.

I would add a 'but,' of course. We haven't seen any detailed proposals, so it's hard to judge if that will, in fact, be their impact.

**Q:** Another area that was thin on details... [Thursday] night was on taxes. The president promised an across-the-board tax reduction, whatever that might entail, matched by equivalent cuts in government spending. How would this help or hurt the economy?

**A:** Well, the devil is in the details, so it's hard to make sweeping judgments based on such broad descriptions. But lower taxes obviously would serve to spur activity, matched by the spending declines. What impact those might have on economic activity would very much depend on what nature of spending was involved.

If we're talking about so-called "entitlement programs" [such as Medicaid, Medicare or veterans' benefits] or transfer payments

## Q&A ON THE NEWS

Do you have a question about the news — local, national or international? Betty Parham and Gerrie Ferris will try to get an answer for you. Call 222-2002 on a touch-tone phone and follow the instructions.

### Economic proposals

A comparison of economic proposals offered by President Bush and Gov. Clinton:

#### Bush Plan:

- ▶ Cut taxes and spending equally.
- ▶ Cut the capital gains tax.
- ▶ Increase the personal income tax exemption.
- ▶ Allow taxpayers to target 10 percent of their income tax toward reducing the federal deficit.
- ▶ Place a "cap" on spending in benefit programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, farm spending, food stamps and veterans' benefits.
- ▶ Extend moratorium on federal regulations for a year.
- ▶ Enact balanced-budget amendment.
- ▶ Veto spending bills that exceed his budget.

#### Clinton Plan:

- ▶ Spur growth by investing \$200 billion in public works, education and workplace training over four years.
- ▶ Raise taxes for those with incomes above \$200,000.
- ▶ Cut taxes for the middle class.
- ▶ Cut defense spending by \$37.5 billion more than Bush over four years.
- ▶ Guarantee access to health care while containing growth in health-care costs.
- ▶ Save billions by cutting government waste.
- ▶ Prevent tax avoidance by foreign corporations.

Source: Knight-Ridder/Tribune

[welfare], or whether we're talking about government spending on goods and services, my suspicion is that to judge the net effect of any kind of spending with tax reduction policies, you'll definitely have to look into the details of what the spending priorities are that are being influenced.

**Q:** He also said that he wanted to increase the personal exemption for income taxes, of course, and repeated his earlier pledge to do his best to get Congress to eliminate the capital gains tax. Who would benefit?

**A:** The immediate beneficiaries of the reduction in the exemption would be very broad-based — essentially, all the taxpayers.

The reduction in the capital gains tax would likely benefit those who currently own assets in which there are unrealized capital gains. By and large those are going to be potentially broadly spread.

The real question in terms of who is to gain is going to depend on whether capital gains tax cuts serve as a spur to new investment. And that's a question that, in the current environment, is very difficult to predict confidently, because corporations are still struggling to reduce the debt on their balance sheets. They're not in a frame of mind for thinking in terms of aggressive expansion of

new investment activity.

As a result, the near-term impacts of elimination of capital gains tax, or a reduction in the rates, may, in the short run, not have the stimulative effect that might be desired.

**Q:** Gov. Bill Clinton has proposed about \$220 billion in new spending over four years, investment, he calls it, paid for in part by roughly \$150 billion over the same period in new taxes on upper-income folks and businesses. Would this help the economy?

**A:** Well, there's some controversy about the details of that plan. Under the Clinton plan, the overall budget deficit is predicted to decline, but of course much of that decline stems from the assumption of more rapid growth. In ferreting out the implications of what the additional impacts of the Clinton program specifically are, we remain a bit short of detail to be able to make that kind of a judgment.

**Q:** If we can move a little more generally in the idea of increasing government spending, as Clinton proposes, the traditional thinking has been that that would give the economy some sort of a kick. But I guess the question in some people's mind is, after 12 years of deficit spending, would that kick still be there, or would it just be driving us further into the hole?

**A:** Well, again, on a net basis, neither candidate is proposing to accelerate fiscal stimulus. In both cases, their plans involve either no change or, I should say, over time produce a net reduction in the fiscal deficit. So, in neither case are we being faced with the kind of massive increase in the fiscal deficit as we saw in the early 1980s.

However, in the current circumstances, the net impact of significant fiscal stimulus is not clear. If the result of an attempt to kick-start the economy is simply to rekindle inflation fears and push up interest rates, the net benefit for the economy is much more limited.

Already we have the potential problem of relatively low rates of private savings, and still, as you pointed out, significant fiscal demand on that flow. To attempt to simply jump-start the economy by increasing public-sector credit demands, in the face of current circumstances, is not necessarily going to produce the best results over the next few years.

The crucial question for the U.S. economy, the crucial challenge for the near-term, is to re-establish healthy balance sheets at both the household and corporate level, in a context of low interest rates and low inflation that will set the stage for a resumption of strong investment and stronger growth in the years to come.

**Q:** What happened on Wall Street today? [The Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped sharply Friday, falling 50.79 points to close at 3,254.10].

**A:** Certainly the trigger was the sell-off in the dollar, which has now reached new all-time lows versus the [German] deutsche mark. . . . There's some suggestion that the dollar's weakness provided the excuse for a market that was looking for a reason to decline.

President Bush's speech certainly did not leave the issue of the election settled. Quite the contrary, it now appears more likely that we're in for a horse race that will leave the political uncertainty in high for the near term. At the same time, the weakness of the dollar has exacerbated the worries that the U.S. economy is performing even more sluggishly than had been feared.

Those factors certainly provided the stock market with an excuse to sell off.

# GOP on a roll in Atlanta suburbs

## But Democrats still strong in city and some key areas

By Frances Schwartzkopff  
STAFF WRITER

The Republican Party, spreading like political kudzu across metropolitan Atlanta, showcases its powerful suburban appeal today when President Bush rolls into the new Republican fortress of Cherokee County.

But the Grand Old Party still has some hills to climb before it consumes the whole doughnut encircling Atlanta. Ask David Smith, who has a lonely job running Barrow County's Republican Party. He can't find enough Republicans to justify monthly meetings in the county, where Democrats hold 24 of 25 elected offices.

"You just keep beating your head against the wall," Mr. Smith said. "Eventually you'll make a dent."

The GOP is undeniably making some big dents as it pushes outward from the city. Republicans built nearly impregnable strongholds in Cobb and Gwinnett during the 1980s, and they haven't stopped moving:

► In Cherokee County, which will receive the president in the southside town of Woodstock today, Republicans hold all five County Commission seats and are the majority on the board of education. Republicans in Rockdale County also hold all the commission seats and three of the seven school board seats.

► Democrats still dominate the Douglas County school board, with four of the five members, but most of the County Commission has converted: two of the three members are Republican.

► In Walton County, more than 1,000 people asked for Republican ballots in the 10th District congressional race. The increase from 600 in 1988 has prompted Walton Republican Party Chairman John Fearon to take heart.

"It's not a lot of people," Mr.

Fearon conceded. "But it's getting better."

Changing racial demographics are as integral to the GOP's success as the metro area's development, observers say. "Republicans usually draw from the college-educated, more affluent whites," said Merle Black, professor of Southern politics at Emory University.

And those are largely the people who have moved to the suburbs, he said.

The increasing presence of Republicans in local office has been the party's greatest advance in recent years. Support for Republican presidential candidates has been strong for some time; Jimmy Carter in 1980 was the last Democrat to carry the state.

"Every election cycle, the GOP says it's going to be a breakthrough year," said Scotty Greenwood, executive director of the Georgia Democratic Party. "This is part of their rhetoric, but if you look at their stars — Newt Gingrich and Paul Coverdell — they barely eked out of their own primaries."

Republicans concede there have been setbacks:

Four years ago, when the

GOP swept Democrats off the Clayton County Commission, the party's march seemed unstoppable. But Chairman Dal Turner's inability to convince voters that rising property assessments — not spending — prompted a tax increase cost him his job in this summer's primaries and bodes ill for the victor, Commissioner Nancy Estes.

Ms. Estes faces Democrat Crandle Bray in November, and his threat is real: He piled up 12,000 votes in an uncontested primary — more than the total votes in the Republican primary for chairman.

The wins also have been offset in part by losses in areas immediately surrounding Atlanta's largely Democratic center: In 1990, for example, the GOP's candidate for Clayton County school superintendent lost to Democrat Bob Livingston.

But most say the party's progress is inevitable as the march to suburbia continues.

"The [Democratic] hole is getting bigger," Dr. Charles Bullock, University of Georgia professor specializing in Southern politics, said. "But the doughnut around it also is getting bigger."

Staff writer Gary Hendricks contributed to this article.



STEVE DEAL/Staff

**Signs of Republicans' advances in the Atlanta area are seen in their growing presence in local political races. Cobb and Gwinnett counties are party strongholds.**

**The growing GOP in metro Atlanta**

*Republicans are seizing control of county commissions, school boards, sheriffs' offices and other county posts across suburban Atlanta. Below is a sampling of counties and the number of offices held by members of each party.*

County	Elected offices held by Democrats	Elected offices held by Republicans
Barrow	23	1
Cherokee	11	11
Cobb	1	19
Forsyth	16	3
Gwinnett	0	17
Walton	19	2

Source: State of Georgia 1991 Official Directory of United States Congressmen, State and County Officers

**H**ouston — If they ever expand the laws against hate crimes, I want to file a suit against the Republican National Convention on behalf of one Hillary Rodham Clinton. We are talking hate speech here. We are talking Hate Hillary speech. And it's gotten out of hand.

*The woman  
choosing her  
own direction  
in life and  
happy about  
it is now cast  
as the alien.*

Before they got to Houston, the GOP had begun this verbal assault on the would-be first lady. Campaign Director Rich Bond made a political pretzel out of her words, claiming that she believed marriage was slavery and children should be liberated from parents.

His deputy, Mary Matalin, had a photograph of Hillary posted on her office wall with the Wicked Witch of the East caption, "I will get you my pretty, and your little dog too!"

But only at the convention did they dish out a poisonous brew of snide words and innuendo in gag-me proportions.

From Pat Buchanan to Pat Robertson, speakers described the Democratic ticket ominously as a Clinton and Clinton administration, with "radical feminism" on the agenda. Buttons appeared proclaiming, "Another Cookie Baker for Bush." And in interviews, Liberal Hillary took more hits than Slick Willie.

The public excuse for wife-bashing was that the Clintons described themselves as a two-fer, buy one get one free. George Bush used this as a disingenuous cover story to explain why Hillary-bashing is acceptable.

And so, I regret to say, did his wife. After briefly criticizing the nastiness, Barbara then gave her stamp of approval saying, "If it's a self-proclaimed co-president," it's legitimate.

Clearly, the GOP would rather run Barbara against Hillary, than George against Bill. But the most unpalatable of their attack-Hillary dogs was Marilyn Quayle — a woman whose age, ambitions, and options should have made her a sympathetic fellow traveler through

the times, if not exactly a soul sister.

Remember Hillary's frustrated crack that she "could have stayed home and made cookies?" Well, when Dan was elected vice president, guess who said, "I thought, man, it's going to be tea and crumpets and I would just go nuts?"

Remember when Marilyn described giving up her law practice to help Dan run? Well, guess what Hillary just did?

If Hillary is a partner, what is Marilyn? "When Dan married me, he married a budding lawyer. He wanted a partner and he has one." A co-vice-president?

Yet at the convention, Marilyn gave a speech that was filled with jabs about the Arkansas lawyer.

In my generation, she said, "Not everyone believed that the family was so oppressive that women could only thrive apart from it."

She described unnamed-but-not-unknown liberals as angry. "They're disappointed because most women do not wish to be liberated from their essential natures as women. Most of us love being mothers or wives."

Make no mistake about it. The hate speech is not just directed at liberalism. It's aimed at uppity-ism.

Marilyn Quayle said that "frankly nothing offends me more than attempts to paint Republicans as looking to turn the clock back for women." Maybe so, but the Republican Party is tripping all over itself trying to figure out a way to defend traditional roles for women without offending the women whose lives have changed.

The updated, composite portrait looks something like this: Women like Mrs. Quayle are praised as "a woman of remarkable accomplishment for whom the family comes first."

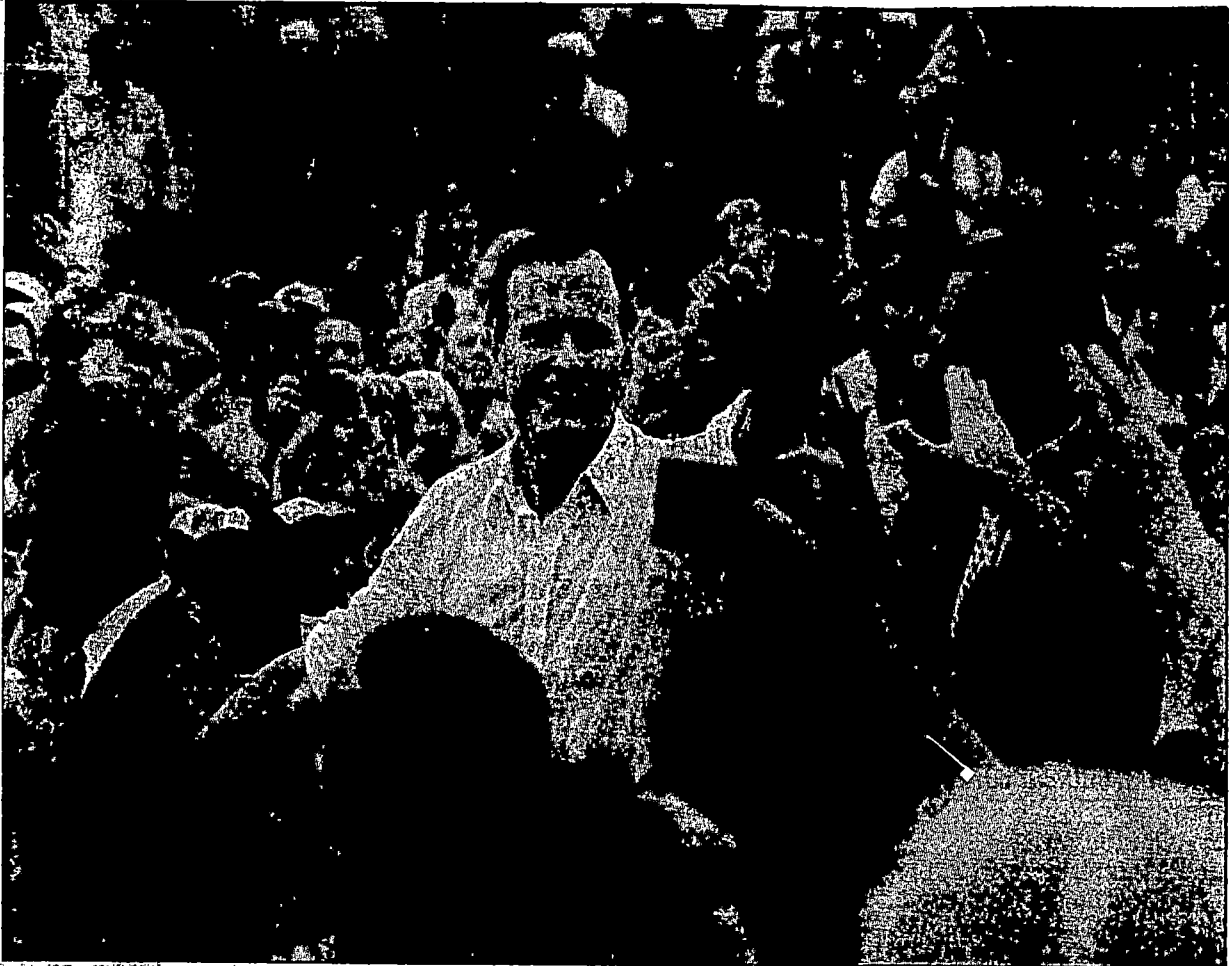
Working mothers are admirable as long as they have to work to put food on the table. And single mothers are "heroic" as long as they are struggling to bring up the kids in the wake of a deserting deadbeat dad.

Women are to be praised, in short, as long as they are dependents or victims or self-sacrificing. It's the too-independent woman — the one choosing her own direction in life and happy about it — who is now cast as the alien, the other, the not-one-of us.

Ironically, the Democratic candidate's wife is currently a contender for the supportive spouse citation. She looks a good deal like any other woman struggling and juggling.

But the mean-spirited, nasty edge to the Hate Hillary speech turns this into a class-action suit. This isn't just about politics. The Republicans are giving more than one woman a backlashing of the tongue. This time it may backfire.

*Ellen Goodman is associate editor of The Boston Globe.*



MARLENE KARAS/Staff

President Bush works a crowd estimated at more than 25,000 Saturday in Woodstock.

## A warm welcome in Woodstock

# 25,000 flock to see Bush

## Rally shifts campaign to high gear

By Julia Malone  
WASHINGTON BUREAU

**W**oodstock, Ga. — President Bush, buoyed by a post-convention bounce in the polls, on Saturday pressed his campaign for family values, trust in his leadership and experience, and a strong defense at a rain-soaked but enthusiastic crowd in this rural-suburban community north of Atlanta.

"Who do you trust to bring it all home? Foreign policy, security policy and economic policy, who do you trust?" Mr. Bush asked the packed Main Street rally estimated at well over 25,000 by the Secret Service.

Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential nominee, shot back that Mr. Bush "can't battle me on the economy. . . . He has imperiled our national security by having no economic policy."

"Let me tell you what this election is about," the Arkansas governor told thousands of supporters as he rode on a bus tour through the Rust Belt of northern Ohio with his running mate, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore. "We propose to put Americans back to work. He [Bush] doesn't want to talk about that, so he's got to get the election off the subject."

Standing without an umbrella as a steady rain drenched him, the president pulled off his tie and tossed it to the crowd as he took aim at both Mr. Clinton and the Democratic-controlled Congress.

"The last thing this country needs is a rubber-check Congress and a rubber-stamp president," Mr. Bush said, calling Congress "corrupt and conceited and confused" as well as a body of "privileges and partisanship and paralysis."

For the first time on this kick-off trip for his general election campaign, he singled out a local Democratic member, Georgia's Sen. Wyche Fowler Jr., calling on voters to toss him out of office.

However, Mr. Bush's words were overshadowed by a harsh assault by House Republican Whip Newt Gingrich of Georgia, who in his warm-up speech tied Democratic positions on families to the Woody Allen-Mia Farrow scandal.

Mr. Gingrich told the crowd to "watch the Woody Allen case." The actor-director has admitted to having an affair with Soon-Yi Farrow Previn, the adopted daughter of his longtime companion, Miss Farrow.

"Woody Allen is not having incest with his non-daughter," Mr. Gingrich said. "He only has been a non-father because they are a non-family." Though they have been close for a dozen years, Mr. Allen and Miss Farrow maintain separate homes and have never married.

Mr. Gingrich pointed to the Democratic platform forged last month at the party's New York convention, which included the statement, "Governments don't raise children. People raise children."

"I call this the Woody Allen plank," said the Georgia lawmaker. "It fits the Democratic Party platform perfectly because if they had tried to use the words 'families raise children' in Madison Square Garden, half their party would have rebelled, and they would have had a bloody fight."

The dampened audience, impatient for the president's arrival, gave little response.

A campaign spokesman distanced the president from the attack. "The president is not going to make Woody Allen an issue," said Tony Mitchell.

The president's team was bolstered by new polls after last week's Republican National Convention in Houston.

The distance between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush narrowed by 17 points in a Washington Post poll released Saturday, with Mr. Clinton holding a 49 percent to 40 percent lead. Most other surveys have shown similar gains. However, a Newsweek survey released Saturday showed that Mr. Bush gained only 3 points.

After his brief stay at Woodstock, he traveled to Hoover, Ala., just outside Birmingham for a second rally in the rain, as an estimated 20,000 gathered at the Riverchase Galleria Shopping Mall. He then flew to Dallas to speak Saturday night to evangelical Christians.

In Georgia, Mr. Bush told the crowd to replace Mr. Fowler with Republican Paul Coverdell, who was also at the rally. Mr. Bush said that Mr. Fowler had opposed him on the balanced budget amendment, the line-item veto and the use of force against Iraq.

Mr. Bush told rallies at both rallies to "tell the governor, Governor Clinton, and that gridlock Congress, if you can't run with the big dog, stay under the porch. We're coming after him."

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore, seeking to recapture the disenchanted Rust Belt Democrats who voted Republican in the 1980s, rolled their bus past shuttered factories and into blue-collar towns to talk about jobs.

Mr. Clinton said Mr. Bush's convention promise of an across-the-board tax cut was "totally bogus." Mr. Gore asked crowds, "Do you want four more years of a read-my-lips recession?"

# Wet Georgians gather to cheer — and judge — Bush

## 'Values' issue is hit-or-miss with the voters

By Ben Smith III  
and Bill Torpy  
STAFF WRITERS

**M**ost came to cheer and touch the president, but some wanted more from George Bush than pep rally promises.

More than 25,000 Georgians braved a steady rain Saturday to hear Mr. Bush in Woodstock. They were crammed along three blocks of Main Street, swelling the small Cherokee County town to more than six times its normal size.

For Mr. Bush, it was perhaps the perfect backdrop for a Republican president attempting to defend his Southern base. Woodstock has a homey feel, with its old, one-story brick storefronts downtown — even though it's surrounded by suburbia.

Woodstock also is symbolic of the rising GOP fortunes along Atlanta's suburban frontier, where a one-time Democratic stronghold is now firmly Republican.

"Look out there, it's young families with children," said Skip Pogue, 45, sweeping his arm over the shoulder-to-shoulder human horizon. "These are the people George Bush has connected with. It's a whole new generation, and they're conservative."

Mr. Pogue, an IBM employee, and his wife, Brenda, are typical of the new Republican growth in the Woodstock area. Originally from Virginia, the Pogues chose Woodstock when they moved to the state in 1984 "because it's a small town but it's still near Atlanta. It's the best of both worlds."

Saturday's rally, which lasted nearly four hours, featured the usual red, white and blue bunting, flags, cheerleaders, a country musician, speeches, and a small gathering of Democratic counterprotesters.

But the gathering also had a touch of the weird: An Argentine television correspondent, clad in Renaissance tights and a plumed hat and posing as Christopher Columbus, complained that the United States wasn't the same as when he discovered it.

And U.S. Rep. Newt Gingrich likened Democratic family values to Woody Allen's — but the White House later tried to distance itself from Mr. Gingrich's remark about the filmmaker, who is mired in a bitter custody battle.

### Bush the favorite

All the politicians received tepid applause Saturday, except Mr. Bush, who was enthusiastically cheered — especially when he talked about "family values." In fact, the second-loudest response went to the Rev. Johnny Hunt, pastor of First Baptist Church of Woodstock.

Vickie Craig, 38, a mother of five from Woodstock who teaches her children at home, said, "I like that they brought up family values. I like that George Bush is staunch pro-life."

"Family values is allowing a relationship with Christ to foster; you can't get that in schools," she said. "The Republicans say family values is a father, a mother and children. We don't want homosexual influence in our children's lives. I know I'm safe with Bush."

But for many in the crowd, like 32-year-old Michael Bradford, the family values sermon isn't good enough. Mr. Bradford, dressed in the khaki uniform he wore in the Persian Gulf, is an unemployed electrician.

"Family values are great, but it's better to have a job," he said. "I think they need to stick to the issues more than family values. If you keep people working, the families can take care of their own values."

DeLinda Castardi, 27, a disenchanted Republican from

Woodstock, said she was looking for more specifics from Mr. Bush on economic issues.

"I think they're using family values to appeal to voters who aren't politically inclined and don't pay attention to the issues," Mrs. Castardi said. "It's more shallow."

### Economic fixes

Some rally-goers offered their own prescriptions for the economy. Andy Wood, 24, a Berry College mass communications major, said Mr. Bush should tear a couple of pages out of Ross Perot's book, "United We Stand," which includes harsh measures for reducing the deficit.

Bill Kelly, 37, a computer programmer from Canton, said he's supporting the president because of his push for capital gains tax cuts.

"People are Democrats when they're younger," said Mr. Kelly, who voted for Jimmy Carter in 1976. "But it seems the older you are and the more you acquire, you start questioning why you have to keep giving to all these Democratic voters."

But Mr. Bush avoided specifics — he never even mentioned the word "abortion" — and instead stuck to the family values theme, Congress-bashing and touting his foreign policy experience.

"Every American knows the truth, that Congress has become corrupt and conceited and confused, a body of these PACS and privileges and partisanship and paralysis," Mr. Bush said.

But unlike his acceptance speech Thursday night in Houston, when he labeled Bill Clinton as "Carter II," Mr. Bush avoided any reference to the former president while he was on Georgia soil.

# Candidates find South well worth fighting for

By Tom Baxter  
STAFF WRITER

Across the Deep South in these closing weeks of August, the tablecloths are being folded at the last of this summer's family reunions, and the practice fields are echoing with the sound of booming tubas and shoulder pads hitting blocking sleds, heralding the advent of football and fall.

Many roadsides are festooned with posters proclaiming the region's other blood sport — politics. But they are there for the upcoming city elections in Alabama and legislative runoffs in Mississippi, not for George Bush and Bill Clinton, who have made the South the first battleground of the general election presidential campaign.

Many Southerners are still holding the presidential race at arm's length. But most seem keenly aware of how important their vote will be this year, and they know the onslaught is coming.

Pulpwood trucks still crawl down the back roads of the New South through which Air Force One and the Democrats' "Dubba Bubba" bus will barnstorm, and people in Brundidge, Ala., the hometown of U.S. Rep. John Lewis of Atlanta, still wave at strangers driving past. Sunburned men still sit on public benches in little towns, but if you look closely, you may see cellular telephones in their hands.

There's a Thai restaurant in Meridian, Miss., and a metal detector at the front door of Alabama's Selma High School. This is a region that remains distinctly different from the rest of America, but it is not isolated from dramatic and often painful changes.

Most Southerners now live in cities or suburbs, but as William Ferris of the University of Mississippi's Center for the Study of Southern Culture says, they continue to think of themselves as country people. The Jeffersonian ideal lives on among suburbanites who tend backyard vegetable gardens and drive Jeeps. It is these Southerners, with their bodies stuck in traffic and their hearts in the country, for whom Democrats and Republicans will vie.

A journey through the region this August suggests that the time-honored term "Solid South" may at last be outdated. For the first time, the outcome may vary significantly, state by state.

True, in rural areas such as Barbour County, Ala., the home of George Wallace, the roots of Mr. Clinton, the governor of Arkansas, and his running mate, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore, count for something. "I sense a level of excitement with the Democratic ticket that I haven't felt around here for years," said Rebecca Beasley, editor of the Clayton Record, the county's weekly newspaper.

But regional identification fades quickly in the urbanized and suburbanized South. Even before the release of the first polls after the Republican National Convention, there was ample evidence that a substantial chunk of what was once called the Silent Majority remains intact.

"As football season approaches, people will come to their senses," said Bush supporter Lynn Matthews, one of 25 graduates of Robert E. Lee High

School in Montgomery, Ala., who gathered recently for a 25th-anniversary reunion dinner.

He and the majority of those at the dinner share the point of view of Bobby Richardson and Al Rowe, salesmen at two of the "tote-a-note" lots selling automobiles at easy terms on Victory Drive in Columbus, Ga.

For these white, mostly middle-age voters, the Democrats have become the welfare party, championing social programs they see as wasteful and ignoring the costs to middle-class taxpayers. The birthplaces and accents of Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore have done little to shake this belief.

"The Southern Baptists and the Southern people are going to vote for Mr. Bush, despite the economy," predicted Jack Harwell, editor of the moderate Baptist newspaper *Baptists Today*. "That tax-and-spend liberal label has stuck to the Democrats, and I don't see how they're going to shake it."

Yet even among Southern white conservatives, so important in recent presidential elections, there is fraying around the edges.

Larry Lewis, assistant manager at Joe Jones Home Sales in Columbus, the nation's oldest mobile home dealership, complains that social programs are shortchanging taxpayers. In five years he has seen the number of mobile home dealerships in Columbus dwindle from 17 to three, and business isn't picking up for

Please see **SOUTH, A15** ▶

the survivors. He is undecided how he will vote this fall, and he said it will probably come down to who has the best jobs program.

"I've had business people say to me, 'I should be a Republican because you don't pay as much tax.' But when the Republicans are in there, you don't make as much money, because there aren't as many people working," said Deanna Guidry, co-owner of Crawfish, USA, a restaurant outside LaFayette, La., that is a hotbed of Cajun political activity.

In the South, the economy elicits two distinct responses. There is what might be called a "been down so long it looks like up to me" attitude. While the South continues to lag behind the nation economically, it didn't suffer the same sharp declines as some other regions.

"Some people aren't doing as well as they were five years ago, but I am," said George Millis, a Montgomery, Ala., veterinarian.

But others, such as those in the oil patch, have seen the promise of the boom years fade. Ms. Guidry has seen a stream of failed business people returning to the LaFayette area from places like Houston: "They've lost their Mercedes and their Rolex watches and their homes — everything," she said.



**Rebecca Beasley**

It's not just in Cajun country that a reverse migration is taking place. "For the first time, there are more black people coming back than there are going," said J.L. Chestnut, whose office in Selma is the largest black law firm in Alabama. "They bring to Selma an urban housing project culture that is altogether different. We are being invaded by our own."

This return to the small-town South by blacks fleeing the crime and sagging job markets of big cities is just one of the stresses that have created what many who were interviewed described as the highest level of racial tension in decades.

The tension is reflected in symbolic struggles — whether the Confederate battle flag should fly over the Alabama Capitol in Montgomery or be part of the Georgia state flag. But it surfaced also in a recent small-scale riot at a housing project in Montgomery, where residents threw bricks and rocks at police.

On the other hand, many observers, black and white, believe a Willie Horton-style appeal along racial lines would have less success this year, despite the increase in racial strife.

"When Joe Six-Pack White doesn't know if he is going to be able to send his child to the University of Alabama, doesn't even know if he is going to remain employed, then race, and his racism, takes a back seat until he can get his house in order," Mr. Chestnut said.

It is Joe Six-Pack's kids that may represent the greatest opportunity for Mr. Clinton.

Interviews on the campus of Southern Mississippi University in Hattiesburg indicate a level of support for Mr. Clinton among under-30 voters that is at least as strong as the two-thirds majority in last week's Journal-Constitution Southern poll. That in part is a dividend of Mr. Clinton's decision to appear on MTV and Arsenio Hall's TV show.

"I didn't feel like anybody was really speaking to my age group until him," said Chris Joyner, a 22-year-old graduate student in history.

But more than anything else, it is worry over jobs that is driving the young toward the Democratic ticket. "There are really no jobs out there," said Scott Norton, a chemistry major. Almost everyone he talks with, he said, is voting for Mr. Clinton.

Despite polls, many experts believe the South is still Mr. Bush's to lose. Ultimately, it will be a question of who votes. With so many constituencies at play — blacks, conservatives, whites, the young, those frightened by the economy — the South this year is a region that neither candidate can take for granted, and both will find worth fighting for.

# ELECTION '92



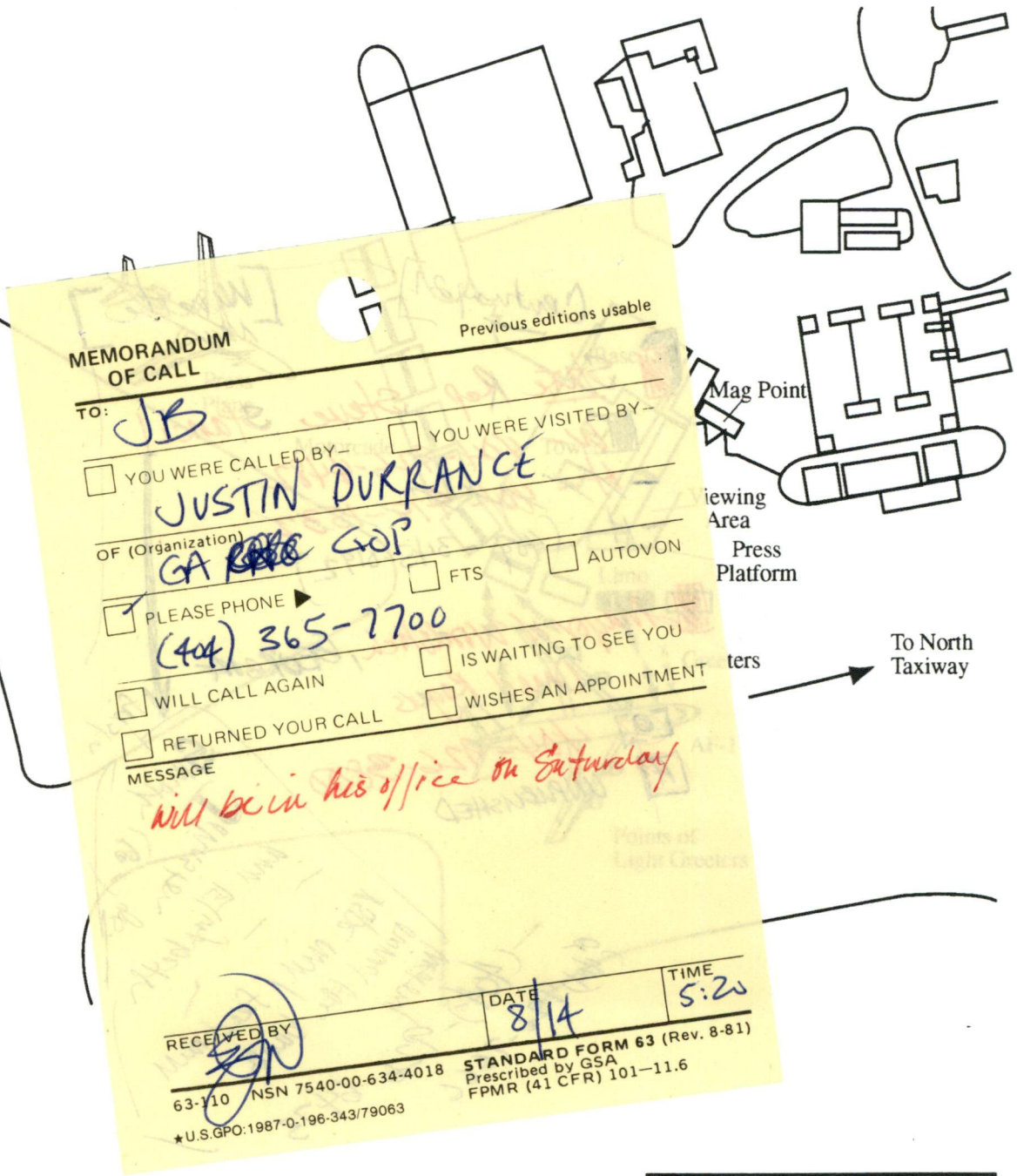
**Barbara Bush** acknowledges applause Saturday as U.S. Senate candidate Paul Coverdell helps her with an umbrella.

Associated Press



MARLENE KARAS/Staff

**The Woodstock crowd** waved flags and cheered the president in the rain Saturday. One young man got a lift from a grown-up to get a glimpse of Mr. Bush.



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WILL CALL AGAIN  IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE  
*will be in his office on Saturday*

RECEIVED BY [Signature] DATE 8/14 TIME 5:20

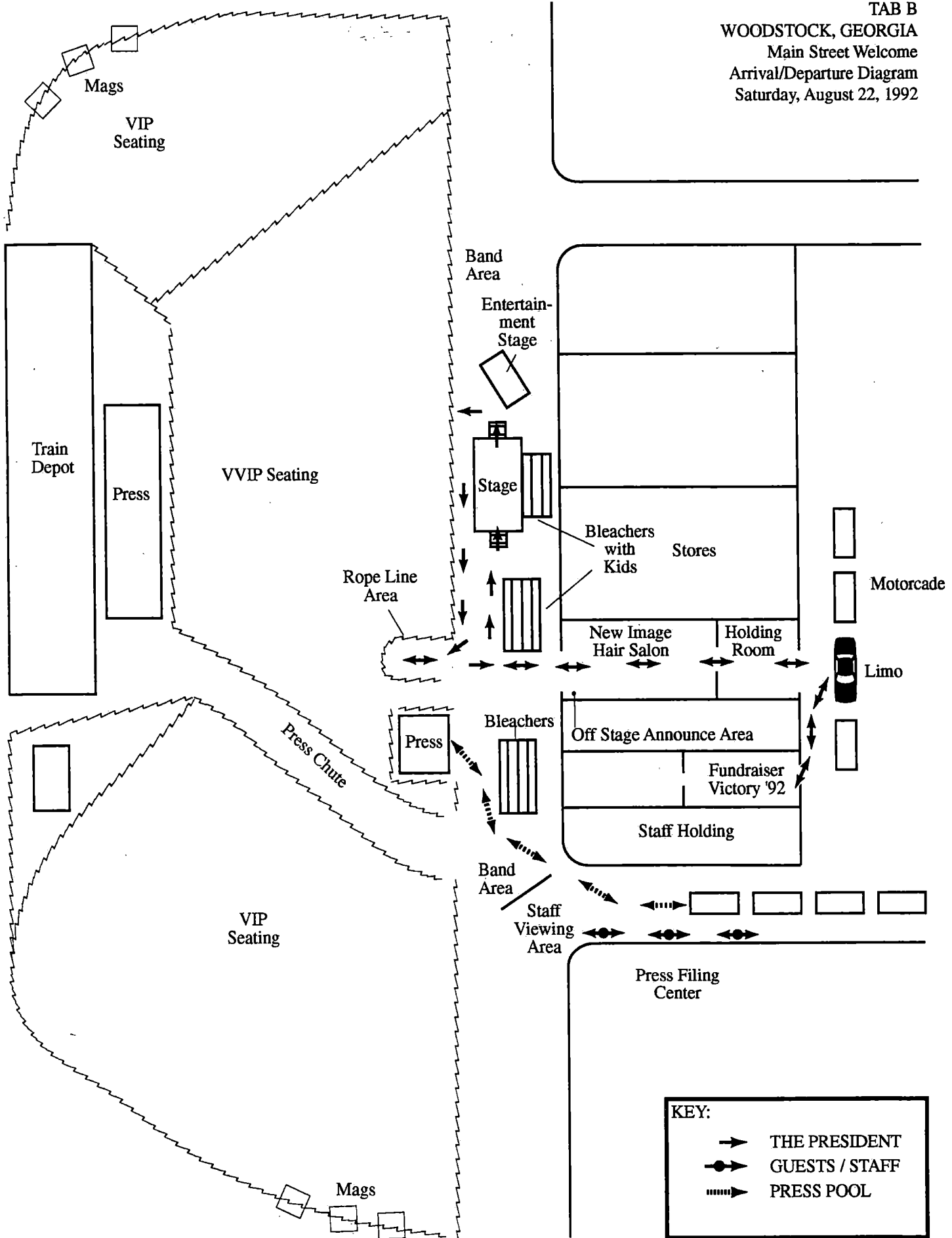
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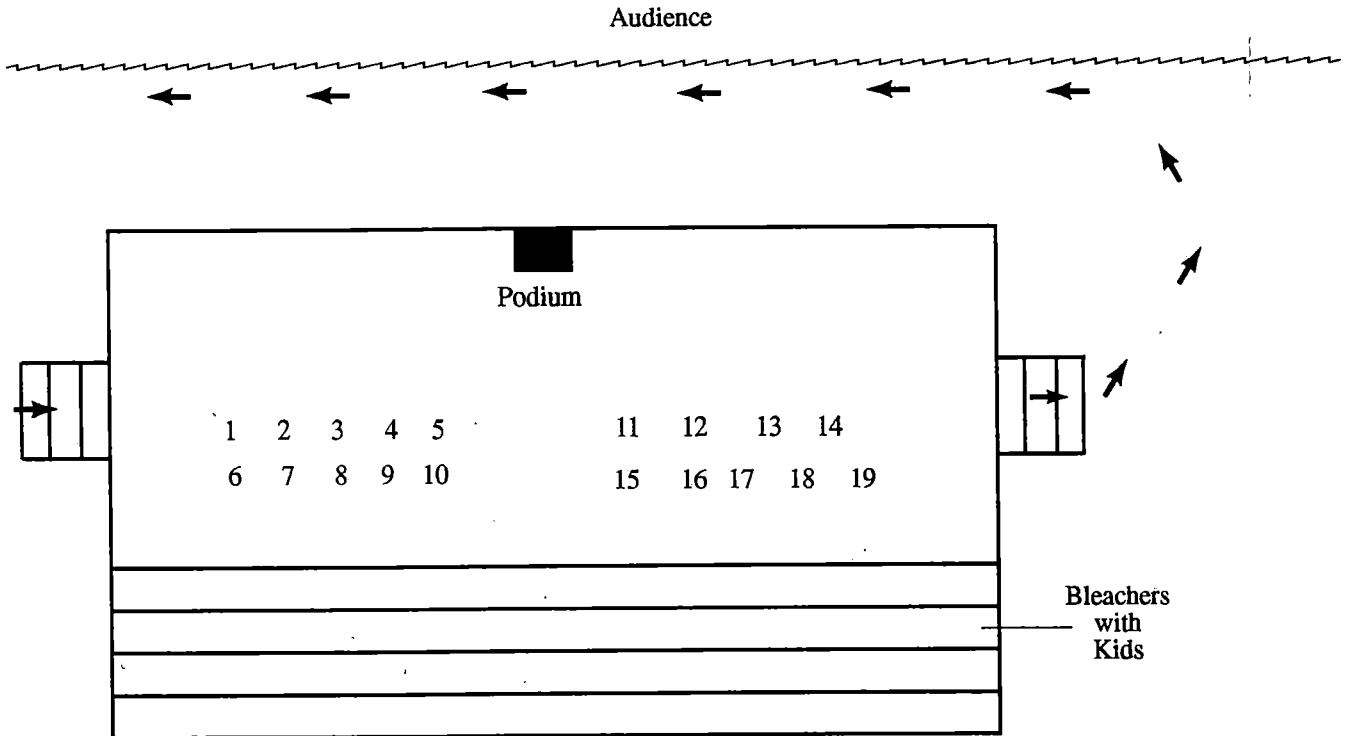
KEY:

- THE PRESIDENT
- GUESTS / STAFF
- .....→ PRESS POOL
- X GREETERS

TAB B  
 WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA  
 Main Street Welcome  
 Arrival/Departure Diagram  
 Saturday, August 22, 1992



TAB C  
 WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA  
 Main Street Welcome  
 Dais Diagram  
 Saturday, August 22, 1992



Stores

- ✓ 1. Mr. Johnny Isakson, Emcee of Main Street Welcome
2. Mr. John Linder, GOP Nominee, 4th Congressional District
3. Mr. Fred Cooper, Georgia Bush/Quayle Chair
4. THE PRESIDENT
5. Mr. David Rogers, Mayor of Woodstock *Wife: Rena Kim/Chris*
6. Mr. Jim Dudley, GOP Nominee, 2nd Congressional District
7. Mr. Al Beverly, GOP Nominee, 7th Congressional District
8. Mr. Mac Collins, GOP Nominee, 3rd Congressional District
9. USSS
10. Mr. Bill Flaherty, GOP Nominee, State Labor Commissioner
11. Mr. Paul Coverdell, GOP Nominee, U.S. Senate
12. Mrs. Bush
13. Mr. Newt Gingrich, U.S. Representative
14. Mr. Alec Poitevint, GOP State Chair
15. Mr. Bobby Baker, GOP Nominee, State Public Service Commissioner
16. USSS
17. Mr. Paul Stabler, GOP Nominee, 5th Congressional District
18. Mr. Daniel Becker, GOP Nominee, 9th Congressional District
19. Mr. Bob Cunningham, GOP Nominee, 8th Congressional District

Local  
Stores

*LOT OF CON. CANDIDATES*

*\* AUG 2 STATE*

KEY:

*→* THE PRESIDENT

WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

AUGUST 22, 1992

*Depart Brunson, SAs.*

12:15 pm Arr. Dobbins AFB, Atlanta, Georgia  
(E.D.T.) and proceed to Motorcade

12:25 pm Board Motorcade and dep. Dobbins AFB  
en route Woodstock, Georgia

12:50 pm Arr. Main Street, Woodstock, Georgia,  
and proceed to Off-Stage Area

12:52 pm Arr. Off-Stage Area and hold briefly  
EVENT: MAIN STREET WELCOME

12:55 pm Announced onto Stage by The Honorable  
Newt Gingrich, U.S. Representative,  
proceed to Seats and are Seated

1:04 pm Introduced for Remarks Cong. Gingrich

1:05 pm REMARKS

1:20 pm Concludes Remarks and, with Mrs.  
Bush, departs Stage and proceeds to  
Holding Room (via Ropeline).

1:22 pm Arr. Holding Room and hold briefly

1:24 pm Dep. Holding Room and proceed to  
Reception Area

EVENT: VICTORY '92 FUNDRAISER

1:25 pm Arr. Reception Area and begin  
participation in Victory '92  
Fundraiser

1:40 pm Conclude participation in Victory '92  
Fundraiser, depart Reception Area  
and proceed to Motorcade

1:45 pm Board Motorcade and dep. Woodstock,  
Georgia en route Dobbins AFB

2:10 pm Arr. Dobbins AFB and proceed to board  
Air Force One

2:15 pm Dep. Atlanta, Georgia en route  
(E.D.T.) Birmingham, Alabama

19 AUGUST 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST  
DAN MC GROARTY

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: MORE COLOR ON WOODSTOCK, GA.

---

SOUTHERNISMS:

"IF YOU CAN'T RUN WITH THE BIG DOGS -- STAY UNDER THE PORCH."

"IT'S TIME TO MOVE OVER BOYS AND LET THE BIG DOG EAT."

[TRANSLATION -- I'M READY TO KICK BUTT AND TAKE NAMES --  
SOMETHING ONE SAYS TO HIS/HER COMPETITOR]

"SLICKER THAN WD-40 ON A DOOR KNOB" -- THEY ACTUALLY SAY DEER  
GUTS, BUT I CAN'T HEAR POTUS SAYING THAT...

ENTERTAINMENT:  
STALKS OF ATLANTA

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

TO

WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

AUGUST 22, 1992

EVENT: Main Street Welcome  
TIME: 12:55 pm - 1:20 pm  
DATE: Saturday, August 22, 1992  
LOCATION: Main Street  
ATTENDEES: 5,000 Woodstock Citizens and Supporters  
PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Main Street, Woodstock, Georgia, and are met by: The Honorable David Rogers, Mayor of Woodstock; Mr. Alan Shinall, Cherokee County GOP Chair; Mr. R. J. Coolidge III, Woodstock City Council Member; Mr. James Green, Woodstock City Council Member; Mr. Bill Long, Woodstock City Council Member; Mr. Bob Mueller, Woodstock City Council Member; and Mr. Gerral Chapman, Woodstock City Council Member. Following Greetings, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush proceed to Off-Stage Area. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Off-Stage Area and hold briefly. (NOTE: Dais participants will already be seated on Stage at this time.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced onto Stage by The Honorable Newt Gingrich, U.S. Representative. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush proceed to Seats on Stage and are Seated. The Honorable David Rogers, Mayor of Woodstock, gives welcoming remarks. Ms. Jane Hancock, Member, Woodstock First Baptist Church, sings the National Anthem. Ms. Audra Dinsmore, Singer, performs "I'm Proud To Be An American." Mayor Rogers introduces Congressman Gingrich. THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Congressman Gingrich. THE PRESIDENT makes Remarks. THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks and, with Mrs. Bush, departs Stage and proceeds to Holding Room (via Ropeline).

The main press platform is located straight on at 70 feet. A cut-away platform is located stage left at 35 feet. The backdrop for THE PRESIDENT's Remarks are cheerleaders and athletes from area high schools standing (in tiers) behind THE PRESIDENT, on Stage. A large red banner will be centered behind THE PRESIDENT with white letters, reading, "A Main Street Welcome, Woodstock, Georgia, August 22, 1992."

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

TO

WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

AUGUST 22, 1992

EVENT: Victory '92 Fundraiser

TIME: 1:25 pm - 1:40 pm

DATE: Saturday, August 22, 1992

LOCATION: Reception Area, Main Street

ATTENDEES: 20 Major Donors

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart Holding Room and proceed to Reception Area. (NOTE: Six Police Photos will be taken at this time.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Reception Area, take Seats at Roundtable and begin participation in Victory '92 Fundraiser. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush conclude participation in Victory '92 Fundraiser, depart Reception Area, and proceed to Motorcade. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Motorcade and depart Main Street, Woodstock, Georgia, en route Dobbins Air Force Base.

Attendees at the Fundraiser contributed \$5,000 per person to Victory '92 Georgia.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

FOR

WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

AUGUST 22, 1992

EVENTS:

Main Street Welcome  
Victory '92 Fundraiser

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit  
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

Office of Presidential Advance  
Ed Murnane - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator  
Peggy Hazelrigg - 202/456-7565

Woodstock, Georgia Signal - 404/951-9988  
\* 96 34 000

ADVANCE:

Tim Simonson	- LEAD	/ Dianne Harrison	- SITE
Scott Fassett	- PRESS	John Meyers	- PRESS
Dave Leighton	- USSS	Damon Moley	- SITE
John Wissler	- MIL. AIDE		
Steve Smith	- WHCA		
John Kearns	- AFI		

WEATHER:

Partly Cloudy/low 80's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

TO

WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

AUGUST 22, 1992

12:15 pm  
(E.D.T.)

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Dobbins Air Force Base, Atlanta, Georgia, and proceed to Motorcade.

Met by:

Major General Dale R. Baumler  
Commander, 14th Air Force

Mr. Orlando Wilson and Family

Mr. Fred Cooper  
State Chair, Bush-Quayle Georgia

Mr. Alec Poitevint  
State GOP Chair

Mr. John Teasley  
Cherokee GOP Activist

Mr. Dan Amos  
Chief Executive Officer, American Family Life  
Assurance Company and GOP Supporter

Mr. Ken Kendricks  
Former Perot Chairman in Georgia

Mr. Steve Stancil  
GOP State Representative, District 16

Ms. Melanie Harris  
GOP State Representative-Elect, District 17

Mr. David Ralston  
GOP State Senate Nominee, District 51

Ms. Sallie Newbill  
GOP State Senator, District 56

Mr. Chuck Clay  
GOP State Senator, District 37

12:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Motorcade and depart Dobbins Air Force Base en route Woodstock, Georgia.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead	T. Simonson
Spare	B. Farish Doctor
LIMO	THE PRESIDENT Mrs. Bush
Follow-Up	
Control	S. Skinner Adm. Howe Mil. Aide
Support	M. Fitzwater E. Murnane P. Swift Official Photographer Medic
WHCA	T. McBride
Camera I	J. Herrick
Camera II	
Guest and Staff Mini Bus	All Guests and Remaining Staff
Wire I	
Wire II	
Press Mini Bus	M. Busch

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Main Street Site,  
Guests and Staff will be escorted  
to Staff Viewing Area or Holding Rooms.

Please board Motorcade no later than  
1:40 pm for transport to Dobbins Air  
Force Base.

12:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Main Street,  
Woodstock, Georgia, and proceed to Off-Stage Area.

Met by:

The Honorable David Rogers  
Mayor of Woodstock

Mr. Alan Shinall  
Cherokee County GOP Chair

Mr. R. J. Coolidge III  
Woodstock City Council Member

Mr. James Green  
Woodstock City Council Member

Mr. Bill Long  
Woodstock City Council Member

Mr. Bob Mueller  
Woodstock City Council Member

Mr. Gerral Chapman  
Woodstock City Council Member

✓ Darwin Norwood  
✓ singer from area  
"up and coming"  
✓ Spirit of Atlanta  
girls 6-12 Longton  
✓ No Mcabinet  
✓ INVOCATION Dr. Johnny Hunt

12:53 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Off-Stage Area  
and hold briefly.

NOTE: Dais participants will already  
be seated on Stage at this time.

Site lead is: Tom Amerson  
Diane Harrison

✓ Cherokee HS Band  
✓ Eternal HS  
✓ Regiojah HS  
Page Three  
bands & cheerleaders  
take turns

EVENT:                    MAIN STREET WELCOME

OPEN PRESS

ON-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

REMARKS

ROPELINE

12:55 pm                    THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced onto Stage by The Honorable Newt Gingrich, U.S. Representative, proceed to Seats and are Seated.

12:57 pm                    The Honorable David Rogers, Mayor of Woodstock, gives welcoming remarks.

12:59 pm                    Ms. Jane Hancock, Member, Woodstock First Baptist Church, sings National Anthem.

1:01 pm                    Ms. Audra Dinsmore, Singer, performs "I'm Proud To Be An American."

1:03 pm                    Mayor Rogers introduces The Honorable Newt Gingrich, U.S. Representative.

1:04 pm                    THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by The Honorable Newt Gingrich, U.S. Representative.

1:05 pm                    THE PRESIDENT makes Remarks.

1:20 pm                    THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks and, with Mrs. Bush, departs Stage and proceeds to Holding Room (via Ropeline).

1:22 pm                    THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Holding Room and hold briefly.

1:24 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart Holding Room and proceed to Reception Area.

NOTE: Six Police Photos will be taken at this time.

EVENT: VICTORY '92 FUNDRAISER

CLOSED PRESS

TALKING POINTS

1:25 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Reception Area and begin participation in Victory '92 Fundraiser.

1:40 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush conclude participation in Victory '92 Fundraiser, depart Reception Area and proceed to Motorcade.

1:45 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Motorcade and depart Woodstock, Georgia en route Dobbins Air Force Base.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

2:10 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Dobbins Air Force Base and proceed to board Air Force One.

2:15 pm  
(E.D.T.)

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart Atlanta,  
Georgia en route Birmingham, Alabama.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour)  
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)  
(Interchange: Yes)  
(Food Service: Snacks)

WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA  
\*\*\* UPDATED INFO \*\*\*

21 AUGUST 1992 / 3:25 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: ACKS FOR WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA RALLY

-----  
PRE-PROGRAM:

"STARS OF ATLANTA" NOT SPIRIT OF ATLANTA [GIRLS 6-12 YEARS OLD]  
DANCE AND SING PATRIOTIC NUMBERS/FLAGS

DARON NORWOOD -- LOCAL COUNTRY WESTERN SINGER -- JUST MADE IT BIG  
-- WILL SING THREE OR FOUR SONGS

THE CHEROKEE ROSE COUNTY KICKERS -- CLOGGERS

-----  
POTUS INTRO: REP. NEWT GINGRICH

ACKS: MAYOR DAVID ROGERS - MAYOR WOODSTOCK & WIFE: RENA  
[GENERIC] MEMBERS OF WOODSTOCK CITY COUNCIL  
[GENERIC] CHEERLEADERS AND BAND MEMBERS OF  
          CHEROKEE, ETOWAH AND SEQUOYAH HIGH SCHOOLS  
DARON NORWOOD [UP AND COMING WOODSTOCK SINGER]  
SPIRIT OF ATLANTA [IN BLEACHERS BEHIND POTUS]  
INVOCATION - DR. JOHNNY HUNT  
JANE HANCOCK - SINGS NATIONAL ANTHEM  
AUDRA DINSMORE - SING "PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN"  
*JOHNNY ISAACSON - EMCEE*  
COMMUNITY REALLY RALLIED TOGETHER TO PULL THIS OFF  
FOR POTUS -- NEEDS TO THANK THE WOODSTOCK  
COMMUNITY LEADERS --

          AND 10 GOP NOMINEES FOR STATE AND CONGRESS RACES  
LEAD -- TIM SIMONSON  
SITE LEAD -- DIANNE HARRISON

RAIN SITE -- FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WOODSTOCK

*FAKED TO T IN BRAUNSON, MO.  
ON FRI PM @ 6:30*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: STEVE PROVOST *SP*  
FROM: ANDY FERGUSON *af*  
SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR BUSH/QUAYLE RALLY IN  
WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

I. SUMMARY

On Saturday, August 22, 1992 you will deliver remarks at a Bush-Quayle rally, to 2,000 community members of Woodstock, Georgia in Cherokee County.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 10 minutes / cards) are derived from your RNC acceptance speech.

Please note: Dean's Store is a Woodstock landmark where local old-timers meet daily to discuss current events. "Faster than a Bass after a Hulapopper" refers to a lure used in Bass fishing -- a popular Woodstock past-time.

(Ferguson/Bunton)  
August 19, 1992  
WOODS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CAMPAIGN RALLY  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1992  
WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

*Mayor Rogers* { Thank you for that warm Georgia welcome. It's great to be here in Cherokee County, land of the free and home of the Warriors -- and let's not forget the Chiefs and the Eagles!

*Mayor Rogers* - And it's great to be on the campaign trail, taking our case to the American people. Let me tell you: over these next two months, we're going to give them something to talk about down at Dean's store.

This morning I want to talk to you about the sharp choice I am going to offer every American this fall. It's a choice between different agendas, different directions, for America. And yes, it's a choice about the character of the man you want to lead our nation.

They say this election is about change -- and they're right. But let's not forget: the things that must guide change are the things that never change -- our belief in a strong defense, in strong families, in leaving the world a better place for our children.

Think for a minute about the world of change we've already seen these last four years. The Berlin wall came tumbling down. Millions of people took their first breath of freedom. And America -- her strength and ideals -- won the Cold War.

Now this change didn't come about by accident -- the world changed because America remained true to her unchanging principles. My opponents say I spent too much time on foreign

policy these past four years. Well, let me tell you: When I took office, I saw the chance to help finish off imperial Communism -- and I did.

I saw the chance to help rid our children's dreams of the nuclear nightmare, to help them live in a safer world -- and I did.

So let my opponents understand this: I will never apologize for one single minute I've spent making this world a place of peace for all our children.

For forty years, this was the change Americans fought for and died for -- and now it offers us the defining challenge of the 90s: to take advantage of our victory around the world, to build a more secure and prosperous nation here at home.

And so these next 73 days, I'm going to ask the American people: Who do you trust to bring it all home -- foreign policy, security policy, and economic policy -- so that it can make a difference to you right here in your own neighborhoods, right here in Woodstock.

My experience, my character, my ideas -- I am that man.

And we start right here, right now. I believe our government is too big and it spends too much of your money -- and I believe the deficit is a dark cloud on our children's future. You know it -- and I know it.

But the liberal Democrats don't. They think the deficit is a big game of Wheel of Fortune. They want to buy three vowels:

I // O // U.

Well, I'm the man to solve the puzzle.

*AUG. 20, 1992 RNC ACCEPTANCE SPEECH*  
In Houston two nights ago, I announced a freeze on

government spending. If Congress sends me a bill spending one penny more than I requested -- I will veto it faster than a Bass after a Hulapopper. //

And if Congress needs more help curing its pork addiction, I say let's give taxpayers the power to dedicate 10 percent of their tax dollars directly to the deficit. If Congress won't cut spending, then the people will.

RNC ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

And we will do more: I say let's jumpstart this economy. Let's give small business a shot in the arm. Small businesses create two-thirds of the new jobs in America. Think of places like the "Cost Plus" on South Main Street, or Morgan's Hardware. If we're going to get this country moving, small business needs relief -- from taxation, litigation, and regulation. And we're going to give it to them.

Mayor Rogers

Now, Governor Clinton wants a different kind of change. He wants to raise government spending by \$220 billion. And raise taxes -- the biggest tax hike in history -- \$150 billion dollars.

*✓ ALEC / DAVID TEL*  
*✓ ALEC / DAVID TEL*

Well, that's change all right. By the time he gets through, change is about all you'll have left in your pocket. ///

You see, when you get down to it, it's a question of trust. Look at every big issue we face. You'll see a choice -- a choice between people who put their faith in everyday Americans, and those who put their faith in government.

I trust you -- families and parents -- to make the decisions

that matter in life.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's schools -- private, public or religious.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's child care.

And I trust you -- not the government -- to decide how you want to spend and save the money you earn.

These are my ideas -- and I think these are the American people's ideas. Do you believe that the federal government is already big enough -- and taxes too much?

Do you want fewer lawsuits, fewer regulations, and more opportunity for small businesses?

Do you think that competition can help cure the ills that plague our schools, and bring the cost of health care down?

If you believe in these ideas -- then you believe in my ideas.

I wonder about Governor Clinton sometimes -- I wonder why it is that whenever he's faced with any problem, his solution is always to put government first.

But it's not really so surprising, I guess. When you've spent your life in government like he has, government is pretty much all you see.

I got my belief in trust -- about limited government -- from working out in the oil fields of west Texas, trying to build a business, meet a payroll. That's where I learned how jobs are created. That's where I learned that in this country the

RHETORICALLY  
OK

government works for the people, not the other way around.

Governor Clinton isn't the only one who's forgotten that lesson -- if he ever knew it. There's a whole party full of his colleagues up there on Capitol Hill who've spent their lives on the government payroll. And somehow I don't think Governor Clinton is the guy to stand up to them.

The last thing this country needs is rubber check Congress and a rubber stamp President.

I know about those guys. At my first inauguration, I extended my hand to the Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill -- and they bit it off.

Now I know Americans are tired of the blame game, sick of all the excuses, tired of your national leaders acting like they are the candidates for the next episode of **American Gladiators.**

I'm fed up, too. Every American knows the truth: Congress has become corrupt, conceited, confused -- a body of PACs, perks, privilege, partisanship and paralysis.

And no wonder: <sup>(House!)</sup> Congress's leadership has not changed in 38 years -- since Bill Clinton was eight years old, ((right about the time he was campaigning for hall monitor)). Congress has a lower rate of turnover than the old Soviet Politburo. ← House ✓

It's time to say enough is enough. If you really want to get rid of the deadlock in Washington -- let's get rid of the deadwood in Congress.

We have our work cut out for us. But Americans will never settle for second best in anything. Not in our schools, not in

our workers, not in our values.

And not in this election.

I know this race is long, and we are behind. And yet I also believe, deep in my heart, that we will win.

We will win because we trust the American people. We will win because our ideas are stronger. We will win because we understand the American way.

So tell the Democrats: If you can't run with the big dogs, stay under the porch.

Thank you and God bless you.

# #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

WOODSTOCK

August 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

PAUL BATEMAN	WILLIAM KRISTOL
TONY BENEDI	MICHAEL LUCAS
PHILLIP BRADY	CHRISTINA MARTIN
ANN BROCK	TIM MCBRIDE
MICHAEL BUSCH	DAN MCGROARTY
SANDY BUSHUE	LAURA MELILLO
NICK CALIO	HENSON MOORE
SUE CORNICK	JANE MOORE
BILLY DALE	ROGER PORTER
DAVID DEMAREST	PATTY PRESOCK
BILL FARISH	SUSAN PORTER ROSE
CAM FINDLAY	STEVEN PROVOST
LAURIE FIRESTONE	BRENT SCOWCROFT
MARLIN FITZWATER	DORRANCE SMITH
CLAYTON FONG	KATHY SUPER
JOHN GAUGHAN	PEGGY SWIFT
BOYDEN GRAY	DAVID VALDEZ
EDE HOLIDAY	CLAYTON YEUTTER
CONSTANCE HORNER	ROSE ZAMARIA
TOM HUFFORD	USSS/PPD OPS
RON KAUFMAN	WHCA OPS
BOBBIE KILBERG	MEDICAL UNIT
CECE KREMER	AIRLIFT OPS
	WHTV

THROUGH: TIMOTHY J. MCBRIDE  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR  
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

FROM: ED MURNANE *JEM*  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT: TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO HOUSTON, TEXAS;  
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI; BRANSON, MISSOURI;  
WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA; HOOVER, ALABAMA; DALLAS,  
TEXAS; AND SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, ON  
AUGUST 21 - 23, 1992

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a preliminary outline schedule for the Trip of the President to Houston, Texas; Gulfport, Mississippi; Branson, Missouri; Woodstock, Georgia; Hoover, Alabama; Dallas, Texas; and Springfield, Illinois, on August 21 - 23, 1992.

Please keep in mind the following information has not been finally approved and is subject to change.

Attachments

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULE  
August 21 - 23, 1992

Friday, August 21, 1992

Revised 8/14 5:00 pm EDT

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

- 5:00 am    **Baggage Call.** Please place all unlocked baggage outside your room at this time.
- 7:40 am    Guests and Staff attending events at Hyatt Regency Hotel should board Motorcade at this time for transport to Hyatt Hotel.
- 8:45 am    Guests and Staff not attending events at Hyatt Regency Hotel should board Vans at this time for transport to Ellington Field.

7:45 am    MOTORCADE departs Houstonian Hotel en route Hyatt Regency Hotel.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

7:55 am    MOTORCADE arrives Hyatt Regency Hotel.

- \*    **ATTEND REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING**
  - Open Pres
  - Brief Remarks
  - (8:00 am - 8:25 am)
  
- \*    **TEAM 100 MEETING**
  - Closed Press
  - Brief Remarks
  - (8:30 am - 8:45 am)
  
- \*    **REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION STAFF THANK-YOU**
  - Open Press
  - Informal Remarks
  - (8:50 am - 9:10 am)
  
- \*    **PRIVATE TIME: 10 MINUTES**
  - (9:15 am - 9:25 am)

9:30 am MOTORCADE departs Hyatt Regency Hotel en route Ellington Field.  
(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

10:00 am MOTORCADE arrives Ellington Field.

10:05 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Houston, Texas en route Gulfport, Mississippi.  
(C.D.T.)  
(Flying Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes)  
(Time Change: None)  
(Interchange: Yes)

11:35 am AIR FORCE ONE arrives Gulfport-Biloxi Regional Airport, Gulfport, Mississippi.  
(C.D.T.)

11:45 am MOTORCADE departs Gulfport-Biloxi Regional Airport en route Jones Park.  
(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

11:55 am MOTORCADE arrives Jones Park.

- \* B/Q RALLY
  - Open Press
  - Remarks
  - (12:00 pm - 12:25 pm)
- \* PRIVATE TIME: 10 MINUTES  
(12:30 pm - 12:40 pm)
- \* VICTORY '92 FUNDRAISER
  - Closed Press
  - Mix and Mingle
  - 50 - 70 Attendees
  - (12:45 pm - 1:05 pm)

1:10 pm MOTORCADE departs Jones Park en route Gulfport-Biloxi Regional Airport.  
(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

1:20 pm            MOTORCADE arrives Gulfport-Biloxi Regional  
Airport.

1:25 pm            AIR FORCE ONE departs Gulfport, Mississippi  
(C.D.T.)            en route Springfield, Missouri.

                    (Flying Time: 1 Hour 50 Minutes)  
                    (Time Change: None)  
                    (Interchange: Yes)

3:15 pm            AIR FORCE ONE arrives Springfield Regional  
(C.D.T.)            Airport, Springfield, Missouri.

\*            VICTORY '92 FUNDRAISER  
              - Closed Press  
              - Mix and Mingle  
              - 50 - 70 Attendees  
              (3:25 pm - 3:50 pm)

3:55 pm            MARINE ONE departs Springfield Regional  
Airport en route Branson Landing Zone.

                    (Flying Time: 25 Minutes)

4:20 pm            MARINE ONE arrives Branson Landing Zone.

4:25 pm            MOTORCADE departs Branson Landing Zone en route  
Silver Dollar City Rally Site.

                    (Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

4:30 pm            MOTORCADE arrives Silver Dollar City Rally Site.

\*            B/Q RALLY  
              - Open Press  
              - Remarks  
              (4:35 pm - 5:00 pm)

5:05 pm            MOTORCADE departs Silver Dollar City Rally Site en  
route Palace Inn.

                    (Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

5:10 pm            MOTORCADE arrives Palace Inn.

                  \*     PRIVATE TIME: 2 HOURS 10 MINUTES  
                          (5:10 pm - 7:20 pm)

7:20 pm            MOTORCADE departs Palace Inn en route  
                          Americana Theatre.

                                  (Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

7:25 pm            MOTORCADE arrives Americana Theatre.

                  \*     PRIVATE RECEPTION  
                          - Closed Press  
                          - Mix and Mingle  
                          - 30 - 50 Attendees  
                          (7:30 pm - 7:50 pm)

                  \*     VIEW PERFORMANCE  
                          - Expanded Pool  
                          (8:00 pm - 9:30 pm)

9:35 pm            MOTORCADE departs Americana Theatre  
                          en route Palace Inn.

                                  (Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

9:40 pm            MOTORCADE arrives Palace Inn.

**RON Branson, Missouri**

Saturday, August 22, 1992

9:00 am            MOTORCADE departs Palace Inn en route  
                          Branson Landing Zone.

                                  (Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

9:05 am            MOTORCADE arrives Branson Landing Zone.

9:10 am MARINE ONE departs Branson Landing Zone en route  
Springfield Regional Airport.  
(Flying Time: 25 Minutes)

9:35 am MARINE ONE arrives Springfield Regional Airport.

9:45 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Springfield, Missouri en  
(C.D.T.) route Atlanta, Georgia.  
(Flying Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes)  
(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)  
(Interchange: No)

12:15 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Dobbins Air Force Base,  
(E.D.T.) Atlanta, Georgia.

12:25 pm MOTORCADE departs Dobbins Air Force Base  
en route Woodstock, Georgia.  
(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

12:45 pm MOTORCADE arrives Woodstock Site, Woodstock,  
Georgia.  
\* B/Q RALLY  
- Open Press  
- Remarks  
(12:50 pm - 1:15 pm)  
\* PRIVATE TIME: 20 MINUTES  
(1:20 pm - 1:40 pm)

1:45 pm MOTORCADE departs Woodstock, Georgia en route  
Dobbins Air Force Base.  
(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

2:05 pm MOTORCADE arrives Dobbins Air Force Base.

2:10 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Atlanta, Georgia  
(E.D.T.) en route Birmingham, Alabama.  
  
(Flying Time: 1 Hour)  
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)  
(Interchange: Yes)

2:10 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Birmingham Municipal  
(C.D.T.) Airport, Birmingham, Alabama.

2:20 pm MOTORCADE departs Birmingham Municipal Airport  
en route Galleria Riverchase Shopping Mall.  
  
(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

2:45 pm MOTORCADE arrives Galleria Riverchase Shopping  
Mall.  
  
\* B/Q RALLY  
- Open Press  
- Remarks  
(2:50 pm - 3:15 pm)

3:20 pm MOTORCADE departs Galleria Riverchase Shopping  
Mall en route Wynfrey Hotel.  
  
(Drive Time: 3 Minutes)

3:23 pm MOTORCADE arrives Wynfrey Hotel.  
  
\* PRIVATE TIME: 10 MINUTES  
(3:25 pm - 3:35 pm)  
  
\* VICTORY '92 FUNDRAISER  
- Closed Press  
- 100 Clicks  
- Informal Remarks  
(3:40 pm - 4:05 pm)

4:10 pm MOTORCADE departs Wynfrey Hotel en route  
Birmingham Municipal Airport.  
  
(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

4:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives Birmingham Municipal Airport.

4:40 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Birmingham, Alabama  
(C.D.T.) en route Dallas, Texas.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes)  
(Time Change: None)  
(Interchange: No)

6:10 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Dallas Love Field, Dallas,  
(C.D.T.) Texas.

6:20 pm MOTORCADE departs Dallas Love Field en route Hyatt  
Regency Hotel.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

6:40 pm MOTORCADE arrives Hyatt Regency Hotel.

\* PRIVATE TIME: 1 HOUR 5 MINUTES  
(6:40 pm - 7:45 pm)

7:45 pm MOTORCADE departs Hyatt Regency Hotel  
en route Dallas Convention Center.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

7:50 pm MOTORCADE arrives Dallas Convention Center.

\* ADDRESS NATIONAL AFFAIRS BRIEFING  
- Open Press  
- Remarks  
- Teleprompter  
(8:00 pm - 8:30 pm)

8:35 pm MOTORCADE departs Dallas Convention Center  
en route Hyatt Regency Hotel.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

8:40 pm MOTORCADE arrives Hyatt Regency Hotel.

RON Dallas, Texas

Sunday, August 23, 1992

9:20 am MOTORCADE departs Hyatt Regency en route  
Dallas Love Field.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

9:35 am MOTORCADE arrives Dallas Love Field.

9:40 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Dallas, Texas en route  
(C.D.T.) Springfield, Illinois.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 35 Minutes)

(Time Change: None)

(Interchange: No)

11:15 am AIR FORCE ONE arrives Springfield Capital  
(C.D.T.) Airport, Springfield, Illinois.

11:25 am MOTORCADE departs Springfield Capital Airport  
en route State Fairgrounds.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

11:40 pm MOTORCADE arrives State Fairgrounds,  
Illinois Farm Exposition.

\* TOUR ILLINOIS FARM EXPOSITION

- Expanded Pool

(11:45 am - 12:15 pm)

12:20 pm MOTORCADE departs Illinois Farm Exposition en  
route Coliseum.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:25 pm MOTORCADE arrives Coliseum.

\* ADDRESS SPRINGFIELD COMMUNITY  
- Open Press  
- Remarks  
- 3,000 Attendees  
(12:30 pm - 12:55 pm)

1:00 pm MOTORCADE departs Coliseum en route  
Department of Agriculture Building.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

1:05 pm MOTORCADE arrives Department of Agriculture  
Building.

\* VICTORY '92 FUNDRAISER  
- Closed Press  
- Mix and Mingle  
- 50 - 70 Attendees  
(1:10 pm - 1:30 pm)

1:35 pm MOTORCADE departs Department of Agriculture  
Building, State Fairgrounds en route Springfield  
Capital Airport.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

1:50 pm MOTORCADE arrives Springfield Capital  
Airport.

1:55 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Springfield, Illinois  
(C.D.T.) en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 40 Minutes)  
(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)  
(Interchange: No)

4:35 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force  
(E.D.T.) Base.

4:45 pm MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route  
White House.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

4:55 pm

MARINE ONE arrives White House.

SCHOOL STARTS MONDAY

(Ferguson/Bunton)  
August 19, 1992  
WOODSTOCK

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CAMPAIGN RALLY  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1992  
WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

Thank you for that warm Georgia welcome. It's great to be here in Cherokee County, land of the free and home of the Braves -- and let's not forget the Chiefs and the Eagles!

WARRIORS  
Braves

And it's great to be on the campaign trail, taking our case to the American people. *I'm sure the old times will be talk of the town over Dean's store*

This morning I want to talk to you about the sharp choice I intend to offer every American this fall. It's a choice between different agendas, different directions, for America. And yes, it's a choice about the character of the man you want to lead our nation.

They say this election is about change -- and they're right. Let's think for a minute about the world of change we've already seen these last four years. The Berlin wall came tumbling down. Millions of people took their first breath of freedom. And America -- her strength and ideals -- won the Cold War.

Now this change didn't come about by accident -- the world changed because America made it change. My opponents say I spent too much time on foreign policy these past four years. Well, let me tell you: When I took office, I saw the chance to help finish off imperial Communism -- and I did.

I saw the chance to help rid our children's dreams of the nuclear nightmare, to help them live in a safer world -- and I did.

So let my opponents understand this: I will never apologize

Fam

I believe in  
Principals based on  
that change  
never should  
change



2.  
making  
for one (single) minute spent to make this world a place of peace  
for our children. //

For forty years, this was the change Americans fought <sup>for</sup> and  
died for -- and now it offers us the defining challenge of the  
90s: to take advantage of our victory around the world, to build <sup>on our</sup>  
(a more) secure <sup>ty</sup> and prosperous <sup>ty</sup> nation here at home.

And so these next 73 days, I'm going to ask the American  
people: <sup>I'm going to ask about shock</sup> Who do you trust <sup>ty</sup> ~~now~~ to bring it all <sup>home</sup> together -- foreign  
policy, security policy, and economic policy -- so that it can  
make a difference to you right here in your own <sup>neighborhoods</sup> homes, right here  
in Woodstock.

My experience, my character, my ideas -- I am that man.

And we start <sup>right here</sup> right now. I believe our government is too big  
and it spends too much of your money -- and I believe the deficit  
is a dark cloud on our children's future. You know it -- and I  
know it.

But the liberal Democrats don't. They think the deficit is  
a big game of Wheel of Fortune. They want to buy three vowels: <sup>deliberately</sup> I  
- O - U. ///

Well, I'm the man to solve the puzzle. //

So starting right now: we freeze government spending. If  
Congress sends me a bill spending one penny more than I requested  
-- I will veto it (faster than a Bass after a Hulapopper.)

And if Congress needs more help curing its pork addiction, I  
say let's give the people the power to dedicate 10 percent of  
their tax dollars directly to the deficit. If Congress won't cut

did he announce  
this in  
Houston on the  
20th?

(and that's a lot  
of  
BBQ)

Think of all the BBQ Congress ... pork

ASK MAYOR ROGERS  
ABOUT IT

spending, then the people will. // (People scratch their heads) huh?

And we can do more: I say let's jumpstart this economy, by giving small business a shot in the arm. Small businesses create <sup>two-thirds</sup> 90 percent of the new jobs in America. If we're going to get this country moving, small business needs relief -- from taxation, litigation, and regulation. And we're going to give it to them. [INSERT NAME OF LOCAL BUS.] → NAME of a small bus. in woodstock.

Now, Governor Clinton wants a different kind of change. He wants to raise government spending by \$220 billion. And raise taxes -- the biggest tax hike in history -- \$150 billion dollars.

Well, that's change all right. By the time he gets through, change is about all you'll have left in your pocket. //

You see, when you get down to it, it's a question of trust. Look at every big issue we face. You'll see a choice -- a choice between people who put their faith in everyday Americans, and those who put their faith in government.

I trust you -- families and parents -- to make the decisions that matter in life.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's schools -- private, public or religious.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's child care.

And I trust you -- not the government -- to decide how you want to spend and save the money you earn.

These are my ideas -- and I think these are the American people's ideas. Do you believe that the federal government is

already big enough -- and taxes too much?

Do you want fewer lawsuits, fewer regulations, and more opportunity for small businesses?

Do you think that competition can help cure the ills that plague our schools, and bring the cost of health care down?

If you believe in these ideas -- then you believe in my ideas.

I wonder about Governor Clinton sometimes -- I wonder why it is that whenever he's faced with any problem, his solution is always to put government first.

But it's not really so surprising, I guess. When you've spent your life in government like he has, government is pretty much all you see.

I got my belief in trust -- about limited government -- from working out in the oil fields of west Texas, trying to build a business, meet a payroll. That's where I learned how jobs are created. That's where I learned that in this country the government works for the people, not the other way around.

NO [ So here's another choice: The simple fact is, only one candidate in this election has ever held a job outside government -- ever known an ambition above the next election.

NO [ Only one candidate has every met a payroll, or earned a paycheck that didn't come out of the taxpayers' wallet.

[ Can you imagine Bill Clinton -- a guy who's spent <sup>most his</sup> his entire working life in government -- standing up to Congress?

[ I know about those guys. At my first inauguration, I

extended my hand to the Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill -- and they bit it off.

Now I know Americans are tired of the blame game, sick of all the excuses, tired of your national leaders acting like they are the candidates for the next episode of American Gladiators.

I'm tired of it, too. Every American knows the truth: Congress has become corrupt, conceited, confused -- a body of PACs, perks, privilege, partisanship and paralysis.

And no wonder: Congress's leadership has not changed in 38 years -- since Bill Clinton was seven years old, ((right about the time he was campaigning for hall monitor)). Congress has a lower rate of turnover than the old Soviet Politburo.

It's time to say enough is enough. If you really want to get rid of the deadlock in Washington -- let's get rid of the deadwood in Congress.

We have our work cut out for us. But Americans will never settle for second best in anything. Not in our schools, not in our workers, not in our values.

And not in this election.

I know this race is long, and we are far behind. And yet I also believe, deep in my heart, that we will win.

We will win because we trust the American people. We will win because our ideas are stronger. We will win because we understand the American way. *So -- Stay with the pack*

Thank you and God bless you.

# #

Out supervising  
Platform

Want a ticket

Janine  
Vickers

Hurdler  
Train 96 Olympics

Danny Nelson  
#6 Tomatoes

Walter Rogers

\* Dr. Townsend → the man operator

Alusung wawa

Imke Tofmaten

Jawson Barber Shop -  
in. Man. ft.

copy books

CPT → Wayne Lester

Ther Kevale - Antique Store

George's Gallery - on Main St.  
| persons

Halsley Pharmacy - corner of Main  
3-4 people

E. Main Street  
10 employees  
6-

→ Huan store  
→ Sturgis #  
Pharmacy

Best Home Furnishings 5 people

→ Hyde's Auto Shop (2 people)  
Main St. Auto Shop 1 person

South Main St

3/4 amp

dog -  
Cost Plus  
Green store

to what good are you if you know the price but not the value

→ boiled peanuts

→ Grits

→ Collard greens

→ white gravy

Y'all

posse ( )

→ faster than a bass after a  
Hulapopper

"Summer Soldier  
Sunshine Patriot"

Speech is the index of  
the mind Seneca

tall cotton / high cotton

talk of the town

- kicked pink  
up the creek without a paddle  
if the Lord's willing and the creek don't rise

sun don't shine on the same days behind everyday

No Southern gentleman

bourgeois bubbles

southern comfort  
State Magnolias  
nicest thing I can say abt her is all her  
totars are spelled correctly

Shiela Ward @ Newt's office

"J'all"

"Akin' to do"

"cut out  
the lights"

"HOTANTA"

"How you"

BBQ / PEACHES / CHICKENS

Pretty as a Ga. peach

Tall as a Ga. Pine

"If you can't run with the  
big dogs stay under the porch"  
Well, I'll be dog

"It's time to move over  
boys and ~~the~~ let the big

dog eat" (Pawidogs phrase)  
a Ba phrase but with  
adverbs

I'm ready to kick but  
and take names

[Dad to your computer]

→ local name → over case that

almost any) Ba. Some of much At

man under 706

- Wadskel: still that - many or authority

sorta like having your a w  
will change from that to 706

"thicker than deer guts  
on a deer knob"

"stick a gun"

Wish of changing Co. Ray  
Zell wants to change the  
stats and base

Next → will rep. when wins the  
new election  
Merrill Brown 10th district

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

JENNIE

Previous editions usable

TO:

Rep Steve Stansel

YOU WERE CALLED BY-

YOU WERE VISITED BY-

OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE ▶

FTS

AUTOVON

404 926 4482

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)  
Prescribed by GSA  
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Jeanne



YOU WERE CALLED BY—



YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Justin Durrance

OF (Organization)

GA Rep. Party



PLEASE PHONE ▶



FTS



AUTOVON

404-365-7700



WILL CALL AGAIN



IS WAITING TO SEE YOU



RETURNED YOUR CALL



WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY

DATE

8-14

TIME

3:10

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

Prescribed by GSA

FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

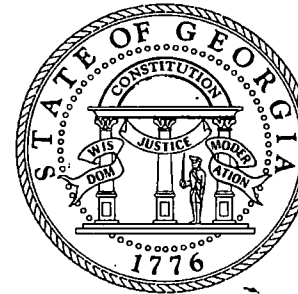
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*The Goober State*

## GEORGIA



The South Atlantic state of Georgia is one of the original thirteen colonies. It is bordered on the north by Tennessee and North Carolina; on the east by South Carolina, the Savannah River, and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Florida and St. Marys River; and on the west by Florida, Alabama, and the Chattahoochee River.

FULL NAME State of Georgia  
 POSTAL ABBREVIATION GA  
 INHABITANT Georgian  
 ADMITTED TO THE UNION Jan. 2, 1788.  
 4th state  
 POPULATION (est. 1987) 6,222,000.  
 Percent of US total: 2.56%. Rank: 11th

CAPITAL CITY Atlanta, the largest city in the state, located on the Chattahoochee River in northwest central Georgia; population 426,090 (est. 1984). Founded as a railroad terminus in 1836, it was incorporated as the town of Marthasville in 1843 and as the city of Atlanta in 1847. It became the temporary state capital in 1868, replacing Milledgeville, and the permanent capital in 1887.

STATE NAME AND NICKNAMES Named after King George II of Britain by James Oglethorpe in fulfillment of the conditions of his charter. Also known as the Peach State, the Goober State, the Empire State of the South, the Cracker State, the Buzzard State, the Yankee-Land of the South.

STATE SEAL Georgia's seal has two faces. On one side is a landscape showing a ship at dockside taking on a load of tobacco and cotton; in the distance is a farmer plowing and a flock of sheep under a tree. The border bears the state motto, "Agriculture and Commerce, 1776." The other side shows the state coat of arms, consisting of three pillars, representing the three branches of government and bearing the

titles "Wisdom," "Justice," and "Moderation," holding up an arch with the legend "Constitution." Beneath the arch stands an armed man. The legend around the border reads "State of Georgia, 1776."

MOTTOES Agriculture and Commerce, 1776  
 Wisdom, Justice, Moderation

SONGS "Georgia on My Mind," lyrics by Stuart Gorrell, music by Hoagy Carmichael, and state waltz, "Our Georgia," music by James B. Burch.

SYMBOLS  
 Flower Cherokee rose  
 Wildflower azalea  
 Tree live oak  
 Bird brown thrasher  
 Gem quartz  
 Mineral staurolite  
 Marine mammal right whale  
 Fish largemouth bass  
 Insect honeybee  
 Fossil shark tooth  
 Atlas The Atlas of Georgia

LICENSE PLATES (1) Dark green on white, with legend indicating county name. (2) Red on white with red border, bearing blue legend "Ga. 1776-1976."

FLAG One-third of the flag is a field of blue bearing the state coat of arms; the remaining two-thirds constitute the Confederate flag (a blue-and-white cross of St. Andrew, bearing 13 white stars, on a field of red).

**GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE**

Georgia, largest state east of the Mississippi, is bounded on the north by the Blue Ridge of the Appalachian Mountains, to the east by the marshy Atlantic coast, and to the south by lowlands and the Okefenokee Swamp. Notable among states for the unusual number of soil types (including "Georgia red clay"), Georgia has an ideal climate for cotton and rice agriculture.

**AREA** 58,910 square miles. Rank: 21st  
**INLAND WATER** 854 square miles  
**GEOGRAPHIC CENTER** Twiggs, 18 miles SE of Macon  
**ELEVATIONS** *Highest point:* Brasstown Bald, Towns-Union County, 4,784 feet. *Lowest point:* Atlantic Ocean, sea level. *Mean elevation:* 600 feet

**MAJOR RIVERS** Altamaha, Chattahoochee, Savannah

**MAJOR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS** Sidney Lanier,

Allatoona, Seminole, Eufaula, Sinclair, Clark Hill.

**TIDAL SHORELINE** 2,344 miles, Atlantic coast

**LAND USE**

*Thousands of acres*

Urban (1982)	1,632
Rural (1982)	32,536
Cropland (1982)	6,568
Pastureland (1982)	2,977
Rangeland (1982)	0
Forestland (1982)	21,884
State parks and recreation areas (1983)	60
National park system (1984)	40
National forest system (1984)	1,911
Tribal lands (1984)	0

**TEMPERATURES** The highest recorded temperature was 113°F on March 27, 1978, at Greenville. The lowest was -17°F on January 27, 1940, at CCC Camp F-16.

**NATIONAL SITES**

**NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK** Kennesaw Mountain  
**NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES** Andersonville, Martin Luther King, Jr.  
**NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS** Chickamauga and Chattanooga  
**NATIONAL MONUMENTS** Fort Frederica, Fort Pulaski, Ocmulgee  
**NATIONAL RECREATION AREA** Chattahoochee River

**NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL** Appalachian, Natchez Trace  
**NATIONAL SEASHORE** Cumberland Island  
**NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES** Eufaula, Okefenokee, Piedmont, Savannah-Blackbeard Island/Harris Neck/Pinckney Island/Tybee/Wassaw/Wolf Island

**HISTORY**

- 1540 Hernando de Soto, searching the Mississippi region for gold, passes through Georgia.
- 1566 Pedro Menendez de Aviles builds a fort on Santa Catalina (St. Catherine's) Island.
- 1573 Franciscan friars erect a mission on Cumberland Island.
- 1689 Spanish missions along the Georgia coast are abandoned due to English, Indian, and pirate attacks.
- 1721 Fort King George, the first English settlement in the territory, is built at the mouth of the Altamaha River.
- 1732 *June 9.* King George II signs a charter giving James Edward Oglethorpe and his English colleagues control over "The land lying between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers."
- 1733 *February 12* Led by Oglethorpe, the first Georgia colonists arrive at Yamacraw Bluff (Savannah).
- 1735 Augusta is founded.
- 1740 The Reverend George Whitefield and James Habersham establish the Bethesda Orphan House.
- 1743 Oglethorpe returns to England permanently as the colony makes the transition from military to civil government.
- 1749 The ban on slaveholding is removed.

*Chip-baggers*  
*[Cotton gin]*  
*Coca-Cola*

- 1754 Georgia becomes a royal province with Governor John Reynolds, a council, and an elected house of commons.
- 1757 *November 3.* British sign a treaty of peace and commerce with Creek and Cherokee as a strategy against the French.
- 1763 *April 7.* The *Georgia Gazette*, Georgia's first newspaper, begins publication in Savannah.
- 1766 *February.* Colonists riot in Savannah in opposition to the Stamp Act.
- 1774 Due to strong crown loyalty, Georgia declines to send delegates to First Continental Congress.
- 1776 *August 2.* Delegates sign the Declaration of Independence.
- 1777 *February 5.* Legislature adopts the state's first constitution.
- 1778 English capture Savannah during the Revolutionary War.
- 1779 *September.* Colonial troops aided by French fleet lay siege to Savannah.
- 1781 The Continental Army, under the command of Colonel "Light Horse Harry" Lee, recaptures Augusta, occupied by the British since 1779.
- 1782 *July 12.* The British surrender Savannah. Governor John Martin reestablishes state government.
- 1788 *January 2.* Georgia becomes the fourth state to ratify the federal constitution.
- 1793 *June 20.* Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin near Savannah.
- 1802 Sarah Porter Hillhouse becomes the first woman in the US to own and edit a newspaper; *The Washington Gazette*.
- 1816 *April.* Regular steamboat transportation begins on the Savannah River.
- 1819 *May 22.* The *S.S. Savannah*, first steamship to cross the Atlantic, leaves Savannah for Liverpool, England.
- 1825 *February 12.* Georgia extinguishes major Indian land titles when Creeks cede all remaining lands east of Flint River.  
*April 30.* Creek Indian chief William McIntosh is murdered by tribesmen for his involvement in the ceding of their lands.
- 1829 The gold rush in northern Georgia sends thousands of whites into Cherokee territory. State legislature claims legal authority over area.
- 1831 The US Supreme Court rejects Cherokee pleas against removal laws.
- 1832 The state arbitrarily divides the Cherokee territory in north Georgia into 10 counties and begins raffling land and gold lots off to homesteaders.
- 1835 *December.* Cherokee accept 5 million dollars and new lands in the West in exchange for their Georgia holdings.
- 1842 *March 30.* Dr. Crawford Long, a Georgian physician, becomes the first to administer ether for surgery.
- 1844 Dispute over the ownership of slaves by Bishop James Andrews brings about the division of the Methodist Church into northern and southern conferences.
- 1861 *January 19.* Georgia secedes from the Union.
- 1863 *September 20.* Confederate troops defeat Union troops in the Battle of Chickamauga.
- 1864 *November 15.* General Sherman leaves Atlanta and begins his march to the sea.
- 1865 *May 10.* Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States, is captured near Atlanta.
- 1867 *April 1.* Refusing to ratify the 14th Amendment, Georgia is placed under military rule.  
 Ku Klux Klan makes first appearance in Georgia.
- 1868 *July 21.* Legislature ratifies the 14th Amendment and civil government is restored.
- 1869 *December.* Georgia is again placed under military rule for failure to comply with the Reconstruction Acts.
- 1886 John Styth Pemberton invents the concoction Coca-Cola.
- 1870 *July 15.* Dominated by Carpetbaggers, Georgia ratifies the 15th Amendment and is formally readmitted to the Union.
- 1881 *October.* International Cotton Exposition is held in Atlanta.
- 1900 In her book, *Georgia Land and People*, Francis Mitchell originates the idea of an annual celebration of the Oglethorpe party's arrival date.
- 1902 Martha Berry opens a school for poor mountain children.
- 1907 A statewide prohibition law is passed.

Boll Weevil

Facts About the States

- 1912 Juliette Gordon Low of Savannah organizes the Girl Scouts of America.
- 1921 Boll weevil seriously damage the state's cotton crop.
- 1922 Rebecca Felton is the first woman senator.
- 1937 Margaret Mitchell of Atlanta receives the Pulitzer Prize for her novel, *Gone With the Wind*.
- 1938 *March*. Prohibition is repealed.
- 1947 *January 18*. The sudden death of Governor-elect Eugene Tallmadge results in outgoing Governor Ellis Arnall's refusal to vacate office.
- 1948 *November 17*. Herman Tallmadge, Eugene's son, wins special election for Governor. Tallmadge says he will preserve segregation at all costs.
- 1950 White Atlanta women establish Help Our Public Education (HOPE).
- 1960 Lester G. Maddox organizes Georgians Unwilling to Surrender (GUTS), boycotting any store that changes its segregation policies.
- 1961 *January*. Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, with court orders, request permission to enter the University of Georgia. State officials briefly terminate school funds and mobs attack Hunter's dormitory.
- 1966 Race riots in Atlanta.
- 1968 *April 9*. The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. is buried in Atlanta. His remains are moved later to a crypt near Ebenezer Baptist Church.
- 1970 *January 15*. King's crypt is dedicated as part of a memorial for the Martin Luther King Center for Social Change.
- 1973 Maynard Jackson, Jr. becomes Atlanta's first black mayor.
- 1976-1980 During Jimmy Carter's presidency, Georgians become prominent on the national political scene. Tourism increases.
- 1986 Prolonged drought reaches crisis proportions.
- 1987 For the second consecutive year, Gwinnet County in metro Atlanta is the fastest-growing county in the nation.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population (est. 1987) . . . . .	6,222,000	Marriage rate per 1,000 residents (1986) . . . . .	11.8
Population (1980) . . . . .	5,462,992	Divorce rate per 1,000 residents (1986) . . . . .	5.4
Population density in persons per square mile (1980) . . . . .	92.7	Birth rate per 1,000 residents (1985) . . . . .	16.7
<b>POPULATION BY RACE (1980)</b>			
American Indian/Alut/ Eskimo . . . . .	7,619	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (1985) . . . . .	10.8
Asian/Pacific Islander . . . . .	24,461	Abortion rate per 1,000 live births (1985) . . . . .	397
Black . . . . .	1,465,457	Crime rate per 100,000 residents (1985)	587.6
Hispanic . . . . .	61,261	Violent Property . . . . .	4,867.8
White . . . . .	3,948,007	Federal and state prisoners per 100,000 residents (1984) . . . . .	266
Other . . . . .	18,721	Alcohol consumption in gallons per capita (1985) . . . . .	37.2
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (1980)</b>			
<i>Percent of state population</i>			
Urban . . . . .	62.4	Deaths from motor vehicle accidents per 100,000 residents (1985) . . . . .	22.3
Rural . . . . .	37.6		
Under 18 . . . . .	30.1		
65 or older . . . . .	9.5		
College-educated . . . . .	15.3		
Families below poverty line . . . . .	13.2		
Public assistance recipients . . . . .	6.9		
<b>MAJOR CITIES</b>			
Per capita personal income (1980) . . . . .	\$13,224	<i>1984 population (est.)</i>	
Millionaires per 100,000 residents (1982) . . . . .	102.6	Albany . . . . .	84,970
Average life expectancy in years (1980) . . . . .	72.2	Atlanta . . . . .	426,090
		Columbus . . . . .	174,824
		Macon . . . . .	120,226
		Savannah . . . . .	145,014

Georgia

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Number of US Representatives	10	Linda Jenness (Socialist Worker)	1972	P
Electoral votes	12	Jimmy Carter* (D, Social Democrat)	1976	P
<b>POLITICAL PARTY NOMINEES FROM STATE</b>				
* winner				
John Milton	1789	P		
Edward Telfair	1789	P		
William Harris Crawford	1824	P		
Herschel Vespasian Johnson (D)	1860	VP		
Thomas Edward Watson (Populist)	1896	VP		
Thomas Edward Watson (People's)	1904	P		
Austin Holcomb (Continental)	1904	P		
John Temple Graves (Independence)	1908	VP		
Thomas Edward Watson (People's)	1908	P		
Will Vereen (Farmer Labor)	1928	VP		
James William Upshaw (Prohibition)	1932	P		
Clennon King (Independent Afro-American)	1960	P		
Reginald Carter (Independent Afro-American)	1960	VP		
J.B. Stoner (National States' Rights)	1964	VP		
Samuel Marvin Griffin (American Independent)	1968	VP		

**PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION** In 1988, Georgia sent 86 Democratic delegates and 48 Republican delegates to the national conventions.

**CONSTITUTION** Georgia has had ten constitutions: 1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, and the present one, adopted in 1982.

**LEGISLATURE** The General Assembly is divided into the Senate (56 members, 2-year term, minimum age 25) and the House of Representatives (180 members, 2-year term, minimum age 21). In 1987, the annual salary was \$10,125.

**JUDICIARY** The highest court is the Supreme Court, with seven judges serving 6-year terms. In 1987, the annual salary was \$75,564.

**EXECUTIVE** The governor serves a 4-year term; the minimum age for holding office is 30. In 1987, the annual salary was \$84,594. There are 12 other elected officials.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1948-1988 (in percents)

Year	State Winner	Democratic	Republican
1948	Truman (D)	60.8	18.3
1952	Stevenson (D)	69.7	30.3
1956	Stevenson (D)	66.4	33.3
1960	Nixon (R)	37.4	62.5
1964	Goldwater (R)	45.9	54.1
1968	George C. Wallace (American Independent, 42.8)	26.8	30.4
1972	Nixon (R)	24.7	75.3
1976	Carter (D)	66.7	33.0
1980	Carter (D)	55.8	41.0
1984	Reagan (R)	39.8	60.2
1988	Bush (R)	40.0	60.0

GOVERNORS

<i>Colonial Governors under the Trustees</i>	
James Edward Oglethorpe	1733-1743
William Stephens, president	1743-1751
Henry Parker, president	1751-1753
Patrick Graham, president	1753-1754
<i>Colonial Governors under the Crown</i>	
John Reynolds	1754-1757

Henry Ellis	1757-1760
Sir James Wright	1760-1782
<i>State Governors</i>	
Archibald Bulloch	1776-1777
Button Gwinnett	1777
John A. Treutlen	1777-1778
John Houston	1778-1779
John Wreath (acting)	1779
George Walton	1779-1780

**Facts About the States**

Richard Howley	1780
Stephen Heard (acting)	1780-1781
Myrick Davies (acting)	1781
Nathan Brownson	1781-1782
John Martin	1782-1783
Lyman Hall	1783-1784
John Houstoun	1784-1785
Samuel Elbert	1785-1786
Edward Telfair	1786-1787
George Matthews	1787-1788
George Handley	1788-1789
George Walton (D-R)	1789-1790
Edward Telfair (D-R)	1790-1793
George Matthews (D-R)	1793-1796
Jared Irwin (D-R)	1796-1798
James Jackson (D-R)	1798-1801
David Emanuel (D-R)	1801
Josiah Tattnall (D-R)	1801-1802
John Milledge (D-R)	1802-1806
Jared Irwin (D-R)	1806-1809
David B. Mitchell (D-R)	1809-1813
Peter Early (D-R)	1813-1815
David B. Mitchell (D-R)	1815-1817
William Rabun (D-R)	1817-1819
Matthew Talbot (D-R)	1819
John Clark (D-R)	1819-1823
George M. Troup (D-R)	1823-1827
John Forsyth (D-R)	1827-1829
George R. Gilmer (National Republican)	1829-1831
Wilson Lumpkin (Union Democrat)	1831-1835
William Schley (Union Democrat)	1835-1837
George R. Gilmer (Whig)	1837-1839
Charles J. Macdonald (D)	1839-1843
George W. Crawford (Whig)	1843-1847
George W.B. Towns (D)	1847-1851
Howell Cobb (D)	1851-1853
Herschel V. Johnson (D)	1853-1857
Joseph E. Brown (D)	1857-1865
James Johnson (D/provisional)	1865
Charles J. Jenkins (D)	1865-1868
Thomas H. Ruger (military governor)	1868
Rufus B. Bullock (R)	1868-1871
Benjamin Conley (R/acting)	1871-1872
James M. Smith (D)	1872-1877
Alfred H. Colquit (D)	1877-1882
Alexander H. Stephens (D)	1882-1883
James S. Boynton (D/acting)	1883
Henry D. McDaniel (D)	1883-1886
John B. Gordon (D)	1886-1890
William J. Northen (D)	1890-1894
William Y. Atkinson (D)	1894-1898
Allen D. Candler (D)	1898-1902
Joseph M. Terrell (D)	1902-1907

Hoke Smith (D)	1907-1909
Joseph M. Brown (D)	1909-1911
Hoke Smith (D)	1911
Joseph M. Brown (D)	1911-1913
John M. Slaton (D)	1913-1915
Nathaniel E. Harris (D)	1915-1917
Hugh M. Dorsey (D)	1917-1921
Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	1921-1923
Clifford M. Walker (D)	1923-1927
Lamartine G. Hardman (D)	1927-1931
Richard B. Russell (D)	1931-1933
Eugene Talmadge (D)	1933-1937
Eurith D. Rivers (D)	1937-1941
Eugene Talmadge (D)	1941-1943
Ellis Arnall (D)	1943-1947
Melvin E. Thompson (D/acting)	1947-1949
Herman Talmadge (D)	1949-1955
Marvin Griffin (D)	1955-1959
S. Ernest Vandiver (D)	1959-1963
Carl E. Sanders (D)	1963-1967
Lester G. Maddox (D)	1967-1971
Jimmy Carter (D)	1971-1975
George Busbec (D)	1975-1983
Joe Frank Harris (D)	1983-

<b>MINIMUM AGES</b>	
Majority	18
Marriage with parental consent	16
Marriage without parental consent	18
Making a will	18
Buying alcohol	21
Jury duty	18
Leaving school	16
Driver's license	16

<b>CAPITAL PUNISHMENT</b>	
Number executed 1976-88:	13
On death row Aug. 1, 1988:	108

<b>MILITARY INSTALLATIONS</b>	
Total number:	21
Major bases:	
Army:	4
Air Force:	1

**FINANCES**

<i>Thousands of dollars</i>	
<b>GENERAL REVENUE (1985)</b>	
Total general revenue	7,572,067
Total tax revenue	4,525,038
Sales and gross receipts	2,207,367
Individual income taxes	1,718,326
Corporate net income taxes	418,251
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE (1985)</b>	
Total general expenditure	7,086,938
Education	3,034,575

*Georgia*

Public welfare	1,135,368
Health	268,390
Hospitals	335,531
Natural resources	182,458
Highways	940,348
Police	71,815
Corrections	230,337
<b>FEDERAL AID (1985)</b>	2,371,486

**ECONOMY**

Cotton, peanuts, pecans, and peaches are the traditional Georgia crops, and account for the bulk of the state's agricultural output. Poultry farming is a rising industry. Total farm cash receipts were \$3.3 billion in 1983 from about 50,000 farms. Manufacturing now dominates the state's economy, with Georgia a leading producer of textiles, paper and pulp, processed foods, lumber products, aircraft and other transportation equipment, clothing, gum resins, turpentine, and pine oil. The nation's primary source of kaolin and fuller's earth are mines near the Georgia coast. Marble, granite, bauxite, talc, soapstone, and small quantities of gold are other mineral products.

**EMPLOYMENT (1984)**

<i>Thousands of persons</i>	
Total number of employed workers	2,594
Construction	132.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	128.9

**CULTURE AND EDUCATION**

**Native American tribes**

Georgia was formerly home to the Apalachicola, Chatot, Cherokee, Chiaha, Chickasaw, Creek, Guale, Hitchiti, Icafuli, Oconee, Okmulgee, Sawokli, Shawnee, Tamathli, Yamasee, Yuchi, and Yui tribes.

**Religions, ethnicities, and languages**

At the time of the Civil War, about 56 percent of the state's population was white—mainly of European Protestant descent—and 44 percent was black. The 19th-century mass immigrations from Europe and Asia barely affected Georgia. It remains overwhelmingly Protestant, with Baptists constituting about two-thirds of the population, followed by Methodists, Presbyterians, and Disciples of Christ. In 1980, 2.6 percent of Georgia's population

Government	439.9
Manufacturing	545.4
Mining	7.9
Services	440.0
Transportation, communications, and utilities	155.1
Wholesale and retail trade	608.2

Percent of civilian labor force unemployed (1984)	6.0
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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (1985)**

Civilian workers employed	40,356
Military personnel	64,390
Contract awards	\$3.250 billion

**ENERGY SOURCES FOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES (1983)**

<i>Percent</i>	
Coal	81.8
Gas	0.2
Hydroelectric	6.1
Nuclear	11.7
Petroleum	0.2

**TRANSPORTATION**

Motor vehicles registered in state (1986)	4,840,848
Miles of roads, streets, and highways (1986)	106,607
Miles of Class I railway operated (1986)	5,031
Airports (1983)	302
Major aviation hubs (1983)	2
Largest hub: Atlanta	
Major ports, with gross tonnage in thousands (1985) Savannah	11,327

spoke a language other than English at home.

**Major museums and libraries**

Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences  
High Museum of Art, Atlanta  
Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, Savannah

**Major arts organizations**

Alliance Theatre, Atlanta  
Atlanta Ballet Company  
Atlanta Opera  
Atlanta Symphony Orchestra  
Savannah Symphony Orchestra

**Colleges and universities**

Number public (1986-87) 36  
Number private (1986-87) 45

## Facts About the States

Total enrollment, in full-time equivalent students (1985) 162,000

**Public elementary and secondary schools**  
Expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance (1986-87) \$3,167  
Pupil-teacher ratio (1987) 18.9  
Average teacher salary (1986-87) \$25,600

## Major league sports teams

**Baseball:** Atlanta Braves  
**Basketball:** Atlanta Hawks  
**Football:** Atlanta Falcons

## Holidays

Georgia Day, February 12  
Confederate Memorial Day, April 26

## GEORGIA IN LITERATURE

Raymond Andrews *Appalachee Red* (1978); *Rosabelle Lee Wildcat Tennessee* (1980); *Baby Sweet's* (1983)  
Trilogy of novels about black life in Muskogean County, 1910-1960.

John Brown (ed. F. N. Boney) *Slave Life in Georgia* (1855, rpt. 1972)  
Narrative of a fugitive slave describing plantation life.

Olive Ann Burns *Cold Sassy Tree* (1984)  
Novel of family life in a small town in 1906.

Erskine Caldwell *Tobacco Road* (1932); *God's Little Acre* (1933)  
The best-known novels of this prolific Georgia-born writer are portrayals of impoverished sharecroppers and mountain folk. Their realistic portrayal of squalid lives, once found offensive by some readers, is still regarded as an accurate record of backwoods life. Other works by Caldwell with Georgia settings include *Tragic Ground* (1944), *Jenny by Nature* (1961), and *Georgia Boy* (1943), a collection of comic tales about a poor white family.

Brainard Cheney *River Rogue* (1942)  
Historical novel about raftsmen on the Oconee and Altamaha rivers during the 1880s.

Lonnie Coleman *Beulah Land* (1973); *Look Away, Beulah Land* (1977); *The Legacy of Beulah Land* (1980)  
Trilogy of novels about manners and customs of ante- and post-bellum Georgia.

Harry Crews *Childhood: The Biography of a Place* (1978)  
Memoir of rural Bacon County where Crews was born and grew up on a farm before World War II. Rural Georgia is also the setting of *Gospel Singer* (1968), *This Thing Don't Lead to Heaven* (1970), and *Feast of Snakes* (1976).

John Richard Dennett *The South As It Is, 1865-1866* (1965, rpt. 1986)  
Dennett, a journalist working for *The Nation*, began a nine-month tour of the South in 1865, sending these thirty-six dispatches home.

James Dickey *Deliverance* (1970)  
Novel about four Atlanta businessmen on a weekend hunting trip that turns into a nightmare in the backwoods.

Augusta Jane Evans *St. Elmo* (1866)  
Popular, sentimental novel expressing a Confederate point of view. Evans, the first best-selling Southern novelist, was visiting the Columbus mansion of her aunt and uncle when she began writing the book.

Betsy Fancher *The Last Legacy of Georgia's Golden Isles* (1971)  
Account of the landscape and history of the Atlantic islands.

Rebecca Latimer Felton *Country Life in Georgia in the Days of My Youth* (1919)  
Felton was an abolitionist and suffragist who aggressively campaigned for a wide range of social reforms during the later nineteenth century. In *The Romantic Story of Georgia's Women* (1930) she included her own biography.

Glen Fleischman *White Rivers Flow* (1963)  
Novel about the Cherokees' struggle for survival in the early nineteenth century.

Williams Forrest *Trail of Tears* (1958)  
Novel about the Cherokees' expulsion to Oklahoma, centering on their leader, John Ross.

John Porter Fort *God in the Straw Pen* (1931)  
Novel about the Methodist revival of 1830 and its effect on the rural poor.

Georgia Writers' Project *Drums and Shadows: Survival Studies among the Georgia Coastal Negroes* (1940, rpt. 1986)  
Observations of folkways collected in the late 1930s.

Will N. Harben *Northern Georgia Sketches* (1900)  
A collection of realistic sketches of poor white and black rural people. Harben, who grew up in Dalton in the 1860s, was a prolific writer whose Georgia novels include *Mam' Linda* (1907), about racial injustice, and *Gilbert Neal* (1908), about poor white mountain farmers.

Joel Chandler Harris *Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings* (1880); *Nights with Uncle Remus* (1883)  
Harris' tales, narrated by a fictitious old black slave, originated in a column in the *Atlanta Constitution* in 1879, and were based on the dialect tales he had heard on a plantation. In addition to his five Uncle Remus collections, Chandler published numerous stories and novels about Georgia life, including *Mingo and Other Sketches in Black and White* (1884), and *On the Plantation: A Story of a Georgia Boy's Adventures during the War* (1892, rpt. 1980), an autobiographical novel about his youth.

Mariella G. Hartsfield *Tall Betty and Dunce Baby: South Georgia Folktales* (1987)  
Stories collected from white residents of Grady County.

Richard M. Johnston *Dakaborough Tales* (1871, rpt. 1883)  
Humorous dialect tales written in the 1850s in imitation of Longstreet. When, in the 1880s, regional humor enjoyed national popularity, he returned to the genre and produced several other works, including *Mr. Absoolum Billingslea and Other Georgia Folk* (1888).

Patricia Jones-Jackson *When Roots Die: Endangered Traditions on the Sea Islands* (1987)  
Study of Gullah language and culture.

Mackinlay Kantor *Arouse and Beware* (1936); *Andersonville* (1955)  
Novels about Confederate prisons at Andersonville and Belle Island.

Fanny (Frances Ann) Kemble *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation* (1863, rpt. 1961, 1984)  
The English actress toured America in the 1830s and married Pierce Butler, owner of a plantation with 700 slaves. She wrote the journal in 1839 but published it in 1863 to influence English opinion against the South, whose "peculiar institution" she despised.

John Oliver Killens *Youngblood* (1954, rpt. 1982)  
Novel of a black rural family in the early years of this century.

Ronald G. Killion and Charles T. Waller (eds.) *A Treasury of Georgia Folklore* (1972)

Richard Kluger *Members of the Tribe* (1977)  
Novel about Jews in the South; the first half describes Savannah, 1870-1914; the second is a fictional version of the Frank murder trial and lynching of 1913.

Mills Lane (ed.) *The Rambler in Georgia: Deulatory Observations on the Situation, Extent, Climate, Population, Manners, Customs, Commerce, Constitution, Government, etc. of the State from the Revolution to the Civil War Recorded by Thirteen Travelers* (1973)

(ed.) *War Is Hell: William T. Sherman's Personal Narrative of His March through Georgia* (1974)  
Narrative mainly drawn from Sherman's letters to his wife.

Juck Leigh *The Ogeechee: A River and Its People* (1986)  
Portrait of a traditional rural way of life.

Augustus Baldwin Longstreet *Georgia Scenes, Characters, and Incidents . . .* (1835, rpt. 1970)  
Longstreet's tall tales and portraits of regional characters and manners, which began to appear in Milledgeville and Augusta newspapers in the 1820s, are among the earliest examples of humorous regional writing, and influenced the style of Mark Twain. He also wrote *Master William Mitten* (1864), a partly autobiographical novel about growing up in Georgia.

Jane Maguire *On Shares: Ed Brown's Story* (1976)  
Study of farmers' efforts to survive economic hardships and the ravages of the boll weevil.

Van Wyck Mason *Rivers of Glory* (1942)  
Novel of the Revolution, with an account of the Siege of Savannah.

Carson McCullers *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter* (1940)  
Like that of Flannery O'Connor, McCullers' work is regarded as a part of the Southern literary tradition rather than as a product of a narrowly regional school, but owes some of its peculiarity to her Columbus upbringing.

Barbara McKenzie *Flannery O'Connor's Georgia* (1980)  
An illustrated essay on the writer's milieu.

Caroline Miller *Lamb in His Bosom* (1933)  
Pulitzer Prize-winning novel about backwoods life before the Civil War.

Lebanon (1944)  
Historical novel about frontier life.

Margaret Mitchell *Gone with the Wind* (1936)  
Classic romantic novel describing a plantation during the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Flannery O'Connor *Wise Blood* (1952); *The Violent Bear It Away* (1960); *The Complete Stories* (1972)  
Novels and stories of religious quest and expiation set in realistically depicted small towns and backwoods.

Lydia Parrish *Slave Songs of the Georgia Sea Islands* (1942)

Eugenia Price *The Blood Invasor* (1965); *New Moon Rising* (1969); *Lighthouse* (1971)  
A trilogy of historical romances set on St. Simon's Island during the nineteenth century.

Art Rosenbaum *Folk Visions and Voices: Traditional Music and Song in North Georgia* (1983)

John Rozier (ed.) *The Granite Farm Letters: Civil War Correspondence of Edgeworth and Sallie Bird* (1988)  
Edgeworth, who served with Toombs and Longstreet in the major campaigns of the war, exchanged letters with his wife, who wrote from their cotton plantation in middle Georgia, and from Richmond, where she travelled to be near her husband.

Elise Sanguinetti *The Last of the Whiffleds* (1962, rev. ed. 1984)  
Novel about agitation for civil rights in a small town.

Carroll Procter Scruggs *Georgia from Plum Orchard to Plum Nelly* (1971)

## GUIDES TO RESOURCES

Bonner, John Wyatt, Jr. *Bibliography of Georgia Authors 1949-1965* (1966) followed by annual compilations 1966-69 in *Georgia Review*.

Candler, Allen D. (comp.) *The Revolutionary Records of the State of Georgia* (1908, rpt. 1972)

Coleman, Kenneth and Charles S. Gurr (eds.) *Dictionary of Georgia Biography* (1983)

Crutchfield, James *The Georgia Almanac and Book of Facts* (1988)

Dorsey, James E. *Bibliography of the Writings on Georgia History: A Supplement* (1983)

— *Georgia Genealogy and Local History: A Bibliography* (1983)

## Georgia

Descriptions of places and buildings in coastal and north-western Georgia.

William Gilmore Simms *Cay Rivers* (1834)  
Novel of northern Georgia outlaws during 1820s gold rush.

Charles Henry Smith *A Side Show of the Southern Side of the War by Bill Arp, So Called* (1866)  
Smith, a Civil War veteran, state senator, and mayor of Rome, 1868-1869, contributed letters under the pseudonym Bill Arp to the *Atlanta Constitution* for more than thirty years. The letters had at first a satirical edge and a political tone, but later became essays in rustic Southern philosophy.

Lillian Smith *Strange Fruit* (1944)  
Novel centering on the conflict between racial prejudices and personal affections in a small Georgia town.

John L. Spivak *Georgia Nigger* (1932)  
Realistic novel about a black prisoner on a chain gang.

Patrick Tailler *A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia* (1741, rpt. 1842, 1971)  
A satiric account of Georgia politics and history by a discontented former resident.

William Tappan Thompson *Major Jones's Courtship* (1843); *Major Jones's Chronicles of Pinville* (1845); *Major Jones's Sketches of Travel* (1848)  
Thompson, a journalist and colleague of A. B. Longstreet, created one of the earliest representations of the Georgia "cracker" in these collections of humorous anecdotes and homespun philosophy.

Jean Toomer *Cane* (1923)  
Collection of short stories and essays evoking black life in Georgia and Washington, D.C.

Alice Walker *The Third Life of Grange Copeland* (1970)  
Novel about a black rural family. Walker has also written a collection of poems, *Revolutionary Petunia* (1973), evoking her childhood in Eatonton.

Margaret Walker *Jubilee* (1966)  
Historical novel, written in part as a slave narrative, set before and after the Civil War.

Eliot Wigginton *The Foyfire Book: Hog Dressing, Log Cabin Building, Mountain Crafts and Foods, Planting by the Signs, Snake Lore, Hunting Tales, Faith Healing, Moonshining, and Other Affairs of Plain Living* (1972)

— *Foyfire 2: Ghost Stories, Spring Wild Plant Foods, Spinning and Weaving, Midwifing, Burial Customs, Corn Shuckin', Wagon Making and More Affairs of Plain Living* (1973)  
Vernacular anthologies of Appalachian folkways preserving the folkways and dialect of the region.

Vinnie Williams *Walk Egypt* (1960); *Greenbones* (1967)  
Novels set in Georgia depicting rural speech and folkways.

Constance Fenimore Woolson *Jupiter Lights* (1889)  
Novel set in southern Georgia by a pioneer regional writer who was the great-niece of James Fenimore Cooper.

Federal Writers' Project *Savannah* (1937)  
— *Savannah River Plantations* (1947, rpt. 1972)  
— *Augusta* (1938)  
— *Georgia: A Guide to Its Towns and Countryside* (1940)

Georgia Department of Archives and History *Georgia Heritage: Documents of Georgia History, 1730-1790* (1973)  
— *Directory of Georgia's Historical Organizations and Resources* (1987)

Lankevich, George J. (comp.) *Atlanta: A Chronological and Documentary History, 1813-1976* (1978)

Lockie, George G. *Georgia: A Guide to Its Towns and Countryside* (rev. ed. 1954)

To Jeannie  
From Sheila  
Ward  
8/18/92

## Woodstock emergency room open

By Stacey A. Stefanski <sup>8/5/92</sup>  
Cherokee Tribune Staff Writer

WOODSTOCK — Opening ceremonies were held Aug. 3 for Woodstock Hospital's new emergency room.

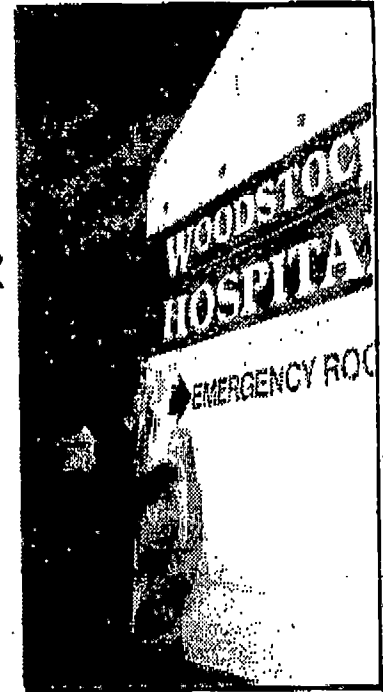
The state Department of Human Resources gave its official approval last week, allowing the hospital to begin offering its new emergency services Aug. 3.

"In the past year, we have been asked repeatedly by the community whether or not we would be opening an emergency room in the near future," said Buck Benton, chief executive officer. "Today, I am able to say, that with the combined effort and hard work of my fellow employees this question has been answered."

Those attending the ceremony included Woodstock Mayor David Rogers and Holly Springs Mayor and Hospital Authority of Cherokee County Chairman Carl Barrett.

R.T. Jones Regional Hospital leaders attending include Gerald Faircloth, chief executive officer and Kay Miller, director of public relations. Dr. William Nichols, a member of the hospital authority, was also in attendance.

Several representatives from local organizations including The Georgia Gallery and The 1904 Restaurant also attended the ceremony.



Staff photo by Jack Tuczynski

Buck Benton of Woodstock Hospital places a directional arrow pointing to the new emergency room on the hospital sign.

Dr. E. K. Wirtz, chief of staff and director of emergency services, assisted Benton in the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

Carol Brooks, nurse manager, is also head nurse for the hospital's operating and new emergency room.

Woodstock Hospital will operate a Level III emergency room as defined by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare

See **EMERGENCY**, Page 8A

*Cherokee Tribune*

## Emergency

Continued from Page 1A

organizations, said Benton.

"A Level III emergency room offers emergency care 24 hours a day with at least one physician available within 30 minutes with initial consultation by telephone or radio," he said. "Specialists will be available either through members of the medical staff or by transfer to another designated hospital capable of providing definitive care.

"Members of the medical staff at Woodstock Hospital will be providing emergency medical coverage, in addition to 'on call' coverage, based on a rotating schedule," Benton said.

Those patients requiring care beyond the hospital's capabilities will be immediately transported to R.T. Jones Regional Hospital or other institutions as the patient's condition dictates, he said.

Because the community of Woodstock is located about 25 minutes away from the nearest existing hospitals, Benton said,

# GBI investigation into paving contracts bogged down in Woodstock City Hall

*Cherokee Citizen 7-29-92*

By Boone Dougherty  
Cherokee Citizen

The proposed GBI investigation into Woodstock street paving issues has not gotten off the ground, despite a 3-2 vote by Woodstock City Council July 6 calling for a GBI investigation into possible criminal activity with regard to Woodstock street paving and use of 1 percent Special Purpose Sales Tax funds for street paving.

In December, it was first brought to light that over \$319,000 from Woodstock's share of the 1 percent sales tax

funds had been spent by the city allegedly for street paving without city council approval, and largely without advertising for bids, competitive bidding, bid bonds and payment or performance bonds. In addition, much of the tax funds had been spent without contractors making oath as required by Georgia law that they had not violated the law which makes it unlawful to restrict competition.

Pursuant to the July 6 vote, City Manager Lamar Hamill wrote GBI Director Robert Hamrick July 8 and said, in part,

"The Woodstock City Council voted in a meeting on Monday, July 6, 1992 to request the Georgia Bureau of Investigation to meet with the Woodstock City Council to discuss the GBI investigating bid contracts and awarding procedures for local road paving projects funded from the Special Local Option Sales Tax."

The letter did not state precisely the July 6 action of city council nor did it contain the essentials under Georgia law to request such an investigation.

During the July 6 meeting

and before the vote, Rogers said he and Rep. Steve Stancil (R-Canton) talked to GBI Director Hamrick that day. Rogers said he was told by the GBI they would have to investigate potential criminal activity.

Stancil said pursuant to a request by Rogers July 5, he made a conference call to Hamrick July 6 for Rogers. Stancil said he was not involved in the Woodstock issue. He merely facilitated the call for Rogers as he would for any constituent. He

*Please see Paving, page 8A*

8A Cherokee Citizen, July 29, 1992

# Paving: GBI investigation in Woodstock

From page 1

said Rogers did not need a state legislator to request a GBI investigation. He said it was his understanding any member of city council or the mayor could ask for the investigation.

Stancil said Rogers did most of the talking with Hamrick in the four to five minute conversation. When Rogers asked Hamrick what was necessary to request a GBI investigation, Stancil said Hamrick was very emphatic.

"Just write a letter asking for an investigation," Hamrick said. "We will investigate but I want to warn you if we uncover any criminal activity those involved may be prosecuted. We will take our report to the district attorney or the proper place." Stancil said Hamrick advised Rogers the letter should mention the possibility of criminal activity but did not say the letter had to be specific.

GBI Inspector Vernon Keenan answered Hamill with a letter dated July 17.

"This letter is to inform you that a request for GBI Investigative assistance must originate from an official authorized by law to tender that request," Keenan said in the letter. "When a municipality is concerned, the request must be tendered by the chief governmental officer of that municipality, in your case the Mayor, or by the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality. The request should be in writing, and should

describe specific felony criminal violations that are suspected to have occurred."

Contacted Monday, Keenan said the statements in his letter were incorrect because of a misunderstanding of the Woodstock governmental structure. He said he had discussed the issue with City Attorney Eldon Basham and the matter had been clarified. He said the letter of July 8 from Hamill on behalf of city council, the governing authority, was sufficient but the GBI would like more specificity concerning the nature of the criminal activity involved. Keenan said if the concern was the possible misuse of public funds, a letter making that allegation was sufficient.

At a specially called city council meeting last Wednesday, Rogers said Woodstock Chief of Police Jimmy Mercer or him were the only ones who could request the GBI investigation and the request had to state specifically the criminal violations involved.

In doing so, the discussion between the mayor and certain members of city council became

heated.

Georgia law providing for GBI investigations provides, in part, "Upon request of the governing authority or chief law enforcement officer of any municipality, . . . the director . . . may . . . direct the bureau to render assistance in . . . detection of violations of law . . ."

Under Georgia law and the City of Woodstock Charter, the mayor is not the governing authority; the governing authority is city council.

Under the city charter, Section 2.15, "[T]he council shall be vested with all the powers of government of the City of Woodstock . . ."

After the December disclosure of street paving irregularities, city council Jan. 27 voted 3-2 to approve the recommendation by Rogers that he appoint a committee to conduct an investigation into the handling of street paving and expenditure of the 1 percent sales tax money, despite the presence of more than 100 Woodstock residents demanding that city officials bring in the GBI to probe possible wrongdoing. During the meeting, Rogers

asked the audience how many people favored an investigation by the GBI. Almost the entire audience of more than a 100 with the exception of a few people stood in support of a state probe.

Councilmen Green and Gerry Chapman voted against the motion approving a non-council member investigating committee.

It was late March before Rogers appointed members of the investigative committee.

Steve Stancil —

▲ DAVID ROBERTS - after lunch

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REMARKS: Jeannie, You asked for things that have not changed.

There are a few. We still mourn the dead, rejoice at

births, celebrate weddings, and weep at divorce. The men

in Dean's Store don't change; it may be different faces, but  
the conversation and atmosphere remain unchanged. And  
Smith Johnston hasn't changed. He is BANKER EXTRAORDINAIRE!!

PLEASE CALL IF I CAN HELP IN ANY WAY. IT WAS SO MUCH FUN  
TALKING WITH YOU. I'M A CELEBRITY!!

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## The City of Woodstock

The City of Woodstock, located in the extreme southern part of Cherokee County, ten miles south of Canton and ten miles north of Marietta, is on State Highway 5 and the L & N Railroad. Little River, a factor in the settlement of Woodstock, is located one mile north of the city. Noonday Creek flows nearby, parallel to Highway 5 west of Woodstock, and Rube's Creek is east of Woodstock, joining Little River just east of its junction with Highway 5.

Among the many different stories of how Woodstock got its name, the most logical is that it was named for a novel by that title by Sir Walter Scott. Other less plausible explanations include the theory that the train stopped there to "stock wood," but the railroad came to the area some 50 years after the town had a post office and a name. There is also one tale that a man named Mr. Woodstock settled in the area and started a school, thus giving the community his name.

Early citizens of Woodstock were primarily farmers, but as early as 1827 Little River Mill was in operation. The mill produced its own power and much later furnished power for the first street lights of Woodstock. Other businesses in the town included blacksmiths, grocers, planing mill, grist mill, and horse trading. Before the arrival of the railroad, Woodstock was largely self-contained, producing most of its own needs. With the advent of rail service in 1879, cotton became a more profitable enterprise than before. Warehouses were constructed on the railroad right-of-way, and these stood until the 1960's. The poultry industry that pervaded all of Cherokee County in the 1930's and following years also was a factor in the growth in the Woodstock area. The general atmosphere changed dramatically when Bell Aircraft, later to be Lockheed Georgia, was established in Marietta around 1940, employing thousands in the manufacture of war materials.

Woodstock was to experience even more drastic change in the 1970's as the exodus from the metropolitan Atlanta area brought a mass of people who sought the atmosphere of country living as opposed to city life with its dangers of crime on the streets. The added expectations of lower taxes and easier living enticed many city dwellers to seek a new way of life.

The following figures reflect vividly the changes in population in this century:

Year	Woodstock District	City of Woodstock
1900	1240	276
1940	1361	389
1950	1296	545
1960	3201	726
1970	6993	870
1980	21,024	2,699

Original boundaries set up by the charter when the town was incorporated in 1897 called for city limits revolving around the

LOCKHEED

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railroad and depot,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles north and south of the depot, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east and west of the railroad. These boundaries have been extended numerous times. City government operates with a mayor and five councilmen. Until 1981, the councilmen were elected at large, but beginning with the December 1981 elections, they will be elected by wards.

Of some interest to later generations may be the statement in the original charter: "nor shall the sale of spiritous and intoxicating liquors ever be licensed in this town, but the sale shall be forever prohibited under this charter." Charters renewed in 1906 and 1939 also stated: "the sale of liquor is prohibited forever in Woodstock." In 1975 the charter was changed to allow for the sale of beer and wine. A referendum to legalize retail liquor sales was defeated in March 1978 by an exact split vote, 163-163. This was the first time in Georgia's history an election of this type ended in a tie vote.

The post office was established in Woodstock April 22, 1833. Twenty-six postmasters have served from that date to 1981. The post office occupied various buildings on Main Street during the years, but moved into present quarters on South Main Street in February 1976.

Early churches in the area included Bascomb Methodist, organized 1830; Woodstock Methodist, 1889; Enon Baptist, later changed to Woodstock First Baptist Church, 1837; Woodstock Presbyterian, 1921; and Little River Methodist, 1830. Although Allen Temple A.M.E. Church was organized in 1862, there is evidence that slaves were members of Enon Baptist early in existence. Some 130 years later, a black man was once again admitted to membership in Woodstock First Baptist Church and baptized into full fellowship. By 1981, many Christian denominations were represented in the area, including in addition to the aforementioned, Church of Christ, Christian Independent Baptist, Lutheran, Church of God and Episcopal.

One of the earliest schools in the area was Little River Academy, located east of Woodstock. In Woodstock, young people attended Woodstock Academy, a private school, until 1906, when the Woodstock City School System was chartered, providing for public schooling. By 1919, the school boasted five teachers and 125-140 pupils. Later, it became part of the Cherokee County School System. Blacks in the area were enrolled at their school on Arnold Mill Road until Ralph Bunche School in Canton was opened to serve all blacks in the county. After integration of the school system in the 1960's, they attended classes at Woodstock Elementary and Cherokee High in Canton. Reginald Reed was the first black student to attend Woodstock Elementary School, and his mother, Georgia Ann Reed, was the first black teacher. Notable teachers and principals include E. T. Booth, Cherokee County School Superintendent 1937-1944, and principal and teacher at Woodstock for 20 years, for whom the present E. T. Booth Middle School was named. His son, W. G. Booth, became principal of Woodstock School

3

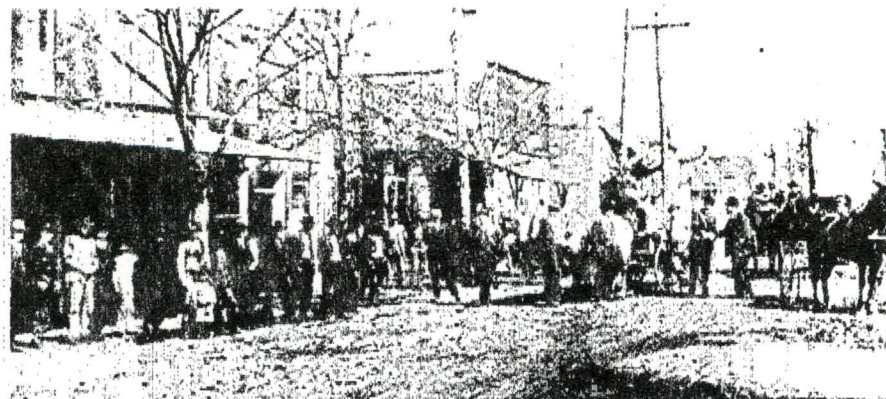
when his father retired. Upon the retirement of W. G. Booth in 1972, Lewis Peters became principal. Woodstock is distinguished by having produced two Rhodes scholars: Dean Rusk, former Secretary of State, and Eugene Booth, atomic scientist, son of E. T. Booth.

Woodstock has been noted from its beginning for its progressive outlook. As the community grew, the city government implemented new ideas for the good of the citizenry. Electricity was preceded by a Delco System, but in 1926 the Georgia Power Company installed power lines in the area. Telephone service was available in April, 1907, and Woodstock became part of the metropolitan Atlanta telephone service area in 1962. City water was available to some citizens as early as 1951, with limited sewage service begun in 1970's. Natural gas came into the area in 1961. Fire protection was provided by volunteers, summoned in earlier years by the church bell, and skilled in the use of a two-wheel tank cart pulled by hand to the scene of the fire. Bucket brigades were eventually replaced by an organized volunteer fire department with a fire engine.

As the town continues to grow, so does its community spirit. Recreational needs of Woodstock and South Cherokee are met by the South Cherokee Recreation Association Park and the new Dupree Public Park. No longer do the citizens of Woodstock find it necessary to go to Canton and Marietta and Atlanta for medical, dental, legal and business services. Located in the old bank building at the corner of North Main and Church Street is a branch of the R. T. Jones Memorial Library which is a branch of the Sequoyah Regional Library.

With construction of I-575 nearing completion, Woodstock can look ahead with anticipation to continued growth and progress. As more and more people call Woodstock "home," it is in reality just that.

ELIZABETH DEAN DRINKARD, JUANITA HUGHES



Main Street Woodstock in early 1900's.

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## Corn "Likker" and the "Moonshine King"

No glimpse of Cherokee County's past would be complete without its story of "corn likker" and its "Moonshine King" John Henry Hardin. Regardless of personal attitudes about the man or the beverage, both were a colorful part of its history and at one time held no small place in the county's economy.

Many of the settlers of the Southeastern Appalachians were of Scotch-Irish descent who brought grain whiskey with them when they came to America and used it to sustain themselves through the difficult uncertain odds of pioneer life. Their "recipes" and "copper kettles" were as much a part of their heritage as were their bread-making and old flintlock muskets.

For over 200 years of Colonial history, whiskey-making was an occupation free from federal restraints and became a kind of "cottage industry" on many farms. After 1862, when the federal government imposed licensing, illicit manufacturing had its beginning and eventually moonshining became wide spread. To the proud Scotch-Irish, the interference with their whiskey-making was a breach to their freedom and the taxes imposed on their product was evidence of government tyranny.

Cherokee County was part of this Appalachian heritage and moonshining was prevalent here as it was in all the southern mountain region. But it was a Cherokeean who in the 1930's was given the devious notoriety of having the largest operation in Georgia, and perhaps in all the South. Duff Floyd, a career federal revenue man for thirty-five years, said of Cherokee's "Moonshine King": "The man who stood out over all the rest was a tall, quiet, stoop-shouldered old Cherokee County man known as the Moonshine King of Georgia. He was one of the state's biggest farmers, yet aside from his illicit liquor transgressions, was a man of great nobility, integrity, and honor."

In the early days, John Henry Hardin operated a big farm on the Etowah River in the Laughingal (an Indian Princess who lived in this area) settlement of Suttalee District. He grew large crops of corn in the river bottoms and cotton on the higher elevations. He ran his own grist mill and commissary store. He was a steward in the Sixes Methodist Church, Sunday School superintendent and teacher, and led the singing. It is also said that he never allowed any of his many workmen to drink or to carry a gun.

Shortly before World War I, after a period of unusually heavy rains, Mr. Hardin's bottom lands flooded and his fine corn crop soured. The story goes that a farm hand came to him and counseled that he could save himself and his employees from financial ruin by grinding the corn and using it as mash for whiskey, and that this experience probably turned Mr. Hardin's career completely around. Regardless of the authenticity of this story, in the end, both personal and financial ruin was the lot for all involved.

In John Henry Hardin's heyday of whiskey making it is reported

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that he worked about 75 men and operated twenty stills. He also sub-contracted moonshine from his neighbors and every hollow in the area had one or more stills in operation at almost all times. He paid his sub-contractors \$2.00 a gallon for their product and sold it for \$4.00 at the "barn" to haulers. The haulers got \$8.00 a gallon in the cities. Farm hands earned 50¢ a day and "still workers" 50¢ an hour. From the stills the whiskey was brought to the big barn across the road from the Hardin store and bootleggers came from the cities to haul it away as fast as it could be made. Mr. Hardin never liked to keep his product stored in the barn over night for it was indeed a risky business he was involved in.

Those were the perilous days of the deep depression years when there were no jobs or money but most of the men in the Laughingal community had work and means for life's necessities. Mr. Hardin made a lot of money and at one period of his career was worth perhaps a half million dollars. This was more money than any dozen mountain farmers ever dreamed of holding even in unison and tells something about the scope of his enterprise. However, through the years, John Henry suffered many losses and served several penitentiary sentences. He died a pauper and a broken man.

The writer knew Mr. Hardin during the 1930's and found him without fail to have been courteous and considerate. In return, I held much respect for him, but I'm sure my greatest respect was for his sovereignty over his little empire. One thing I was certain of, had Mr. Hardin not trusted me, I would never been allowed to carry on my work within his realm. Was it not astonishing, if indeed not outright ironical, that one of the youngest CWA case workers in the state was sent to work here in the first place?

I was grieved when Mr. Hardin was sent to serve his last federal sentence for now he was an old man and broken in health. The futility of his life seemed to haunt me. Mr. Hardin wrote me from his prison cell to tell of families in their out-of-the-way dwelling places whom he was afraid would be forgotten and into deep trouble. He also gave instructions as how to locate these people. During the winter the weather was unusually bitter and illness added to the existing distress in the area. Drs. J. R. Boring and J. T. Pettit made many trips out with me during these times when pneumonia and poor nutrition took its toll, especially on the very young and the elderly. I also need to add that it was a very traumatic experience for a very young and inexperienced case worker.

Today, when I ride through Suttalee District on a good paved road and see beautiful Allatoona Lake covering the fertile corn fields of Mr. Hardin's former "moonshine empire," I sometimes recall the past. It is as though I had dreamed of another world, but my memories of Mr. Hardin are very real and clear. Now and then I have thoughts of man-made barriers and restrictions men set up against each other, and also about man's transgressions. I wonder who is right and who is wrong and perhaps there is no issue pure black or pure white, but I have one deep abiding conviction about it all. I believe Mr. Hardin suffered enough for his sins while living here on earth, and that his moonshining transgressions will be dealt with

6

kindly by our Great Judge on that final day of reckoning.

FRANCES RUDASILL OWEN

NOTE: Credit for background information is given to Joseph Earl Dabney's "MOUNTAIN SPIRITS"; Charles Scribner's Sons; 1974



"Moonshining in Cherokee County"

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REMARKS: Jeannie - I got  
carried away  
But it was fine!

## Dean's Drugstore is closed, but you would never know it

By Rebecca McCarthy  
Staff Writer

WOODSTOCK, Ga. — Though a register hasn't rung in years, the faithful customers who gather downtown in Dean's Drugstore most mornings know they'll find it's business as usual. The drugstore closed when owner Linton A. Dean died in 1981, but it remains open for regulars, who meet there to chew, smoke, tell lies and mull over the week's events.

The rhythm of routine that has for decades sustained the tiny downtown — two or three blocks of businesses, railroad tracks, a train depot — may be disturbed in a few months when the Baptist church and the public library relocate to more spacious sites. Both plan to build larger facilities to accommodate the flood of newcomers that has streamed into south Cherokee County in the past five years.

Dean's Drugstore won't be moving. Because the transactions are verbal instead of monetary, the es-

tablishment isn't interested in attracting a new crowd of customers.

"Oh, we're not regular," says Bill Drinkard, as he settles into a collapsed chair and edges it toward the center of the room. He winks at the six men seated around him and grins, and they all grin back.

On the Main Street sidewalk outside the store, Woodstock is waking up, passersby hurrying to Jerry Crane's cafe for morning coffee and biscuits. Longtime residents wave automatically when they pass the drugstore, but an occasional squinting face peers through the building's grimy panes, trying to figure out why a group of old guys, some wearing baseball caps, is sitting in the middle of memorabilia.

A hulking man tumbles by the window and someone says, "There goes big Walt," and all the men wave and nod, murmuring, "Hey, big Walt."

See STORE

4H



KENNETH WALKER/Staff

**CHECKERS:** Engrossed in a game are (from left) Lewis Poor, Carl Dunn and James Neese.

# Store

FROM 1H

Because Woodstock's population has tripled since 1970, unfamiliar faces are appearing more and more often, but the newcomers don't really matter. In here, the past pervades the present like the fine dust that covers a Coca-Cola wall clock whose hands stopped years ago.

"Yeah, these boys told me they were going to play a Halloween trick on me, come to the store and all, and I said, 'Y'all just come on down but watch that bad dog I got,'" says James Poor, who at 64 is the youngest member of the bunch.

The laugh is better because most of the listeners at one time traded at the foodstore that Poor ran for 30 years, delivering groceries and telephoning customers to tell them particular items were on sale.

Poor has continued a family tradition begun by his father by playing checkers in the back of "Waddy" Dean's drugstore. The two checker boards propped near the pot-bellied stove usually emerge when the temperature hovers near freezing.

"Used to be a lot of activity going on in here," says Bill Drinkard. Married for 40 years to Elizabeth, one of Dean's two daughters, Drinkard has an intimate knowledge of both the business and the man who founded it in 1906. Until a month or so before his death, Dean never missed a day at the store, telling his family that "the boys'll be waitin' on me."

Drinkard shares his stories and information happily, pointing to pictures and objects that help illustrate a particular point.

Linton A. Dean, he says, was the son of Dr. W.L. Dean, a local physician, whose father, Dr. W.H. Dean, treated the spirit as well as the body, occasionally preaching in the Baptist church. The younger Dean doctor carried his own medicines, as well as a mallet and a mug, and mixed and measured potions as the need arose.

Drinkard points to Dean's cracked and rusted medicine box, still filled with vials of liquid, sitting in one of the display cases.

James Poor interrupts Drinkard with a story about a doctor who treated a patient and then informed him that the charge was a dollar and a dime. The bandaged man nodded, handed the doctor something, and then bolted from the room before the doctor counted his money. "Well," the doctor was to have said, "I made nine cents anyhow."

After the men finish laughing, Drinkard starts talking again, his soft, Southern voice rising at the end of each sentence.

Father and son planned to open a drugstore so that Dr. Dean could stable his horse and buggy, but the doctor died six months after the



KENNETH WALKER/Staff

**GATHERING IN WOODSTOCK:** To chew, smoke, tell tall tales and mull over the week's events.

Dean nevertheless continued to manage the store, the first place to sell patent medicine in the area.

For years, any news that came into town arrived at the depot, crossed Main Street and took a chair near the drugstore soda fountain. People went to Dean's not only to buy bottles of Hadacol or Lydia Pinkham's potion, but also to talk and to sip the sweet, syrupy liquid from Atlanta called Co-Cola.

While their parents visited, children would toss dimes toward a crack in the planked wooden floor, with the closest toss winning. "They would pitch at the crack for a dope [Coke] until the preacher walked in," says Elizabeth Dean Drinkard. "Then everybody would hop up and step on their coins."

Unlike most other women, Mrs. Drinkard and her cousin, Mrs. Bertha McAfee Barnes, are allowed, on special occasion, to enter the all-male enclave. The two women have heard a visitor is in town and have come for a look.

"I used to take care of James Poor there when he was in diddies," says Mrs. Barnes, a spry, tiny woman who doesn't look a day over 60. She smiles as the men break into sudden hooting and says, "They think I'm dating myself, but I was just 3 years old. Some of these men, now, they're too vain to tell their ages."

Those men older than 75 who will admit their age, Mrs. Drinkard says, are feted on their birthdays with cake and coffee. A snapshot on one wall shows a smiling man, looking very pleased, holding a cake, flanked on both sides by younger versions of some of the men seated in the circle.

Another picture captures Bill Drinkard in a horse collar and harness, standing in front of an older drugstore crowd. They look on approvingly, knowing that Drinkard had just retired and that he would be joining the group on a regular basis.

Having lived in Woodstock since

Drinkard was known by not only the drugstore sages, but also by everyone else in town.

"I think I'm the one who ruined Woodstock," he says, and a low rumble of protest rises from the ring of chairs. "No, Bill," says Newton Grimes, "you did a lot of good as mayor. Helped us get the gas and the phone line."

"I know," Drinkard says. "Maybe if there hadn't been phone lines, the development would have stopped there at Marietta. At least it would have come slower."

But come it did. Little is left of the Woodstock in which Mrs. Drinkard and Mrs. Barnes grew up, though pictures of it remain fixed in memory. They describe it as a place where people knew and helped each other. On most days, people met the train. One day a week, they would buy five-cent loaves of light bread brought from Rome on a passenger train, the best bread you ever tasted.

Congregations moved from one church building to another, Mrs. Drinkard says, rotating from Baptist to Methodist to Presbyterian and back again, and, when one church had a revival, the other two would close down.

People came to the drugstore not only to buy medicines or fountain drinks but also to pay their electric bills, water bills, phone bills and city taxes. Until the 1970s, a bus stopped everyday outside the store to carry passengers to Knoxville, Tenn., or Atlanta.

On summer evenings, friends would sit on porches, talking, rocking back and forth in the Brumby rockers, listening to bugs. Sometimes people would be scratching one another's backs, singing and talking "about what heaven was like," Mrs. Barnes says. "Can you imagine it? I'm old, you understand, and I miss those times."

As she walks away, Mrs. Drinkard opens a display case and begins talking about the different pieces of Coca-Cola memorabilia ar-

cards, a wallet, a ruler, an ice pick, records, bottle openers, playing cards — everything in the case carries the soft drink's name.

"Most of our children grew up connecting Coca-Cola and their granddaddy," Mrs. Drinkard says. "They collected Coke things, and my sister and I did, too. When our father died, the store was left to her, and she left it pretty much the way it was when he died. My sister can't bear the thought of selling any of these things."

She opens another display case and smiles as she picks up an empty ice cream container. "This used to have Moore's ice cream," she says. "They used to send it up here from Atlanta, packed in ice. We thought we were in tall cotton when we got these."

By now the boys have finished the morning's business. Some leave to do chores or call their stockbrokers, while others drift over to Jerry Crane's for coffee. They may regroup in the afternoon — but then again, maybe not.

# Commentary

## Don't go changing . . .

During the 1968-69 school year at Cherokee High, an enterprising teacher had her students compile a booklet entitled "Those Were the Days." The teen-agers interviewed people in the county who had been involved in their communities, and in so doing, helped to record facets of the county's history that might have been lost otherwise.

I recently came across the portion written by then Woodstock resident Cindy Mulkey (now Mrs. Henry Ethridge) about Mr. L.A. Dean and the "world-famous" Dean Drug Store in Woodstock. I was impressed with her description of the store itself, and marvelled at how little this one spot has changed in the 20-plus years since.

It could have been written today:

"Four gray-haired men lounge comfortably in dingy-brown wooden chairs, discussing politics, weather and current events. An occasional chuckle evolves from the cool, semi-twilight room.

Cobwebs are draped artistically over the antique chairs, desks and counters. An old clock, bearing the words 'Coca-Cola' in deep red letters, perpetually ticks away the hours. Jergens lotion, creams and other feminine necessities, sit yellowing from age in a glass counter toward the right side of the room.

A shaft of sunlight from the doorway peers carefully into the room, causing a warm, hypnotic



Juanita  
Hughes

effect. The distinct smell of a mellow cigar flows throughout the building and smoke ringlets float up toward the ceiling."

The article continues with Cindy's conversation with Mr. Dean, and traces the story of the store from its beginning in 1905 and the Dean's purchase of it in 1906 to the 1960s.

There have been some changes, of course. Mr. Dean died in 1981, and the men who meet there daily are not necessarily the same men. But the atmosphere has changed very little.

The clock still runs, some medicine remains, the comfortable chairs still beckon, and the memories of Mr. Dean and his peers make for lively conversation when world events and county or city squabbles become too overwhelming.

But the unchanged atmosphere inside the store is deceiving, for outside it's another world. Where once a gas pump stood for the use of

Mr. Dean's customers, the street, now inches, perhaps feet, higher above the sidewalk from many resurfacing episodes, is filled to overflowing with bumper-to-bumper traffic.

Traffic lights blink at both ends of the block of what was once-upon-a-time ALL of downtown Woodstock. Early morning rush-hour finds cars backed up from all sides and traffic lights practically useless. Cops on duty only seem to complicate matters. Afternoon rush-hour is no better.

Tempers flare, and with summertime approaching, hot summer engines can only add fuel to the fire. The entire situation gives added meaning to the term "bottleneck."

Perhaps Woodstock has become so metropolitan we need a perimeter highway. Mr. Dean, were he still living, might not be perturbed by it at all.

He lived within walking distance of the church and post office, the bank and grocery. They've all moved or are moving.

But his store, also within easy walking . . . well, it's not going anywhere.

And all those folks going by at 2 mph just find Dean's Store a welcome sight.

Juanita Hughes, a long-time resident of Cherokee County, writes a regular column for the *Cherokee Tribune*.

# Dean's Store is an institution

There are institutes, and there are institutions.

In Woodstock, for instance, there is Woodstock Elementary School, an institute, and there is Dean's Store, an institution. It was founded by Dr. W.L. Dean in 1906, just nine years after Woodstock's City Charter was granted. Although nothing is sold there now, it was the first place in the area to sell patent medicines.

Dr. Dean died just six short months after opening the store, but his son Linton A. Dean continued to do business there. For many years there was a real soda fountain with the huge mirror in back and a brass rail, and Coca-Cola tables and chairs. The establishment slowly evolved into more than a drug store. At different times, Dean's Store was where residents paid water, power, gas and phone bills and where they applied for these services. Mr. Dean also collected city taxes and was the official Trailways Bus agent, ably arranging passenger and package service for the daily stop in Woodstock.

There was a gasoline tank in front of the store and oil and tires were for sale there. Customers could leave their dry cleaning with Mr. Dean, and on Wednesdays when the store (with all the other stores in town) was closed, he would

## Juanita Hughes

take the cleaning to Marietta to have it done.

Coca-Cola memorabilia is still in evidence throughout the store. There are calendars, playing cards, trays and rulers. For decades, six-and-a-half ounce bottle Cokes could be purchased from a machine for five cents.

Mr. Dean never retired from the store. Although he no longer collected utility bills or sold patent medicines or gas or oil and Trailways no longer served Woodstock, Mr. Dean opened the store every weekday until a few weeks before his death in 1981. His son-in-law Bill Drinkard continued the tradition until his death recently. Friends can be found there now every day, hanging on to the heritage left them by the Dean's.

Mr. Dean's daughter, Alice Felton, owner of the store, has requested that the regulars continue "business as usual." And what business is there? Well, there's a checker board and some quite comfortable chairs, a Coke machine, a gas heater and some of the best conversation south of the Tennessee border. There's no cover charge, no telephone interruptions, no female supervision. The Coca-Cola clock on the

wall is running, but is meaningless, for time stands still here...until a move is made by someone who has an errand. Maybe he must pick up the mail if it's Social Security day, or call the stockbroker, if the talk that morning has been financial. It might be the day to rob the beehives, or gather muscadines, or cut firewood. But they'll gather again the next morning and attempt to solve the world's problems, or tell a joke, or mourn a death. They might even show off pictures of their grandchildren or plan a fishing trip.

The men may have different names and faces through the years, but the establishment remains the same, defying change, grounded in roots too deep to be lightly dismissed.

The sign in the window tells it all: Office hours: Open most days about 9 or 10, occasionally as early as 7, but SOME DAYS as late as 12 or 1. WE CLOSE about 5:30 or 6, occasionally about 4 or 5, but sometimes as late as 11 or 12. SOME DAYS OR AFTERNOONS, we aren't here at all, and lately I've been here just about all the time, except when I'm someplace else, but I should be here then, too.

Juanita Hughes is a Cherokee County community leader who is a regular columnist for The Cherokee Tribune.

# Woodstock looks different

Some changes are so gradual, we only realize they've occurred when we sit back and contemplate. For instance, no longer do we accept a handshake as binding; we've traded that honored symbol that showed we bore no arms for a written contract.

Proof that the pen is mightier than the sword? Notice that bootleggers and moonshiners no longer abound. Their taxing counterparts are glittering liquor stores with colorful bright neon-type lights proudly announcing wares that once were considered the tools of Satan.

The standard parlor game, Monopoly, has given way to a computer, with no personality, no exclamations of bankruptcy or rent due or Go-To-Jail. When the computer doesn't please us, we turn it off. In Monopoly, we had to play, or offend our opponents or partners.

We've traded boiled cabbage for pizza, a visit with neighbors for a phone call, and a rocker on the porch for a TV in an air-conditioned den.

All these tradeoffs are universal and somehow taken for granted. But closer to home, the changes are occurring so rapidly, we sit up and take notice. This came home to me recently when I heard the news that Woodstock Jewelry Store will close its doors Dec. 24. (The building had previously housed the post office, which is preparing for its third

## Juanita Hughes

move since then).

Before his death last year, Mr. Howard had been in business at the same location since the early 1960s. The Howard's daughter Karen has graciously and efficiently carried on, but finally made the decision to end the tradition. The town will miss the store, but will no doubt accept the new business with cordial pleasure and open arms. We'll keep our good memories of the jewelry store; even progress can't rob us of those. We thank the Howards for their service to us.

In Woodstock we've seen so many landmarks fall at the feet of progress. Some of our losses seem more bearable than others. The warehouses on the railroad tracks were somewhat unsightly; we've managed without them. But we truly miss Old Dixie Inn. Did we really need another gas station? And how could a carwash and dentist office and office supply and beauty shop ever replace Mr. Charlie Wheeler's little country store! Some of our nicest old homes bit the dust for a hardware store, an auto parts place, a post office, a bank and a minute-market. Other homes, like Cinderella's pumpkin, were trans-

formed into lawyer's offices, insurance and developers' offices or party suppliers. The pride of Woodstock Garden Club, the community house, has experienced the metamorphosis from a place for social gatherings to real estate office, and, after extensive remodeling, a doctor's office, dance studio and architect's office.

Some structures we hold on to, tenaciously, cautiously—the depot, the funeral home, the Dean House, the Johnston House, the school, the churches and the precious blocks of "downtown."

The inhabitants change, but at least there's some resemblance to their forebearers. Newcomers think Woodstock is at the intersection of Main and 92, or perhaps 92 and Bells Ferry. But the heart of Woodstock beats where it has since 1897 when its charter called for city limits revolving three-quarters miles south and north of the depot and a half-mile east and west of the railroad.

Perhaps the heart of Woodstock also beats in its fingertips as it reaches farther and farther in extension. If this is true, I hope we'll remember from whence we came. It makes for character and integrity when we're aware and proud of our roots.

Juanita Hughes is a Cherokee County community leader who is a regular columnist for The Cherokee Tribune.

Commentary

# Woodstock marches 4th with bold new tradition

Perhaps you've been asked that cute question, "Is there a July Fourth in England?" If you were alert, you answered yes, and a July fifth and July sixth, etc.

And speaking of England, did you know there's a Woodstock, England, also.

But all this was neither here nor there on Thursday of last week, for no doubt about it, it was July Fourth in Woodstock, Georgia, USA.

It was the first annual July Fourth Celebration for the city, and if the crowds and their enthusiasm are any indication of the feelings of the citizenry, this will become a tradition in a few short years.

The Jaycees, the Lions, the Woodstock Parks and Recreation Commission and the city of Woodstock collaborated to plan a real celebration.

The day began at 8 a.m. with a three-mile fun run, complete with T-shirts, a watering hole and perfect overcast skies. The sun appeared promptly at 10 a.m. to kick off the



parade.

Colorful floats, trucks, antique cars, clowns, military personnel, law enforcement personnel, elected officials, wreckers, semi-trucks and walking "characters," entertained hundreds of people from the starting point at Wal-Mart, through the Crossroads parking lot, and up Main Street to the depot, where the crowds had been treated to pre-parade festivities.

By lunch time the celebration was in full swing at Dupree Park, Woodstock's official city park. Craft booths, information booths, and food vendors were doing a booming business.

Then louder booming erupted in

the form of thunder, and the rains came. But by late afternoon, when the storm abated, the crowds returned, and at dark were treated to a fireworks show comparable to shows at Lenox Mall or Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium (There were comparisons made to Lenox concerning traffic and parking, or lack of, also).

But all in all, the day was good. We demonstrated some pent-up civic pride.

We introduced some folks to the "real" downtown Woodstock.

We stored up some memories, we made note of inadequacies, and we put in motion plans for next year when we'll be given a chance to do better.

But this one will always be special. By 1997, when we celebrate Woodstock's centennial, we should have all the kinks straightened and all the problems smoothed out for a perfect celebration.

Juanita Hughes, a longtime resident of Woodstock, writes a regular column for the *Cherokee Tribune*.

July, 1989



Juanita  
Hughes

## Moon walk, new hospital astounded us

Much has been said in the week just past about the anniversary of the Apollo 11 flight and lunar landing.

For many of us at the time, it brought back that special patriotism we remembered from our early years when pride in our country and our flag was the norm. I somehow tend to tie together in my mind the pictures of the flag on Iwo Jima and the flag on the moon.

Many reminisced this week about where they were and the feelings they had upon seeing Americans walk on the moon. The fact that we could watch them seemed almost as amazing as the fact they were there.

For the folks in Woodstock July 20, 1969 was special for another reason.

It was dedication day for Cherokee Atomedic Hospital. The headline in the local Woodstock Neighbor told the story.

"Atomedic Hospital Opens after Formal Dedication; Hospital and Landing Concurrent," the headline read. Ellen Butler, reporter for the Neighbor, stated, "Since the lunar module landed on the moon just an hour before the dedication, it was hard for speakers to refrain from tying the two significant accomplishments together."

One of the speakers, then Governor Lester Maddox, recognized this significance in his opening remark, "I thank God for men on the moon and for this hospital."

To the uninformed it may have appeared that day that someone had arranged a massive trade-off, for the hospital gave the appearance of a huge flying saucer. And like UFO skeptics, some doubted the feasibility of such a hospital. But skepticism was laid to rest at the dedication as the members of the community walked through the structure and realized how modern and efficient the facility would be.

Although it was experimental in this setting — it had been displayed as a prototype at the New York World's Fair earlier — Dr. Evan Boddy and his partner Dr. J. Tom Cooper expressed confidence in its potential.

Dr. Cooper had remarked at the groundbreaking earlier the concept of such a hospital was revolutionary for Georgia.

It was certainly so for Woodstock. Such items as closed circuit TV for more efficient patient care, computer dispensed medication, disposable linens and supplies — all taken for granted today — were unheard of then.

The design was also novel for this small town, a hospital whose hallway ran all around the building and patient rooms leading from the core where equipment and nurses' stations and surgery occupied space.

On that eventful day in 1969, members of the Woodstock Junior Women's Club and others acted as hostesses, showing off this marvel of technology, and the community was impressed.

But you might guess what intrigued them the most and what I remember most — Americans walking on the moon on those little TV sets in the patient rooms.

'Twas quite a day.

Juanita Hughes is a regular columnist for the Cherokee Tribune.



**Juanita  
Hughes**

## Golfing signals changes

Every day brings more changes in our once little town. Every sunset reflects a building or a street or a concrete slab that wasn't there at sunrise. Where once the trees and hillsides were our skyscrapers, now office buildings and apartment complexes and double-decker banks reach up to scrape the horizon.

And 1,000-acre woods? Well, that's another story, named Towne Lake. I read on these very pages that Arnold Palmer will be coming to Woodstock when the golf course at Towne Lake officially opens.

I wasn't too surprised, but it brought on a bout of reminiscing. Just a few short years ago, the majority of the citizens of Woodstock had never set foot on a golf course.

They might have watched a round or two on TV. They might recognize the big names in golf from the sports page or television sports casts or maybe from commercials.

They might have felt a little civic pride when hometown boy Hall Fowler, a lefty, did pretty good on the links of UGA and elsewhere.

But never, never would the average Woodstock citizen have dreamed that a golf course and development the scope of Towne Lake would ever be camped on our doorstep!

Does this mean now that we must all become savvy concerning golf? I'm still struggling with PC's and bytes and software and floppy disks. How can I ever learn caddie and putter and irons?

When out-of-town guests come visiting now, will they want to play golf instead of fishing? Will we talk about bogeys and birdies and eagles instead of crappie and bass?

And will the big one that got away become the hole-in-one?

Is a Woodstock Open in our future? Just think of all the possibilities. We might work out a deal with Charles Schultz to adopt his birdie, Woodstock, as our mascot. And we could all wear blazers or hats or overalls the same color. (Compare the green blazers of Augusta fame). We'll become as famous as Woodstock, N.Y., but for different reasons.

But you know, if this monsoon season doesn't end soon, we may not need to learn that new golf language. The name given the development, Towne Lake, may prove to be quite prophetic, and the new residents might just trade in their clubs for rods and reels.

Instead of retrieving golf balls, they'll be fishing on the greens! And when Arnie comes to town, we'll surprise him. We'll take him fishing.

Juanita Hughes is a regular columnist for the Cherokee Tribune.

*This was  
3 or 4  
years  
ago*

# Cherokee welcomes Quayle

By Rebecca Johnston  
Cherokee Tribune Staff Writer

Local officials helped roll out the red carpet for Republican vice presidential candidate Dan Quayle last Friday as the candidate made a post-debate swing through the Atlanta area.

Quayle, accompanied by the traveling national press corps, landed at the Charlie Brown Airport in Fulton County Friday morning at 11:30 where he was greeted by members of the state Republican party.

The candidate then attended a party fundraiser at the Waverly Hotel in Marietta before traveling north to Cherokee County for a speech at Etowah High School.

Quayle arrived at the high school at 2 p.m and was greeted by local school superintendent Marguerite Cline, Etowah principal Donald Sams and student council president Kim Jackson.

The candidate, heavily guarded by secret servicemen, was ushered into the packed gymnasium to address the entire student body, faculty, members of the Cherokee County Board of Education and other guests.

Board member Marvin Satterfield offered the inspirational and principal Sams presented the welcome to the candidate and the standing-room-only crowd.

Glenn Tippens, chairman of the local board of education, and captains of the Etowah fall sports program led the crowd in the pledge of allegiance. The national anthem was sung by the Etowah High School Chorus.

Mrs. Cline introduced the guest speaker and Sen. Quayle took the podium to a roar of applause and the waving of flags provided by the National Republican party.

Sen. Quayle addressed the students and then held a question and answer period.

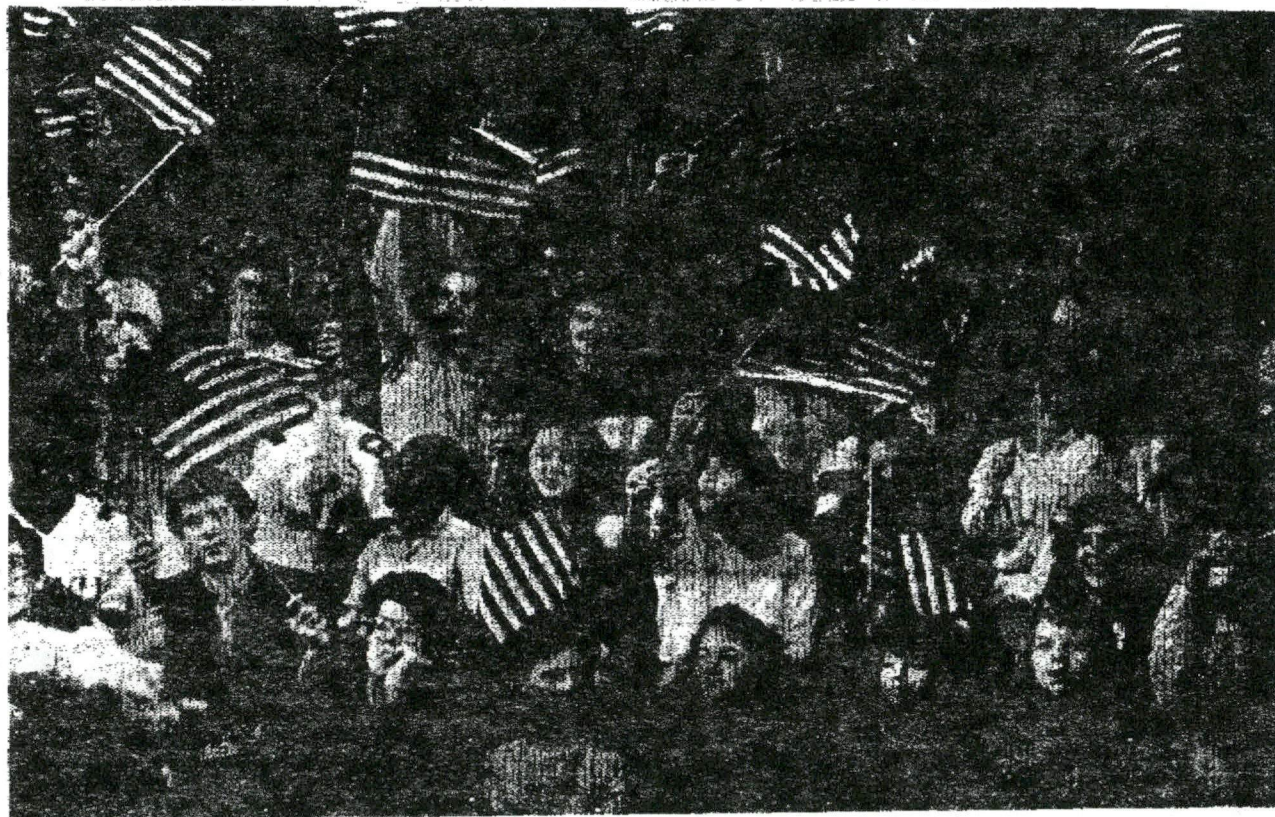
Miss Jackson then presented Quayle with a War Eagle jersey and school board member Howell Stewart gave Quayle a ceramic Georgia quail.

"This is an opportunity for the students to be part of history in the

making," Mrs. Cline said. "Sen. Quayle's visit also puts the county in a positive spotlight."

Mrs. Cline said dealing with the intense security measures, the large

traveling and local press corps and the other trappings of the visit frustrating at times, but worth it for the students to see what is actually involved in such a visit.



Staff photo by Mike Cagle

**PATRIOTIC STUDENTS:** Etowah High School students greet vice presidential candidate Dan Quayle in a fervor of flag-waving patriotism.

This is our High School -  
October 1988

*This article is in "Glimpses" - a short history of Cherokee County*

The City of Woodstock, located in the extreme southern part of Cherokee County, ten miles south of Canton and ten miles north of Marietta, is on State Highway 5 and the L & N Railroad. Little River, a factor in the settlement of Woodstock, is located one mile north of the city. Noonday Creek flows nearby, parallel to Highway 5 west of Woodstock, and Rube's Creek is east of Woodstock, joining Little River just east of its junction with Highway 5.

Among the many different stories of how Woodstock got its name, the most logical is that it was named for a novel by that title by Sir Walter Scott. Other less plausible explanations include the theory that the train stopped there to "stock wood," but the railroad came to the area some 50 years after the town had a post office and a name. There is also one tale that a man named Mr. Woodstock settled in the area and started a school, thus giving the community his name.

Early citizens of Woodstock were primarily farmers, but as early as 1827 Little River Mill was in operation. The mill produced its own power and much later furnished power for the first street lights of Woodstock. Other businesses in the town included blacksmiths, grocers, planing mill, grist mill, and horse trading. Before the arrival of the railroad, Woodstock was largely self-contained, producing most of its own needs. With the advent of rail service in 1879, cotton became a more profitable enterprise than before. Warehouses were constructed on the railroad right-of-way, and these stood until the 1960's. The poultry industry that pervaded all of Cherokee County in the 1930's and following years also was a factor in the growth in the Woodstock area. The general atmosphere changed dramatically when Bell Aircraft, later to be Lockheed Georgia, was established in Marietta around 1940, employing thousands in the manufacture of war materials.

Woodstock was to experience even more drastic change in the 1970's as the exodus from the metropolitan Atlanta area brought a mass of people who sought the atmosphere of country living as opposed to city life with its dangers of crime on the streets. The added expectations of lower taxes and easier living enticed many city dwellers to seek a new way of life.

The following figures reflect vividly the changes in population in this century:

Year	Woodstock District	City of Woodstock
1900	1240	276
1940	1361	389
1950	1296	545
1960	3201	726
1970	6993	870
1980	21,024	2,699

Original boundaries set up by the charter when the town was incorporated in 1897 called for city limits revolving around the

east and west of the railroad. These boundaries have been extended numerous times. City government operates with a mayor and five councilmen. Until 1981, the councilmen were elected large, but beginning with the December 1981 elections, they will be elected by wards.

Of some interest to later generations may be the statement in the original charter: "nor shall the sale of spiritous and intoxicat liquors ever be licensed in this town, but the sale shall be forever prohibited under this charter." Charters renewed in 1906 and 1915 also stated: "the sale of liquor is prohibited forever in Woodstock. In 1975 the charter was changed to allow for the sale of beer and wine. A referendum to legalize retail liquor sales was defeated March 1978 by an exact split vote, 163-163. This was the first time in Georgia's history an election of this type ended in a tie vote.

The post office was established in Woodstock April 22, 1827. Twenty-six postmasters have served from that date to 1981. The post office occupied various buildings on Main Street during 150 years, but moved into present quarters on South Main Street February 1976.

Early churches in the area included Bascomb Methodist, organized 1830; Woodstock Methodist, 1889; Enon Baptist, later changed to Woodstock First Baptist Church, 1837; Woodstock Presbyterian 1921; and Little River Methodist, 1830. Although Allen Temple A.M.E. Church was organized in 1862, there is evidence that slaves were members of Enon Baptist early in its existence. Some 130 years later, a black man was once again admitted to membership in Woodstock First Baptist Church and baptized into full fellowship. In 1981, many Christian denominations were represented in the area including in addition to the aforementioned, Church of Christ, Christian, Independent Baptist, Lutheran, Church of God and Episcopal.

One of the earliest schools in the area was Little River Academy located east of Woodstock. In Woodstock, young people attended Woodstock Academy, a private school, until 1906, when the Woodstock City School System was chartered, providing for public schooling. By 1919, the school boasted five teachers and 125 pupils. Later, it became part of the Cherokee County School System. Blacks in the area were enrolled at their school on Ann Mill Road until Ralph Bunche School in Canton was opened to serve all blacks in the county. After integration of the school system in the 1960's, they attended classes at Woodstock Elementary and Cherokee High in Canton. Reginald Reed was the first black student to attend Woodstock Elementary School, and his mother, Georgia Ann Reed, was the first black teacher. Notable teachers and principals include E. T. Booth, Cherokee County School Superintendent 1937-1944, and principal and teacher at Woodstock for 20 years, for whom the present E. T. Booth Middle School was named. His son, W. G. Booth, became principal of Woodstock School

Note:

when his father retired. Upon the retirement of W. G. Booth in 1972, Lewis Peters became principal. Woodstock is distinguished by having produced two Rhodes scholars: Dean Rusk, former Secretary of State, and Eugene Booth, atomic scientist, son of E. T. Booth.

Woodstock has been noted from its beginning for its progressive outlook. As the community grew, the city government implemented new ideas for the good of the citizenry. Electricity was preceded by a Delco System, but in 1926 the Georgia Power Company installed power lines in the area. Telephone service was available in April, 1907, and Woodstock became part of the metropolitan Atlanta telephone service area in 1962. City water was available to some citizens as early as 1951, with limited sewage service begun in 1970's. Natural gas came into the area in 1961. Fire protection was provided by volunteers, summoned in earlier years by the church bell, and skilled in the use of a two-wheel tank cart pulled by hand to the scene of the fire. Bucket brigades were eventually replaced by an organized volunteer fire department with a fire engine.

As the town continues to grow, so does its' community spirit. Recreational needs of Woodstock and South Cherokee are met by the South Cherokee Recreation Association Park and the new Dupree Public Park. No longer do the citizens of Woodstock find it necessary to go to Canton and Marietta and Atlanta for medical, dental, legal and business services. Located in the old bank building at the corner of North Main and Church Street is a branch of the R. T. Jones Memorial Library which is a branch of the Sequoyah Regional Library.

With construction of I-575 nearing completion, Woodstock can look ahead with anticipation to continued growth and progress. As more and more people call Woodstock "home," it is in reality just that.

ELIZABETH DEAN DRINKARD, JUANITA HUGHES



Main Street Woodstock in early 1900's.

Dean's Store  
is one of these  
stores

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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HEADLINE: Too Many Birds

BYLINE: BY DAVID C. MORRISON

**LOCKHEED  
F-22**

HIGHLIGHT:

The Cold War is over, but Washington's weapons wars are not. A debate is already brewing over plans to spend more than \$ 300 billion for about 3,600 copies of four new tactical aircraft.

BODY:

Scanning recent headlines ("Military Proposes to End Production of Most New Arms," for example), readers might well think that the great procurement battles that so enlivened the arms race era are wholly a thing of the past.

Guess again, Mr. and Ms. Taxpayer. The Cold War may be over, but Washington's weapons wars are not. Most prominently, a fierce debate is brewing over Air Force and Navy plans to spend \$ 300 billion-\$ 400 billion over the coming decades on about 3,600 copies of four new tactical aircraft (meaning fighters or light bombers or planes designed to do both).

The stakes couldn't be bigger. The dogfight over aircraft will determine not only the new hardware that the Air Force and Navy will operate, but also their roles and missions in the 21st century. The ante is no-less-weighty for defense firms, some of which cannot survive without the huge contracts now pending. And, because military contracts are the grease that oils the electoral process, Members of Congress have just as powerful an interest in the outcome.

This massive aircraft investment looms despite the shrunken force structure foreseen in the Pentagon's "base force" plan. As the Air Force moves from 34 tactical air wings today to 26.5 wings in 1995, its inventory should drop from about 3,800 aircraft to 2,800. As the Navy shifts from 15 carrier wings to 13 (11 active and 2 reserve), its air armada will decline from about 2,000 aircraft to 1,750 in 1995. The Marine Corps will continue to fly four wings of about 130 aircraft each.

The issue is thus not whether the military should have fewer aircraft -- that's a given -- but what sort of aircraft. The Air Force usually retires its planes after 22 years of service. By that light, block obsolescence looms in the next century. The Navy faces the same problem; in another decade, some A-6 attack planes will be 40 years old.

And so Pentagon officials have made a series of decisions laying a foundation for the future of tactical aviation. Whether their plans are fulfilled rests with that fractious, intensely political process that is the American military procurement system.

The National Journal, July 4, 1992

Here's the lineup: The Air Force wants an Advanced Technology Fighter to replace its F-15s, which McDonnell Douglas Corp. first started churning out in 1973. In April 1991, after having sponsored two competitive prototypes, the Air Force selected the F-22 -- built by Lockheed and General Dynamics Corps. and the Boeing Co. -- over an F-23 developed by Northrop Corp. and McDonnell Douglas. A \$ 10.9 billion development contract was issued last August, and the Air Force hopes to take delivery of the first of 648 F-22s in 2002. (For details on aircraft, see the "trading cards" on these pages. Cost data are as estimated by the House Armed Services Committee and the Congressional Budget Office [CBO].)

General Dynamics has turned out about 2,200 F-16 fighters, which can also drop bombs. Early in the next century, the Air Force wants to start replacing them with a Multi-Role Fighter (MRF). Not until 1996, however, will budgets for -- and the debate over -- the MRF take off in earnest.

As for the Navy, it now flies A-6s, F-14 fighters and F/A-189C/D strike fighters from its carrier decks. Having canceled planned upgrades of Grumman Corp.'s F-14 and A-6, it now wants to "neck down" to only two kinds of aircraft.

Citing massive cost and schedule overruns, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney early last year zeroed out a planned successor to the A-6 -- the A-12 -- which was to be built by McDonnell Douglas and General Dynamics. In December, \$ 100 million in "concept exploration" contracts for a new aircraft, the A-X, were issued to five consortia.

This part gets really messy: Lockheed is leading a team with Boeing and General Dynamics to push an A-X version of the F-22. General Dynamics is also yoked with McDonnell Douglas and Northrop on an A-X derived from the erstwhile A-12. Grumman is heading a team with Boeing and Lockheed, and McDonnell Douglas another with LTV Corp., both of which are peddling all-new A-X designs. So is Rockwell International Corp., which is working with Lockheed, too. Got that?

Meanwhile, back in St. Louis, McDonnell Douglas is beavering away on a \$ 4.9 billion contract to develop the F/A-18E/F, a larger version of its F/A-18C/D. When the first of 1,000 E/Fs go into production in 1997, they will supplant F-14s and existing F/A-18s.

If just keeping all these aircraft straight is taxing, imagine what paying for them could do the Treasury. After his analysts had traced the Pentagon's aircraft roadmap, CBO director Robert D. Reischauer briefed lawmakers in late April.

"The good news is that both the Air Force and Navy should be able to meet most of their numerical requirements for aircraft, though only if they are willing to tolerate older inventories of aircraft," he said. "However, the Administration's plan also has its problems. The plan will be affordable only under optimistic assumptions about trends in costs to procure aircraft and the funds that will be available to buy them."

Unless the most-favorable possible cost and schedule assumptions prove out -- and they seldom do -- the new aircraft could eat up \$ 13.1 billion a year from 1998-2010, Reischauer said. Given projected defense budgets, which are surely optimistic, the fiscal gap could run \$ 6 billion a year.

The National Journal, July 4, 1992

This prospect has not elicited glad cries from those who authorize and appropriate defense bucks. "I don't think the money is going to be there," John P. Murtha, D-Pa., chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, observed during a March hearing.

"There are two things wrong with Pentagon plans for new fighters and attack planes," said House Armed Services Committee chairman Les Aspin, D-Wis., whose panel has totally revamped the Pentagon's aircraft plan. "They won't give us the planes we need when we need them and even if they did, we wouldn't have the money to pay for them."

#### LABOR PAINS

In terms of the engineering and political energy consumed, bringing a new military aircraft into the world is something like an elephant giving birth -- except that it takes a lot longer, is much more painful and is even less lovely to behold.

Of all the projects, the Navy F/A-18E/F is experiencing the worst political labor pains -- as you might have guessed from all of those McDonnell Douglas newspaper advertisements. As the Navy's air warfare office warned in an internal memo in February, the battle with E/F critics "must be bold and aggressive."

The chief point of debate, oddly enough, is whether the E/F is a new aircraft or not. "This airplane is a larger version of the C/D," Michael M. Sears, McDonnell Douglas's E/F manager, insisted in an interview. Yes, he said, the aircraft's fuselage will be three feet longer to hold more fuel. Yes, the wing will be 100 square feet larger to accommodate more bombs and missiles and new engines derived from the engine built for the zeroed A-12. And, yes, the whole thing will be 6,100 pounds heavier. "But is it a new airplane, in terms of concepts and technologies?" Sears asked. "The answer is no."

That is not a consensus view, by any means. According to a member of the European Parliament, in fact, McDonnell Douglas is touting the E/F in Europe as a new aircraft. He said that he was astonished to learn that in the United States, the E/F is being pitched as no big deal -- just a modification.

The existing F/A-18 has rather "short legs." The Navy's goal for the E/F is thus to push its combat radius -- the distance it can fly with a full load and still get back to the mother ship -- out to 420 nautical miles. That, ironically, is precisely the specification set for the F/A-18 in 1976. But the most recent C/Ds can make it out to only 298 miles because the plane keeps getting heavier.

For this and other reasons, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense reeled through a long roster of doubts in its markup report last fall. "It is prudent to moderate the proposed pace of the F/A-18E/F program to prevent premature commitment to a costly program which may not be necessary and which may not deliver as advertised," it contended.

Not long before the high-level Defense Acquisition Board was to decide on proceeding with the E/F, Franklin C. (Chuck) Spinney, a tactical aircraft specialist in the Pentagon's program analysis and evaluation office, raised similar worries in an April 8 "point paper." The board "has no insight into

The National Journal, July 4, 1992

how" the Navy and McDonnell Douglas actually planned to get the advertised jump in range, Spinney complained. He also fretted that the design "margins" on the aircraft might be too narrow. In particular, he wrote, potential weight gains posed "development uncertainties."

A review panel assigned to go through the aerodynamic equations on the E/F judged that McDonnell Douglas's technical approach was conservative and found a "high probability" that the E/F would meet its requirements.

Spinney is only partially mollified. "My argument was that [we] had no insight into the problem," he said. "The new insight they gave us was that the thing's got a new wing. And the issue on the margins is one upon which reasonable men will always differ. But the Navy wants to have their cake and eat it, too. They want to say that all my concerns about range are bullshit. But, oh, by the way, this is just a [modification]. Well, it's a lot more than that: It's a new airplane."

In any event, on May 6, the board met and flashed a green light for the E/F. But the plane took another hit in a report filed on June 5 by the Pentagon inspector general (IG). It rapped the Navy for not conducting the requisite "cost and operational effectiveness analysis," which would have probed the military rationale for the E/F and compared it with alternative aircraft. The IG also contended that the plane "will not be a modification of an existing aircraft but rather a new production" because "the changes are significant and comprehensive."

#### STRIKING QUICKLY

That finding evokes some ominous precedents; the Navy has a muddy track record on "modifying" airframes. Its planned P-7 submaring-hunting aircraft was supposed to be an evolution of Lockheed's old P-3. It turned out that a brand-new airframe was needed, which would have tripled development costs. The Navy bailed out of the program in 1990. Similarly, the tab for the T-45TS Navy trainer, a derivative of British Aerospace's Hawk being built by McDonnell Douglas, has soared from \$ 4.5 billion for 302 aircraft to \$ 6.4 billion for only 270 birds.

On the other hand, from the late 1950s to the late 1970s, the Navy and the Air Force bought multiple variants of the F-4, from the F-4A to the F-4S. "It so happens that that was the same company. McDonnell Douglas, and we ended up building over 5,000 F-4s," Rear Adm. Philip S. Anselmo, who is the Navy's director of aviation plans and requirements, said in an interview. "In the F/A-18C/D to E/F transition, I see it as the same thing." Critics retort that F-18 is undergoing surgery more radical than the F-4 ever did.

In commenting on the IG report, Navy acquisition Czar Gerald A. Cann insisted that the "over-all risk is assessed as low to moderate." When the acquisition board met in early May, he added, the Navy presented 8 volumes of data and 26 briefings on the E/F. These so-called trade studies "do not adequately cover threat, alternatives [and] costs," the IG responded. But, it added, a cost and effectiveness analysis now being prepared for the A-X, which will compare that plane with the F/A-18C/D and E/F, "may fulfill" the requirement that such an analysis should have been done for the E/F.

The National Journal, July 4, 1992

The E/F suffered another body blow in early June when the House accepted the Armed Services Committee's new fighter blueprint in approving the fiscal 1993 defense authorization bill. Citing "the risk associated with modifying this aircraft," the panel cut the \$ 1.1 billion 1993 request by \$ 535 million. It also urged the Navy to field two E/F prototypes "to determine whether we should proceed with this aircraft."

"That's not a good use of \$ 2 billion in taxpayer money to go in and work on risk reduction on a program that's already low risk," program manager Sears insisted. The Navy, no surprise, wholeheartedly agrees. So does the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, which has rejected the Armed Services panel's approach, somewhat surprisingly approving the full \$ 1.1 billion request. That throws the issue over to the Senate Armed Services Committee, which won't mark up its bill until late July.

Further complicating things, House appropriators also fiscally fueled up another fighter for the fray. A bomb-dropping version of Grumman's F-14, called the Quick Strike, it would be built on New York's Long Island. In March, a dozen members of the New York congressional delegation asked the General Accounting Office to compare the costs and capabilities of the E/F and the Quick Strike. That report is scheduled to be out by early fall.

The New York delegation also succeeded in persuading House appropriators to pony up \$ 175 million to re-engine a dozen F-14s next year, as well as \$ 50 million to begin developing Quick Strike. This money was not authorized by the Armed Services Committee, as congressional rules require. But that didn't keep \$ 114 million in authorized spending on eight re-engined F-14s from surviving the fiscal 1992 recession battle earlier this year. It helps, of course, that a leading Quick Strike commando, Alfonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y., is a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense.

House Armed Services Committee member George J. Hockbrueckner, D-N.Y., a former Grumman engineer, is another aggressive Quick Striker. His goal is to upgrade 124 F-14s into Quick Strikes, which he says could be done for \$ 3 billion. "Maybe the plan is to go ahead with the E/F version," he argued in an interview. "But what if it falls on its face? What's the backup? This is a very valid plan which costs very little money to do and gives up options that we need to have."

A McDonnell Douglas official just rolled his eyes at Hochbrueckner's K mart cost estimate. And Rear Adm. Anselmo insisted that Quick Strike "is not a defined program, as we would normally refer to a program. It is a look at a number of capabilities that you could add to the F-14."

#### WHERE'S THE THREAT?

Bubbling at a lower simmer than the F/A-18E/F debate, the crux of the F-22 discussion is whether the Air Force really needs a new fighter as sexy and expensive as this one. The F-22 is supposed to be able to "supercruise," or fly at supersonic speeds without using fuel-gulping afterburners. The stealthy bird is also designed to have a radar signature 1,000 times smaller than the boxy F-15s.

In a 1989 interview, Lt. Gen. Jimmy A. Adams, then the deputy Air Force chief of staff for plans and operations, justified the F-22 as "threat-driven" --

The National Journal, July 4, 1992

the threat being the need for NATO aircraft to achieve "local air superiority" in "Red airspace" dominated by the sophisticated new Soviet aircraft then expected. (See NJ, 10/7/89, p. 2448.)

Now that the Soviet Union is no more, that particular threat is a tough sell. In place of future Soviet aircraft, the Air Force thus now stresses the spread of fighters to the developing world. "Since we introduced the F-15 [in the 1970s], the Soviets, now the Russians, have fielded and exported throughout the world two new, highly capable air superiority fighters," Gen. Merrill A. McPeak, the Air Force chief of staff, testified in late April. Other planes, the French-built Mirage, say, "could, in the wrong hands, pose a threat to our ability to control the skies," he added.

In most respects, the F-22 has been a model procurement program, not least thanks to the competitive fly-off between two prototypes. But, as the final design solidifies, some technical issues are bubbling up. Among them is weight growth. Putting on poundage, an affliction for all new aircraft, may pose particular problems for this one. With a wing design optimized for supersonic flight, an obese F-22 could end up aerodynamically handicapped.

In a written response to questions, the Air Force said that a 50,000-pound target had been set in 1984 to "help maintain program discipline early in the concept development phase." Last August, the service accepted that it would have to work with a 60,000-pound bird. "Now the challenge is to prevent weight creep," it said.

Cost creep also causes misgivings about a plane that could wind up running over \$ 100 million a pop. The Air Force wants \$ 2.2 billion next year to continue developing the F-22, which is slated to enter production in 1996. In this instance, the House appropriators agreed with the Armed Services Committee in cutting \$ 200 million from that request.

More significantly, the House also said Congress would have to decide in mid-decade whether a "silver bullet" procurement strategy might be appropriate for the F-22. That would mean buying it in only limited numbers, as a "force multiplier" along the lines of Lockheed's F-117 stealth bomber, only 20 of which are likely to be produced.

"That would be a severe hardship," Lockheed spokesman Jeffrey P. Rhodes protested, "particularly since we're going on the assumption now that we're going to ramp up to" building 48 aircraft a year by early in the next decade.

No question, the program could well end up being curtailed short of the 648 F-22s now planned. But it doesn't hurt that Lockheed will assemble the plane in Marietta, Ga., generating thousands of jobs in the home state of Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, D-Ga. Also, as Lockheed likes to note, the program feeds 26 major contractors in 26 states and 650 suppliers in 32 states.

The Navy's Z-X attack plane is not as far along as the F/A-18E/F or the F-22. Having received design proposals from the contractor teams, the Navy will seek formal bids in November and pick a winning team in March. Development will take a decade, with the first of a planned 575 planes entering production in 2003. Downstream, the Air Force is slated to buy 400 or so A-Xs itself, to replace F-111 and F-15E medium bombers.

The National Journal, July 4, 1992

"No ideas are being discounted," Adm. Jerome L. Johnson, the vice chief of naval operations, testified in late April. "The final product may resemble the 'flying wing' design of the A-12, or we may find [that] a derivative of the Air Force's F-22 will suit our needs."

The Navy wants \$ 150 million next year for A-X "concept exploration." Arguing that the A-12's precipitous death last year makes replacing the aging A-6 a matter of urgency, the House Armed Services Committee added on \$ 575 million to hustle along two competitive A-X prototypes, much like the F-22 and F-23.

The Navy strongly resists this notion. "There's an awful lot of good examples where doing a prototype is an effective thing to do," the Navy's Anselmo said. "But for us, the real issue is affordability." The extra money "is not going to help us," he added. "We'd not be able to effectively crunch down the time with the funds; that's not the issue."

Other lawmakers have questioned the need for any A-Xs. At a mid-June hearing, Nunn heard from Air Force officials that with some strain, they could soon fly 100 sorties a day against far-flung targets with heavy bombers based in the United States. He then asked Johnson, "What can the A-X do that you can't do with the B-2?" Well, Johnson replied, the carrier-based A-X could be steamed into crisis areas and wait there, giving it "influence as a deterrent."

Nunn kept pressing the issue, though. He has been on a tear about eradicating duplicative military roles and missions. If that crusade bears fruit, the Navy has reason to fear that the A-X could fall victim to interservice rivalry.

#### WILL IT FLY?

The Multi-Role Fighter is on the most remote back burner of the four projects. With more than 1,000 planes planned, the first would not go into production until perhaps well after 2005. The Air Force says that it is mulling three options: a modestly modified F-16, a more radical derivative of that plane or a brand-new aircraft. Because the MRF would make up two-thirds of its future fighter force, the Air Force told National Journal, "the large number needed demands an affordable approach" -- meaning no more than \$ 25 million-\$ 35 million per plane.

Since the 1950s, however, every new Air Force aircraft has cost 80 per cent more than the last one. Contending "that it is too early to decide whether we should develop an entirely new aircraft," the House Armed Services Committee told the Air Force to keep buying F-16s but to modify them as needed. In the fiscal 1994-99 budget plan that the Air Force is now hammering out, in fact, the service reportedly has plugged in \$ 4.5 billion to buy 24 F-16s a year as a hedge.

On the other hand, some analysts see the F/A-18 as a better option for the MRF than the F-16. "Explain to me how the Air Force is going to come up with any MRF that is really in the \$ 25 million price range," a Senate defense aide demanded. "The Air Force has not made the case that it will cost so little. And they are not by any means committed to an F-16 derivative. The question we ask is, 'If you have one development program for the E/F, and the Navy buys it and the Air Force buys it, can't you bring the costs down?'"

The National Journal, July 4, 1992

Although they have been directed to consider that possibility, Air Force officials have asserted that at \$ 50 million or so per unit, minimum, the E/F is simply too dear to serve as the low-end fighter that it wants. The Senate aide retorted that Air Force savings from not developing a new plane could bridge that gap.

As that argument suggests, just as the Navy wants to "neck down" the number of types of aircraft it now flies, Congress wants to neck down the Pentagon's unruly swarm of new birds. Sorting out the complex and interconnected matters of military requirements, projected costs, future budgets and production schedules -- not to mention more-parochial institutional and pork barrel issues -- will be a real Chinese puzzle, though.

Navy objections to prototyping the F/A-18E/F, for instance, don't rest solely on the view that the C/D version already represents a prototype. The two-year delay would also roll the E/F forward into the period when the A-X is just starting to eat big bucks. The service cannot afford to bring both programs on board simultaneously.

"If you go ahead and fund the E/F and put it into production, if budgets go down deeper than people thought, then all of sudden you don't have the money for the A-X," Steven M. Kosiak, a senior analyst with the private Defense Budget Project, noted. "The reality is that it will cost more than you thought and that the budget will be less than you thought. So, by default, you could end up just buying the E/F."

With other projects now cranking down, Adm. Johnson told Aspin hopefully during the late April hearing, the Navy should be able to spend more of its budget on aircraft than usual. "Maybe you can talk the surface Navy or the submarine Navy into giving up some of their money," Aspin suggested sarcastically. "Good luck!"

In other consolidation tangents, there is talk of compelling the Navy to forgo the A-X and build a modified resurrection of the Naval Advanced Tactical Fighter, a now-canceled carrier-based version of the F-22. Or Congress could dump the E/F and finance only the A-X, which is intended to have limited capabilities as an air-to-air fighter.

Another factor that will shape the debate is the great likelihood that the Pentagon will have to walk back from the base force to which it is so firmly wed today, resulting in fewer than planned tactical air wings. Air Force planners, reportedly, are already pondering with unhappy resignation the prospect of only 21 tactical air wings in 1996, 40 per cent below today's number.

That drawdown would lower the purchase numbers now in question. But it would not obviate the need for at least some new aircraft. In any event, the dogfighting will only intensify as budgets go down. And that means that we've only been watching dress rehearsals of a more intense debate to come.

"This whole issue, like every other defense debate we're having this year, is like shadow boxing," Ronald O'Rourke, a naval affairs specialist with the Congressional Research Service, said. "It's to some degree an unreal debate. Next year, it is quite possible we will have a different base force proposal and spending levels will be lower."

**F-22 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY FIGHTER**

Buyer: Air Force  
Description: Stealthy, supersonic fighter to replace the F-15  
Prime contractors: Airframe by Lockheed and General Dynamics Corps. and Boeing Co.; engines by United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney Group  
First purchase: 1996  
Total buy: 648 planes  
Unit costs: \$ 80 million-\$ 115 million  
Program costs: \$ 75 billion  
Fiscal 1993 request: \$ 2.2 billion

**A-X MEDIUM ATTACK AIRCRAFT**

Buyers: Navy and Air Force  
Description: Stealthy, mid-sized attack plane to replace Navy A-6 medium bombers and, eventually, Air Force F-111, F-117 and F-15E attack planes  
Prime contractors: Five teams involving all seven major airframers are mulling design proposals  
First purchase: Early 2000s  
Total buy: 575 Navy planes; 411 Air Force planes  
Unit costs: \$ 120 million-\$ 165 million  
Program costs: \$ 105 billion-\$ 260 billion  
Fiscal 1993 request: \$ 165.6 million

**F/A-18E/F MULTI-ROLE AIRCRAFT**

Buyer: Navy  
Description: Larger version of the F/A-18C/D strike fighter with better range and weapons load, to replace F-14s and older F/A-18s; "E" version has one seat, "F" version has two  
Prime contractor: Airframe by McDonnell Douglas Corp.; engines by General Electric Co.  
First purchase: 1997  
Total buy: 1,000 planes  
Unit costs: \$ 55 million-\$ 75 million  
Program costs: \$ 60 billion-\$ 80 billion  
Fiscal 1993 request: \$ 1.1 billion

**MULTI-ROLE FIGHTER (MRF)**

Buyer: Air Force  
Description: Combination ground-attack plane and air-to-air fighter to replace F-16  
Prime contractor: Basic concept not decided; a modification of general Dynamics Corp.'s F-16 is likely  
First purchase: Early 2000s  
Total buy: 1,000-plus planes  
Unit costs: \$ 35 million-\$ 50 million  
Program costs: \$ 75 billion  
Fiscal 1993 request: \$ 5 million

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, no caption; Picture 2, Canceled A-12; Picture 3, no caption; Picture 4, F-16

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1992

June 2, 1992, Tuesday, BC cycle

ADVANCED-DATE: May 26, 1992, Tuesday

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HEADLINE: An already bad situation worsens

BYLINE: BY DAVE McNARY UPI Business Writer

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES

KEYWORD: BIZWORLD-RIOTS

LOCKHEED

BODY:

Seventeen years ago, Yes Clothing opened for business in South Central Los Angeles. Even though it lost about \$2 million of inventory to looters in the recent riots, its management doesn't plan to leave.

"We're a \$50 million company and all our employees are from the neighborhood," said George Randall, chief executive officer of Yes Clothing. "They came here with nothing and they've saved and bought homes. If we pulled out of here, that would be 140 people devoid of income."

Yes Clothing went back to business as usual a few days after the riots broke out on April 29 even though looters carted away clothing, as Randall put it, "with impunity" when Los Angeles police officers did little to stop them.

"They were piling stuff into pickup trucks," Randall recalled. "It was like a feeding frenzy. My employees, who are 80 percent Hispanic women, were in tears about it."

But despite the company's commitment to remaining, Randall is pessimistic about the prospect of efforts to get more business to come to the area, where insured damages just reached \$775 million.

"As long as you've got the gangs and the prospect for young people to make huge profits on drugs, why is a young man going to be motivated to take this kind of job where you're worn out by the time you're done?" he asked.

Randall, who terms himself "an old Jewish guy," said he doubts businesses will be willing to invest in South Central Los Angeles until the media stops "glorifying" gangs, the fear factor is gone and the welfare system is reformed. "I don't need tax breaks. I just want to protect the property and the employees," he said.

The efforts led by entrepreneur Peter Ueberroth to attract investment to Los Angeles are viewed by all as being crucial at this point. Los Angeles' fun-and-sun image may have all but evaporated with the world watching two days and nights of chaos, arson and looting following the April 29 acquittal of four white police officers in the videotaped beating of a black motorist.

Proprietary to the United Press International, June 2, 1992

The Bush administration has pledged \$1.2 billion in loans and emergency grants to help rebuild the area, and Ueberroth has received more than 5,000 offers of help. The AFL-CIO, Bank of America, Southern California Edison and First Interstate Bank have pledged up to \$165 million to rebuilding.

Los Angeles County officials estimate that about 1,100 buildings were burned during the riots. Economists estimate some 20,000 people were thrown out of work, with half of those now back on the job and another 5,000 likely to return to work within a year.

But the rebuilding efforts depend on companies' willingness to stay in the area, which already had been hit with business flight problems, and new business wanting to locate in Los Angeles. Finding companies that possess the enthusiasm to do business in Los Angeles may be a daunting task.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce already has conceded the county may lose \$1.1 billion in visitor spending and 31,000 full-time jobs over the next year as a result of tourists being scared off by the riots.

Joyce Hedges, who came from Cincinnati to Los Angeles in the early 1980s and left two years ago to live in the San Francisco Bay Area, said other Midwesterners may be less likely to migrate to L.A. as she did.

"I left because of the smog and too many car alarms," Hedges said. "I would expect that L.A. will continue to get people from places where the standard is so much lower, like Laos, but not from places like Cincinnati or Detroit. It used to be the danger was you might be subject to getting your car stolen or there'd be a serial murder or a drive-by shooting -- sort of random fruit-and-nut violence.

"Now the riots have changed the image from kooky and huge to kooky and huge and frightening," Hedges said.

Economists agree that the Los Angeles economy was in tough shape before the riots exploded. Some businesses leaders had been clamoring for loosening of regulations, particularly those governing air quality, and claiming that such rules were driving companies out of the area.

Nearly one quarter of 1,400 California businesses surveyed last year said they were considering leaving the state because of the high cost of doing business. California has lost 541,500 jobs since 1990 and faces huge shortfalls in tax revenues, estimated recently by the state at \$10.7 billion by June 1993.

Aerospace still is the biggest business in Southern California, but all major contractors have cut back significantly:

--McDonnell Douglas has cut 11,000 workers from Douglas Aircraft, headquartered in Long Beach, in the past two years and will trim another 3,800 by the end of next year. It plans to build the MD-12 outside California, although its deal to sell 40 percent of its commercial business to Taiwan Aerospace for \$2 billion may have fallen apart.

-- Lockheed has moved its aircraft assembly plant from Burbank to Marietta, Ga., eliminating about 7,000 California jobs.

Proprietary to the United Press International, June 2, 1992

--Northrop has received funding for just one more B-2 Stealth bomber and may see the plane, which costs \$800 million per copy, terminated soon.

--Hughes Aircraft has cut 12,000 workers since 1989 and TRW and Rockwell have been forced to eliminate jobs because of less space program funding.

Other non-defense companies, such as wheelchair maker Everest & Jennings and recreational-vehicle producer Fleetwood Enterprises, have decided to move significant operations outside the region.

Other states have organized campaigns to lure Los Angeles companies away.

'We think that riots will accelerate the desire to leave California,' said Dennis Stein, president of the Southern Nevada Development Authority, which works to lure business to Las Vegas.

'We don't hear from too many companies looking to relocate to Los Angeles,' Stein said. 'The fact is that the market in Southern California is the sixth largest in world and they want to be in that market, but the costs, deterioration of the quality and the unaffordability of housing have caused them to want to be near it without being in it.'

Stein said the dissatisfaction with Los Angeles has been building for the past 18 months. 'I think it's become more acute,' he said. 'Before the riots, they had already been poised to leave because of other conditions.'

The trend has so alarmed local business that one business-supported group -- the Los Angeles County Economic Development Corp. -- has been trying to persuade businesses to stay with an 'L.A. Means Business' campaign. Billboards and TV ads appeared earlier this year touting the advantages, such as weather, airports and universities, of the region compared with other locations.

'We have talked to 300 businesses and all of them are telling us that this is a difficult environment and there is a subtext of crime and security and this makes a pretty bitter brew,' said Jack Kyser, chief economist for the group. 'We are going to have to work a heck of a lot harder to keep businesses here.'

Kyser said it's unlikely there be a 'stampede' of businesses leaving in the next three months.

'It's more like the rock getting pushed faster downhill,' Kyser said. 'So everyone is supporting rebuilding L.A., but the reality is that the small business people don't have the resources to devote to this.'

But why would anyone locate in South Central now?

'I can give you two real good reasons: big investments in mass transit and big seaports in Los Angeles and Long Beach,' Kyser said. 'It has happened already in Compton, where you see a lot of international names on the sides of warehouses along the freeways.'

There also is some disagreement on how significant business flight actually is. A few weeks after the riots, the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy challenged several popular assumptions about why the state had gone into a recession.

Proprietary to the United Press International, June 2, 1992

The center said concerns about businesses leaving California and problems with businesses meeting regulations were not the major factors in the downturn. Instead, it said, the California economy has been slumping for the same reasons as the national economy.

more

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 6 STORIES

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April 24, 1992

LOCKHEED  
F-22

SECTION: NATIONAL NEWS; Section F; Page 6

LENGTH: 196 words

HEADLINE: New fighter planes face flak in House Aspin questions need for 4 varieties with price tag of at least \$ 450 billion

BYLINE: By Joseph Albright WASHINGTON BUREAU

## BODY:

Washington - The House Armed Services Committee's chairman Thursday announced a hearing into whether the Pentagon really needs to spend \$ 450 billion buying four new varieties of advanced fighter planes over the next 20 years.

"The bureaucratic imperative is to buy the shooters," said Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), referring to the four Air Force and Navy planes that critics contend have overlapping missions. "But in a world of constrained defense budgets, you've got to take that number down and invest some of it in the nuts and bolts of logistics."

Costliest of the projects facing scrutiny is the Air Force's F-22 Stealth fighter, whose assembly line is just beginning to take shape at the Lockheed plant in Marietta, Ga. But the F-22 also appears to enjoy Defense Secretary Dick Cheney's highest priority among the four, as measured by the funds he allocated in next year's budget.

Last year the General Accounting Office estimated that in the long run, taxpayers will pay \$ 103.7 billion, including inflation, to buy the fleet of 644 F-22s the Air Force plans to acquire by the year 2015. That estimate is likely to grow at the Aspin hearing next Wednesday.

LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 6 STORIES

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HEADLINE: F-22 EXTERNAL CONFIGURATION REFINEMENT COMPLETE

DATELINE: MARIETTA, Ga., Feb. 25

KEYWORD: bc-Lockheed-F-22-design

## BODY:

The external design of the Lockheed-Boeing-General Dynamics F-22 has been finalized, marking a major milestone in the development of the Air Force's next-generation air superiority fighter.

The external lines define basic performance and radar signature characteristics, which are key items needed to complete the F-22's overall design.

The design will first be used in building radar cross section models and numerous wind tunnel models to validate the external configuration. Having firm external lines will also now allow engineers to complete the internal design of the F-22, and eventually prepare tooling for manufacturing aircraft.

The differences between the YF-22 prototype and the design of the F-22 are relatively subtle, but they result in significant improvements to the air vehicle. Specific changes include:

-- Increasing the span of the diamond-shaped wing from 43 feet on the YF-22 to 44 feet 6 inches on the F-22. This improves maneuver performance and subsonic cruise efficiency by reducing drag.

The F-22 wing area is 840 square feet, exactly the same as that of the YF-22. The wing leading edge sweep was changed from 48 degrees to 42 degrees to enhance maneuver performance. All other perimeter edges having the same sweep as the wing leading edge were also changed to 42 degrees for radar cross section (RCS) reduction purposes.

-- The F-22 wing root thickness was decreased from that of the YF-22 to reduce drag across the Mach number range. The wing camber and twist was also modified to improve the fighter's supersonic maneuver performance.

-- The area of the vertical tails was reduced to 89 square feet per side on the F-22 from 109 square feet per side on the YF-22, which was found to have an overly conservative tail design. The downsized vertical tails will result in less weight, reduced drag, and reduced aircraft height -- from the YF-22's 17 feet, 7 inches, to 16 feet, 5 inches on the F-22.

LOCKHEED  
F-22

1992 PR Newswire, February 25, 1992

-- The inlet lip is being moved aft approximately 1.5 feet relative to that of the YF-22 to reduce weight and enhance stability and control.

-- The cockpit was moved forward and the nose was made blunter for the F-22 relative to the YF-22 for enhanced radar performance. The forward movement of the cockpit also slightly improves the pilot's over-the-nose vision.

-- The F-22 will be 62 feet, 1 inch long, or 25 inches shorter than the YF-22's length of 64 feet, 2 inches.

-- The horizontal tail area for both the F-22 and the YF-22 is approximately 68 square feet per side. The trailing edge of the F-22's tail is scarfed and aligned with the aftbody boom trailing edge to produce one continuous line, rather than having separate short lines for the boom trailing edge and inboard tail as on the YF-22.

The external lines of the single-seat F-22A and tandem-seat F-22B were finalized on Dec. 16, and were then reviewed by the F-22 System Program Office during the F-22 Air Vehicle Requirements/Design Review Update meeting held here between Dec. 18-20, 1991.

The F-22 is being developed by a team led by Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co. in Marietta, Ga., which is partnered with Boeing Defense & Space Group, Military Airplanes Division in Seattle, and General Dynamics Fort Worth Division in Fort Worth, Texas. United Technologies Pratt & Whitney in West Palm Beach, Fla., is developing the F119-PW-100 turbofan engines that will power the F-22.

Twenty-six major subcontractors in 15 states and 650 suppliers in 32 states are also key members of the F-22 team. CONTACT: Jeff Rhodes of Lockheed, 404-494-2702; Elliot Pulham of Boeing, 206-655-1198; or Mike Hatfield of General Dynamics, 817-777-4976

ORGANIZATION: Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co.; Boeing Defense & Space Group; General Dynamics Fort Worth Division; United Technologies Pratt & Whitney

TICKER-SYMBOL: both; the; inside and outside of the fins are painted

GEOGRAPHIC: Georgia

CO: BOEING CO; LOCKHEED AERONAUTICAL SYSTEMS CO; PRATT & WHITNEY GROUP;

TS: BA (NYSE);

IND: 011 AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES;

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 6 STORIES

Copyright 1992 U.S. News & World Report  
U.S. News & World Report

February 10, 1992

SECTION: U.S. NEWS; Vol. 112, No. 5; Pg. 29

LENGTH: 1389 words

HEADLINE: Cutting up the military

SERIES: Campaign '92

BYLINE: By Sara Collins

## HIGHLIGHT:

Bush's defense budget will leave millions of American workers jobless;

## BODY:

James Benson used to earn nearly \$ 20 an hour as a machine parts planner at Lockheed Aeronautics in California. But when the cold war ended and rumors of peace swept the nation last year, Benson was abruptly let go. Now, he faces a bleak future. Nearly 1 million defense-related jobs will be expunged as a result of Washington's previously announced Pentagon budget cuts. And last week, estimates of the body count quickly doubled after President Bush proposed slashing another \$ 50 billion in defense spending over the next five years.

By shrinking America's armed forces and cutting several key weapons systems, such as the B-2 bomber and Seawolf submarine (story, Page 31), the president plans to reduce defense outlays from 20 percent to 16 percent of total federal spending by 1997, the lowest level since World War II. Most analysts believe that the shift from guns to butter will have a minimal impact on economic growth in the 1990s but that it could boost America's productivity and global competitiveness. Yet the country will pay a price for peace. Job creation, virtually nonexistent during Bush's White House years, will be further limited, and unemployment, currently more than 7 percent nationally, could jump in a number of states -- including California, Connecticut and Virginia -- that are heavily reliant on Pentagon spending. "The irony in all this," says John Reed, a Democratic congressman from Rhode Island, "is that the first message people are getting from the peace dividend is a pink slip. The cuts are all pain and very little gain."

The misery could multiply if the Pentagon's budget is trimmed further, as some in Congress advocate. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell and other lawmakers, for example, have proposed deeper defense cuts of \$ 100 billion to \$ 150 billion over the next five years. If the higher numbers are adopted, nearly 3 million jobs could be lost.

Savings squabble. In addition to debating the size of the defense reduction, Congress is fighting over the peace dividend. Bush has said that the savings from defense cuts should be available primarily for deficit reduction. But to gain congressional approval, the president is reportedly willing to use a portion of these funds to finance his \$ 24 billion tax cut for families with children. Such a move would violate the 1990 budget agreement, which erected fire walls between different spending categories. Many Democrats, however,

*Lockheed  
F-22*

Some companies have attempted to adjust to defense budget cuts by switching to new lines of business. TRW Space & Defense, near Los Angeles, for example, has won several federal and local nondefense contracts since 1990. The firm is now developing new technology for the Internal Revenue Service, upgrading air traffic control systems for the Federal Aviation Administration and improving disposal of nuclear waste for the Department of Energy. But despite valiant efforts to diversify its defense operations, TRW has still been forced to slash employment by 8,100 jobs and anticipates additional cuts in 1992.

The cold war is finally over, and America must now radically alter the defense spending that has shaped federal budgets for the past four decades. This change won't come quickly or easily. And in the process, millions of unfortunate workers, loyal soldiers of the defense industry, will become casualties of a new fiscal war that seeks to turn swords into plowshares.

The price of peace

Cutting the defense budget by 3 percent annually and investing the savings in domestic programs won't retard economic growth much...but it will result in slower job creation...and major job losses in several key states.

	1990 budget agreement	Defense cut offset by domestic spending
Average annual growth in real GNP, 1993-1997	2.42 pct.	2.41 pct.
U.S. employment growth, 1993-1997	8.6 mil.	8.4 mil.
Defense industry jobs, percentage of state employment, 1990		
Va.	4.8 pct.	
Conn.	4.5 pct.	
Calif.	3.9 pct.	
Mass.	3.6 pct.	
Md.	3.5 pct.	

Note: Projections are based on real defense cuts that approximate those endorsed by the Bush administration. State data are for continental U.S.

USN&WR-Basic data: Defense Budget Project, National Planning Association, USN&WR estimates

GRAPHIC: Drawing, No caption (Richard Gage-USN&WR); Charts: The price of peace (Defense Budget Project, National Planning Association, USN&WR estimates)

want to funnel the peace dividend into domestic spending. Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, for example, would like to carve an additional \$ 210 billion from the defense budget and channel the monies into infrastructure, education and health care. According to a recent New York Times/CBS News poll, 72 percent of those questioned believe that defense savings should be spent on domestic needs, while just 14 percent want the funds used for reduction of the record \$ 400 billion federal deficit. Only 8 percent of the survey's respondents think the peace dividend ought to pay for tax cuts.

Analysts have been busily assessing the defense budget alternatives since the end of the cold war to determine their impact on economic growth and employment. Richard Belous of the National Planning Association has found that different uses of the peace dividend do not affect gross national product or job growth by a significant amount. For example, when the Belous model is adjusted for slow economic growth and incorporates the 1990 budget agreement, which reduced defense spending by just over 20 percent, GNP grows at an annual rate of 2.4 percent and the number of jobs in the economy increases by 1.72 million per year. If defense spending is trimmed by 30 percent between 1990 and 2000, however, and if the defense cuts are used to reduce the deficit, growth is slightly less than 2.4 percent and the number of jobs expands by 1.67 million annually. A comparable defense cut that is transferred into domestic spending and infrastructure yields similar GNP growth and annual job increases of 1.68 million.

Cutting the deficit. Despite Belous's findings, some economists argue that Washington has no choice but to use the peace dividend for deficit reduction, since the Reagan administration borrowed heavily and increased the federal budget gap to fund the massive military buildup of the 1980s. "There is no true 'peace dividend' available from lower military spending to finance new personal tax credits or new health and education spending," write Roger Brinner and David Wyss, two DRI/McGraw-Hill economists, in a recent report. "The defense buildup was never paid for in the first place." Chris Probyn, also of DRI/McGraw-Hill, adds that cutting the federal deficit should be the goal of policy makers since it would enable the Federal Reserve to maintain lower interest rates.

Job losses. No matter how the peace dividend is spent, workers in military-related jobs will be hurt. According to the independent Defense Budget Project, Missouri, home of defense contractor McDonnell Douglas, stands to lose 26,000 jobs by 1996, and this figure may rise if the defense cuts deepen. In St. Louis alone, 1 out of every 6 workers is employed either directly or indirectly by defense-related industry. Meanwhile, in Connecticut's New London County, analysts estimate that 30,000 jobs could be lost over the next five years if the Seawolf is canceled as Bush has requested.

One way to lessen the pain for laid-off defense workers is through job retraining. At the Verdugo Training Center in Southern California's San Fernando Valley, Director David Hendon provides retraining and job-search services for 1,500 unemployed people. The valley lost 6,000 defense jobs after Lockheed Aeronautics consolidated its operations in Marietta, Ga., to take advantage of cheaper wages. Hendon estimates that only two thirds of those who have come to the center regularly have found jobs. And those fortunate enough to land a new position have accepted salaries that are 10 to 20 percent less than they took home at Lockheed.

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 6 STORIES

Copyright 1992 The Seattle Times Company  
The Seattle Times

February 10, 1992, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: SOUTH BUSINESS; Pg. C3

LENGTH: 826 words

HEADLINE: WEST'S AEROSPACE HIVE UNDER SEIGE

BYLINE: TIMES STAFF; TIMES NEWS SERVICES

*Lockheed  
F-22*

... workers, and university facilities.  
But the clear trend is for companies to take their manufacturing operations elsewhere. In May 1990, Lockheed said it would locate its F-22 assembly line in Marietta, Ga., instead of Burbank. Last year, McDonnell Douglas Corp. spurned California as the home of its new widebody passenger jet. Over time, this pattern, which already has claimed thousands of state jobs, could fracture the current cluster and leave California with a white-collar-only hive of designers and scientists.

LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 6 STORIES

Copyright 1992 The Atlanta Constitution  
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

January 30, 1992

Locked  
F-22

SECTION: NATIONAL NEWS; Section A; Page 1

LENGTH: 589 words

HEADLINE: F-22 fighter scores win in budget Georgia-built jet gets funds boost

BYLINE: By Joseph Albright WASHINGTON BUREAU

KEYWORD: aviation; government; weapons; military; finances; development

## BODY:

Washington - The Air Force's F-22 Stealth fighter came out a big winner in the new military budget Wednesday, with the Bush administration proposing an increase to \$ 2.2 billion for the project even as two dozen other weapons were getting slashed.

The biggest weapons cutbacks in the new budget were:

The Navy's Seawolf attack submarine, a super-quiet model that costs \$ 2 billion apiece, will be canceled, saving taxpayers \$ 17.5 billion by 1997, but hurting General Dynamics' Electric Boat Division in Groton, Conn., and Newport News Shipbuilding in Norfolk, Va.

The Air Force's B-2 Stealth bomber's production line will be shut down after 20 planes, instead of the 75 the Air Force proposed last year. This would save \$ 14.5 billion through 1997 and force future layoffs at Northrop's California plant.

The Army will save \$ 3.4 billion through 1997 by postponing indefinitely the production of 1,292 Comanche helicopters.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said the fighter project centered at Lockheed's Marietta, Ga. , plant "appears to be well in hand and moving forward without any significant problems at this point."

Asked why he wasn't stretching out the F-22 project at the same time he is asking Congress to chop funds for the Navy's Seawolf submarines and the Army's Comanche helicopters, Mr. Cheney replied:

"I think it's vital that we do what we have to do to guarantee that we'll always be able to maintain air superiority over any future battlefield. The F-22 satisfies those requirements."

Though the F-22 is still in the development stage, it emerged as the sixth-largest procurement project in the new \$ 286 billion military budget for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. For the present fiscal year, the plane's congressionally approved budget is \$ 1.6 billion.

Among the services, the Air Force came out on top with an increase from \$ 80.2 billion to \$ 83.9 billion. The Navy budget stayed approximately flat at \$

1992 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, January 30, 1992

84.6 billion, while the Army budget dropped from \$ 67 billion to \$ 63.3 billion.

Overall, Mr. Cheney said the disintegration of the Soviet Union will make it possible for the military establishment to get by with \$ 9.8 billion less in the next fiscal year.

One unexpected source of short-term savings will be a speedup in the plans to shrink the uniformed fighting forces. The new budget says total military strength will drop another 237,000, instead of the previously planned 179,000, by Sept. 30, 1993.

As a result, the armed forces will bottom out at 1.6 million by late 1994, two years sooner than previously planned. This will mean fewer openings for fresh recruits, slower promotions and more pressure on servicemen and women to get out of the military before reaching their 20-year retirements.

A senior defense official said the military services hope bonuses will persuade 71,000 service people to leave voluntarily prior to retirement in the next 18 months. The rest would finish their enlistments or retire.

The budget's call for cuts of about 150,000 in National Guard and Reserve forces by late 1993 will draw resistance in Congress.

While allowing the F-22 to proceed, Mr. Cheney announced a tough "new approach to defense acquisition" that raised questions about whether the Lockheed-built Stealth fighter will go into full production in 1996, as the Air Force still plans.

Mr. Cheney said that from now on, the Defense Department will "emphasize technology demonstration and prototype evaluation programs" and will buy fewer and fewer production-line weapons.

Copyright 1992 The Times Journal Company  
Defense News

January 13, 1992

SECTION: Pg. 13

LENGTH: 957 words

HEADLINE: 5 Teams Begin Design Work For Navy's AX Attack Plane;  
But Program Faces Uncertain Future Amid Pentagon Budget-Cutting Effort

BYLINE: By ROBERT HOLZER Defense News Staff Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Five contractor teams are beginning basic design work on the U.S. Navy's next-generation AX attack aircraft amid concerns that the program's future remains cloudy, defense industry officials say.

The award of \$ 100 million in AX study contracts Dec. 30 may have only won the Navy a one-year reprieve on the aircraft's future because the service must again face Pentagon budget cutters next year when it requests a further \$ 300 million to initiate the advanced development phase, industry sources say.

"It is at a time at which it can be cut, because jobs are not at stake and the program is not under way yet," Bert Cooper, an aircraft analyst with the Congressional Research Service, said last Thursday.

However, award of the study contracts still represents an important signal that the Pentagon is willing to let the Navy assess design alternatives to the AX, industry officials say.

"We are pleased to see the concept definition phase start. It is a strong indication of Navy support for carrier aviation," Paul Bavitz, head of the AX team led by Grumman Corp., Bethpage, N.Y., said last Tuesday. "The Navy has decided to spend [its] \$ 100 million and see what options [it] gets."

Without AX, industry and Navy officials say, the future of seabased aviation will be called into question as the Navy will lack the sophisticated aircraft necessary to defeat increasingly deadly Third World air defense systems.

"I am confident the Navy will move into the next phase with this program," Ray Buehler, AX program manager at Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co., Marietta, Ga., said that Thursday. "That is a critical step for naval aviation. I think it would be a real shame if the Navy does not get a stealthy aircraft into development."

Navy planners issued separate \$ 20 million AX study contracts Dec. 30 to five industry teams competing to develop the estimated \$ 14 billion aircraft. The teams include:

\* Grumman; Boeing Co., Seattle; and Calabasas, Calif.-based Lockheed Corp. are developing a new aircraft.

Defense News, January 13, 1992

\* McDonnell Douglas, St. Louis, and Dallas-based LTV Corp. are proposing a new aircraft design.

\* General Dynamics, Fort Worth, Texas; McDonnell Douglas; and Los Angeles-based Northrop Corp., are proposing a derivative of the canceled A-12 aircraft.

\* Rockwell Corp.'s North American Aircraft, Los Angeles; and Lockheed Advanced Development Co., Burbank, Calif., are pursuing a new design aircraft.

\* Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co.; Marietta, Ga.; Boeing and General Dynamics are proposing a design based on technology developed for the Air Force's F-22 advanced fighter.

Navy AX officials began briefing all five contractor teams last week on Navy and Pentagon long-term funding plans, industry officials say.

In the next six months, the teams will conduct 62 studies to determine what technologies and aircraft designs are most cost effective to meet the Navy's stated requirements, Buehler said. In the following four months, they also will carry out risk-reduction efforts that will identify areas of technical concern.

All of the contractor studies will be submitted to the Navy by September when the service will review them, along with the results of a cost and operational evaluation study under way at the Institute for Defense Analyses. The studies will then be used by the Navy to justify moving Ax into an advanced development phase, when the program is reviewed by the Pentagon's high-level Defense Acquisition Board later this year, service officials say.

The Navy is expected to release an industrywide solicitation for advanced development of the AX in October, Bavitz says.

The Navy has specified five critical AX design requirements that were listed in its solicitation released to industry last August. These include the aircraft's suitability for use aboard aircraft carriers, overall cost, degree of stealth technology incorporated in the design, attack capability and some dogfighting ability.

"We have to look at how you take technology and reach some trade-off," Keith Hertenberg, AX program manager at McDonnell Douglas, said last Tuesday. "In low observable [technology], for example, you reach a point where you don't get more survivability for the added cost."

AX officials from the Grumman and McDonnell Douglas teams maintain that their pursuit of a new aircraft design affords them important advantages over the two competing teams proposing derivatives of existing aircraft.

"It gives us the opportunity to look at the trade-off studies and package around an intended design, instead of trying to force an [existing] design to meet the requirements," Hertenberg said. For example, engine development is a key cost of aircraft, Hertenberg noted, adding that existing aircraft designs may be saddled with engines that do not best meet Navy requirements.

The competing AX teams proposing existing aircraft designs maintain that their approach will save the Navy money and avoid costly technical mistakes.

Defense News, January 13, 1992

While intending to retain the triangular design of the canceled A-12, the General Dynamics team intends to draw heavily upon research already performed in A-12, David Wheaton, AX program manager for General Dynamics, said last Wednesday.

"We will take advantage of the investment made in A-12 and the data base that was created," Wheaton said, adding that the General Dynamics team intends to improve on the A-12 design to meet the Navy's new AX requirements. "We are not locked in," he said.

Lockheed's Buehler maintained that using the existing F-22 aircraft design will allow the contracting team to pull the latest avionics, flight controls and radar technology from the Air Force program and integrate it into an AX-like airframe.

GRAPHIC: Picture, AX competition takes off; Source: Defense News research, Willis M. Pinkney

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 6 STORIES

Copyright 1992 Gannett Company, Inc.  
GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

February 28, 1992, Friday

SECTION: POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

LENGTH: 769 words

HEADLINE: POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

BYLINE: JON FRANSEN; Gannett News Service

KEYWORD: POL-NOTEBOOK

BODY:

Notes from the campaign trail ...

Up to Old Tricks?

Warning to other campaigns: Think twice if you're considering any political 'dirty tricks' against Pat Buchanan. He probably knows most of them.

Buchanan reminded a crowd in Franklin, Tenn., that he had learned from some of the masters.

Twice while he spoke, Buchanan was drowned out by blaring sirens from passing emergency vehicles. The second time, Buchanan remarked:

'Who's that, Gordon Liddy (the master-mind of the Watergate break-in)? That's what we used to do to the McGovern campaign 20 years ago.'

- - -

A Knickknack for Giving a Whack

George Bush may be lucky that the only thing he got in South Dakota was a bruising at the ballot box.

Ron Goeman is talking about something a little more painful - a 'Bush-Whacker' that comes in two styles, a paddle or a 12-inch ruler.

Both are printed with the message, 'Official 1992 Bush-Whacker (To be used on George Bush's backside) Caution: Secret Service may prohibit usage.'

'It's unusual for me because I'm a Republican,' said Goeman, 34. 'I think he needs a little whack on the butt.'

Goeman is trying to market the Bush-Whacker nationally and has sent samples to the 50 Democratic state headquarters, other presidential campaigns and some reporters.

- - -

### Strong Support

President Bush has picked up the endorsement of just about every major Republican in Georgia, so Pat Buchanan will pick up support where he can find it. But he probably could have lived without this gem from Denver Gaston, a former sheriff of Carrollton County who said he liked Buchanan's get-tough-on criminals stand and his support of the death penalty.

Said a beaming Gaston after shaking Buchanan's hand: "I told Pat I was at the FBI academy when he was at Georgetown," when Buchanan got into a much celebrated fistfight with police.

"We need someone to crack some heads and get on with things."

- - -

### Political Animals

The Discovery Channel, best known for its nature documentaries, is taking on political animals.

On March 8 - two days before the Super Tuesday presidential primaries - Discovery will scrap its regular schedule in favor of "The Presidential Candidates: Address to the Nation."

In this three-hour special, the seven major candidates will have 20 minutes each to address the nation.

Ex-CBS News anchor Walter Cronkite is executive producer and may host a panel discussion, pending approval from CBS, which holds his contract.

Invitations to the candidates were sent Thursday. But, says Cronkite, "I find it very hard to believe that any candidate is going to pass up this opportunity for 20 minutes of free time."

- - -

### When Is an Opportunity not An Opportunity?

Sometimes photo ops work, and sometimes they don't. President Bush learned the hard way when, hoping to erode Pat Buchanan's conservative base, he met with former President Reagan, who refused to allow photographers into his Bel Air estate. The White House later released a photograph, and eventually wrangled a quote-of-support from Reagan.

Vice President Dan Quayle had better luck, posing before a sleek, new experimental fighter aircraft at the Marietta, Ga., Lockheed plant, where he touted Bush's defense record.

Then Buchanan gave it a shot: His bulging campaign and press caravan swooped into a Marietta Kentucky Fried Chicken drive-thru, stunning the local crowd. Buchanan posed at the base of a 56-foot sheet metal rooster that's known as a local landmark, but it turned out the huge bird was too big to be captured with Buchanan in the foreground.

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, February 28, 1992

'We thought we could take it to the Republican National Committee to replace the elephant as the symbol of a party that doesn't debate anymore and likes to keep folks off the ballot,' said Buchanan, who accuses his party of shutting him out of several state primaries.

- - -

#### The Budget Campaign

Evidence of Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin's money problems: He is traveling on commercial airplanes instead of chartered planes. And he is not on television or radio anywhere in the country.

The campaign may start airing radio ads in South Carolina, where Harkin hopes the support of Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition will propel him to a good showing in the March 7 primary. Jackson has promised to campaign for Harkin in South Carolina; however, Jackson says he has not endorsed Harkin.

Asked how much money the campaign has, spokeswoman Lorraine Voles would only say, 'We have enough to compete through the third.'

- - -

#### Oddest Campaign Sign of the Week

Seen in Atlanta last week: 'Tsoutherners for Tsongas.'

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION; PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

August 10, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO: GARY FOSTER

FROM: DOUG DUVALL

RE: THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1992

**EVENT SCENARIO:**

The President would travel from Missouri to Atlanta, Georgia. He would motorcade from Dobbins Air Force Base to Woodstock, Georgia (approximately 20 minutes). Upon arrival he would be introduced on stage to a program already underway. He would address a large, enthusiastic crowd in Woodstock's Main Street. After his remarks, the President would motorcade back to Dobbins and fly to Birmingham, Alabama. Note: a possible fundraiser for Victory '92 could be held prior to departure from Atlanta.

**PROPOSED RALLY SITE:**

Woodstock, a small town outside of Atlanta, is a small civic and church oriented community of approximately 4,600 people. It is located in the Piedmont region of North Georgia, and, because of its proximity to Metro Atlanta, it boasts the fastest growing zip code in the county/state. 30188 - Metro Woodstock Chamber of Commerce statistic

Woodstock is located in Cherokee County and is next to Cobb County, both of which have a very strong Republican base. In 1988, Cobb had the largest number of votes of any county in the state. The 6th Congressional district (Newt Gingrich) represents most of Cobb county as well as the town of Woodstock.

The event itself would be located in the center of town on Main Street in front of a restored train depot. It has a rural, southern, small town atmosphere while being able to draw crowds from Metro Atlanta and North Georgia. The standing crowd would fill Main Street as many blocks left and right of the stage as possible. Stores, restaurants, a church, an old train and the train station would be the backdrops for media.

Woodstock's Mayor, David Rogers, is a Republican and feels confident the town would be thrilled and honored to host the President. He was informed about our interest in doing the event on Main Street and does not think it would be a problem to shut down streets and close stores temporarily for the event.

-JB-

Carl Newt's  
Office (Monday)

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Re: POTUS visit to Woodstock, Georgia; redactions. (1 pp.)	08/10/92	(b)(6), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** B-Q Rally - Woodstock, GA 8/22/92

<b>Date Closed:</b> 12/3/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 13827-006
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

The train station is now used as a community center. Since it would be immediately behind stage it would be suitable for presidential and staff holding rooms. The motorcade could arrive at the rear of the building via a small access road. The nearby church also has a community room which could be used as a press filing center.

**CONTACT LIST:**

David Rogers, Mayor of Woodstock  
 (404) 926-8852 - City Hall  
 (404) 926-3800 - office

P-6, (b)(6)

Lindy Fitzgerald, Georgia GOP (or Don Hill)  
 (404) 365-7700 - office

P-6, (b)(6)

**OTHER SITES VISITED:**

Town of Kennesaw, Georgia: Another rural town located in Cobb County. Parking lot near old train station called "the Big Shanty" with an old train as backdrop. Parking lot would hold 8,000 with open area nearby. Kennesaw has a controversial ordinance which requires its residents to own handguns. Event would not be in "center of town" as much as Woodstock.

Kennesaw Battlefield: No parking, poor access, sloped field.

Sprayberry High School: Accessible to Atlanta, good parking, nationally acclaimed marching band, 3 miles from Interstate 75. However, school is not in session,

The football field is too open and would be difficult to fill. Not much to hang banners from, etc.

(b)(7)(e),

(b)(7)(f)

Wheeler High School: More compact football field, more possibilities for color

(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)

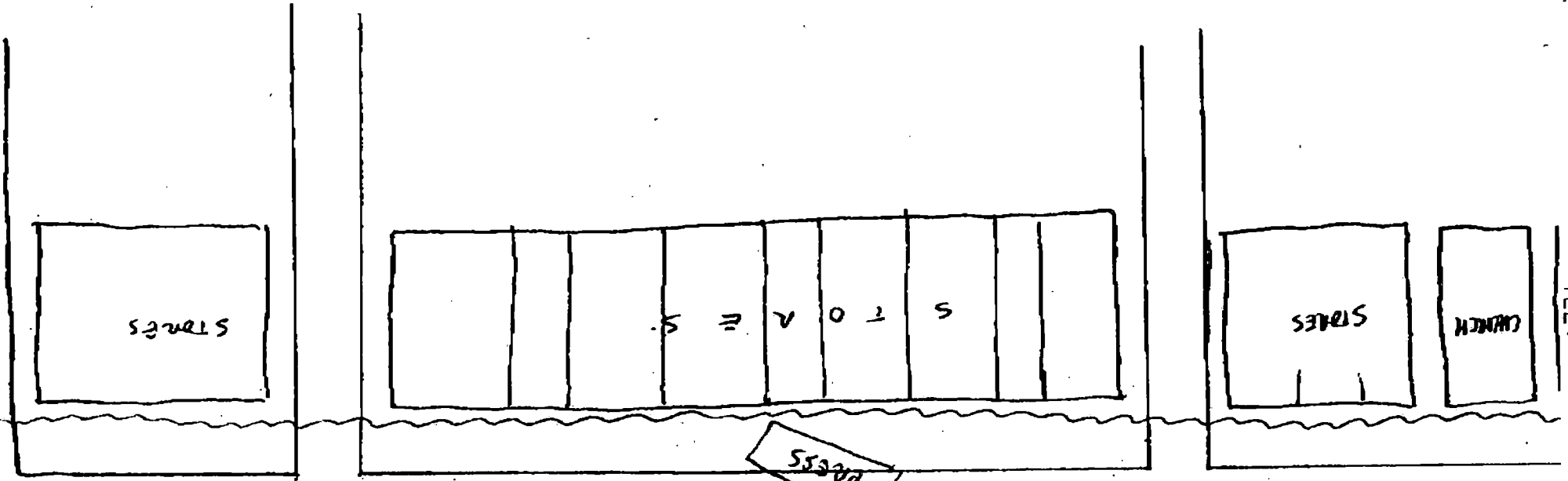
Marietta Campground: Pavillion, church based retreat site. Too small, no parking facilities too many large trees.

Cobb County Civic Center: Holds 4,000 maximum, Mayor of Marietta is big Democrat.

(b)(7)(e),  
 (b)(7)(f)

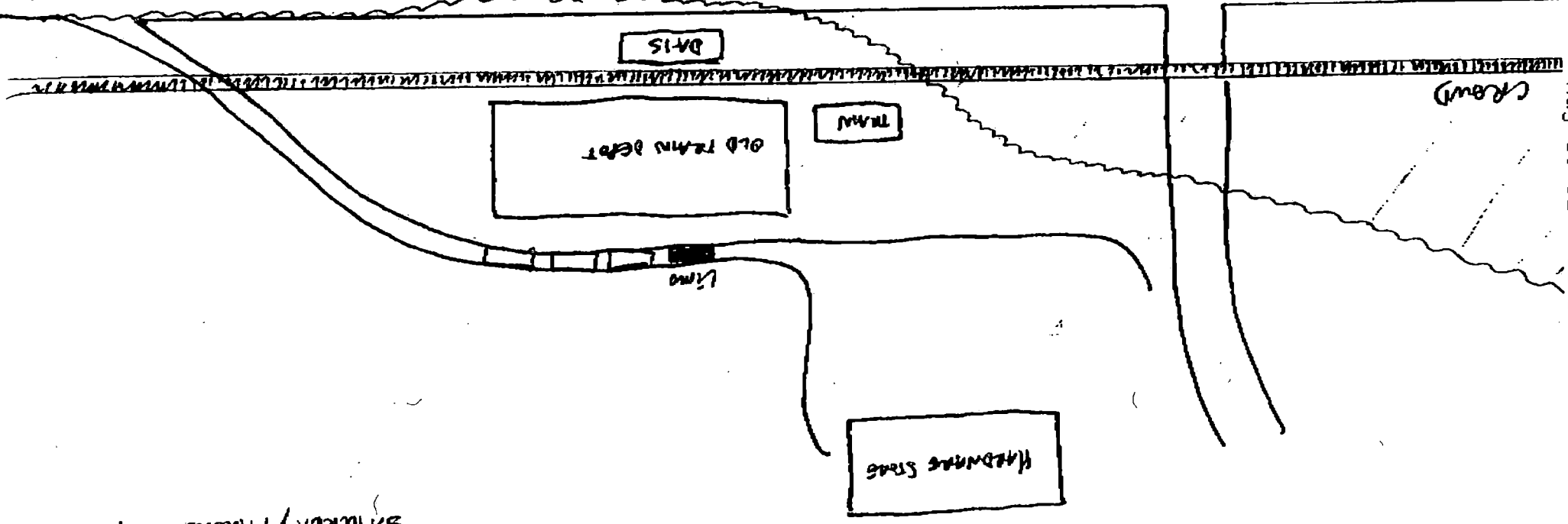
TEL:

Aug 10 '92 12:14 No. 009 P. 11



(CROWD)

DOORS



(CROWD)

OLD TRAIN DEPOT

TRAIN

DA-15

HARDWARE STORE

Limo

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1992  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1992

WOODSTOCK PUBLIC LIBRARY

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REMARKS:

Jeanie - The CNN program  
was 5-25-91;

→ "Futurewatch" (code #36-3)  
(whatever that means!)

(Circulation desk tells me the  
most popular fiction is —  
Danielle Steel & John Grisham.  
Most popular non-fiction,  
Resume books!)

LEXIS/NEXIS

WOODSTOCK, GA -

(North of Atlanta)

DIXIE SPEEDWAY  
JR. OLYMPIES



WALTER WHITE SAID ->

ED. IN GA ->

- LINDEY FITZGERALD

\* JUSTIN DURRANCE

\* ERIC KNOX

7 FISHING RODS, A REEL & ACCESSORIES

WORTH \$663 FROM ORLAND WILSON OF  
WOODSTOCK, GA.

GIFTS TO POLMS MAY 15, 1992

CROSSVILLE - WOODSTOCK RD - GEORGIA 92

ROTARY CLUB

COBB COUNTY

Bowling

Golf

(404-365-7700)

Woodstock - INTAKE

just went through redistributing

"the people are good - civic guides"

Pam.  
the library

Home of Dean Rusk - born  
Eugene Baskin - photo studio

here 50 yrs. before the National

Chase to Lockheed Corp. - contract for F-22  
economy lies in that plant - normally

not easy in Washington - latter the O was  
Pete Hunt from Murray

are seeing light @ level of mural

Sept 5 - Etowah Anginshas1 Nearest  
to Washade - "Eagles"  
2 other h Squaw hys → Bone  
Cherokee hys - warriors  
— y mention me / mention all

Pop. →

2nd annual 4th July → parade

Atlanta phone exchange

1965 pop. was 800

1992 over 4,000

changed →

newcomers →

people values have most changed

7 minutes from the mall

moving

( "Somewhere has let out God but kept secret -  
Woodstock" )

librarian Yvonne Hughes

multi-cultural

→ Scarlet long hold list

→ specialty →

"1904 House"

→ some of those employees are Yankees

"dinner on the ground"  
County Church  
dinner on the ground  
Church picnic  
Diploist, Methy  
Presbyterian  
now anything

Vet. of WWII -  
vegetable gardens

lot of fishing - popular fishing  
Bluegills / Catfish - Crayfish  
boats → cane poles

log | Warren Hughes | <sup>tot</sup> 926-5859  
404-926-3712

bor. there 74 - yrs - Emory Univ. Pas. Adm.  
4 yrs. in WWII

✓ passed 1887 -

✓ son

✓ father

3rd generation

2 children in Woodstock

fairly unusual  
day of  
dropped in to work -  
helping a patron

# Smith Johnston

CAN BACK MONDAY

CNN WEEKEND CLUB → 1997 Dean's Store Woodstock, VA

she-owner is a Democrat

'Bill Clinton seen up in window'

drugstore → Dean's Store <sup>except Sunday</sup>

meet ex am 9-10 → discuss the affairs of the world - Old Thiers 12 - about local - and world politics

again @ 10 go to restaurant for coffee  
Jerry Cranis Restaurant  
(90s-70s son) meet w/ him

Mr. McArthur

recession!  
checkers  
really was a  
drugstore

Woodstock - named for town in England  
near Oxford  
in 20 30 states

Wood in 5 out  
at things

legends:

trading center - cotton until 1940s  
local farmers  
was largest textile producing place

\* lots to talk about  
grows & leaps & bounds  
reflection of what happened  
when must invent  
w/ to town. since

think Porvris

was a passenger train - went South in the morning  
→ freight still comes through  
was the L & N Spur @ one time

runs down a ridge through center town  
rolling country - in the judgment of Appalachians

- [Rusk Middle School] -

= Kayaker training 4 '96 Olympics

= Marathoner

[#]

his elevator doesn't go all the way to the top  
placed pink

can't - along on Dean's Stee - call them parking Plus

\* Main Bldg in use - 1 or 2 a day

July 4th honored vet's wall, Don't  
VFW very active with many members

Fall Fest in October

Braves fans # Very enthusiastic

Olympics - versus. Salt Hall on Mar 27th 10 mi away  
Lake Athena -> caddy, pass,

-> Orlando Wilson -> Fishing -> Monday class in Westlake  
Pink

Danny Weston - actor "Fred Green Announces"  
one of the great actors

"talk of the town"  
- getting passes -  
people don't use change

" (Mayor Rogers)

BEEN A RR TOWN

COTTON TOWN

POULTRY INDUSTRY → <sup>meat</sup> lg. employer is GOLD RIST

SERVICE ORIENTED TOWN

HYUN '92 - COMMERCIAL

CAR DEALERSHIP HONDA 3 mo ago

no hiring, but no firing  
growing area  
annexed a portion of land

lockheed near Dobbins (GBB co.)

bdm. com. 60% leaves to work in Atlanta  
expect for up 500 jobs

biggest prob. is traffic 7 am / 5 pm  
"rush hour"

ready to widen by '92

Dean's store - vacant drug store "old timers" go meet  
chew tobacco  
talk all the world

laid back

block buildings -

→ HAD 1 OR 2 RED LIGHTS  
NOW THERE ARE 6-8  
10-12 YRS. AGO

NEW WOODSTOCK'S OLD WOODSTOCK  
OLDE TOWNE WOODSTOCK  
OLD BUILDINGS

# Rep. Steve Stancil

1897  
Inc. city / part of a railroad LIN (Louisville and Nashville)

"DEPT TAKE A LEFT" - TOWN COMM. CENTER - MUSEUM/WELCOME CENTER  
INSTATE 79/80

go to Atlanta → 30 minutes away  
used to play checkers out in front of the store  
60's protest march → up, up, with the program  
got natl news coverage during Vietnam era

jobs right after woodstock

Cherokee (NOT COBB) County - at one time lgst.  
S. end of Co. barm com n to kn poultry  
H. still rural producing  
rivalry Co -

"that damn Rep. Co"

very small people  
1% pop. black  
lg. pop. young

30188 jobs added one of fastest growing in nation  
2 hrs ago took from IHOP, New Hwy 12 pit & Chick Fillet

Houston Co. dev. 4,000 acres TOWN LAKE

ARVOLD PALMER BLDG CONGR  
\$ 80,000  
\$ 125,000

it was a real hoot  
Georgia kudzys vine  
Cast-iron skillet  
Baptist Hymnal