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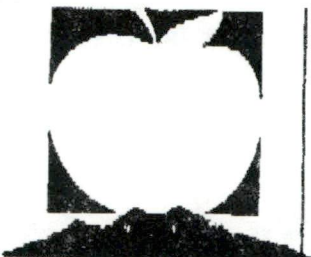
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Record Group/Collection: George H. W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13829
Folder ID Number: 13829-007

Folder Title:
Apple Festival-Hendersonville, North Carolina 9/5/92 [OA 7579]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	7	5



THE GREATER
HENDERSONVILLE
CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

G. Ray Cantrell
Executive Vice President

TO: GARY GERSHOWITZ

ATTENTION: _____

FAX NUMBER: 202-456-6218

FROM: DAPHNE CARLAND

FAX NUMBER: 704-693-8802

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING THIS PAGE): 31

COMMENTS: I will be sending you
MORE LATER THIS AFTERNOON. I will
be going to lunch when this gets finished.
So if you need anything else just call.

DATE: _____ TIME: 12:20

1. "The Apple of N.C.'s eye" }
2. "The city of four seasons" } Nicknames
For Hendersonville

HENDERSON County Academic Record

Schools	Graduates	1992 Class
Edneyville High School - 61		
East Henderson High School - 188		
West Henderson High School - 235		

76% of the students go on to college.

1992 - Average SAT score was 906

Verbal - 431

Math - 475

The total score is a 46 point increase.
Highest score since 1980 (ties 1980 score)

855 state average SAT Score

899 National average SAT Score

HENDERSON County Ranks 8th in the state

Schools are in the process of being consolidated. Will be completed by July, 1993 and will be known as the Henderson County Public Schools.

IN 1990, a ^{34.9 million dollar} School Bond Referendum was passed with a 4-1 margin

HENDERSONVILLE High School

Considered a 1A School

Red + Black - School Colors

Bearcats - School Mascot

Arch Rival

Game on the 4th - HENDERSONVILLE High School
 vs. BREVARD - Blue Devils - Blue + White

County

Brevard High School in Transylvania

School Colors

Football practice starts around here
 on August 1st

County Rival

Played West Henderson High School last Friday night but lost 14-6

Academic Record - HENDERSONVILLE High School

83-85% go to college

1992 - Average SAT score was 913

82.9% of the class takes the SAT

total score Ranked 6th in N.C.

total scores on yields was 2nd. (1st was Chapel Hill)

West HENDERSON High School

Considered a 3A School

Red, Blue + White - School Colors

Falcons - School Mascot

County Rival

Game on the 4th - West Henderson High School
 vs. Edneyville High School - Yellow Jackets

Black + Gold - School Colors

~~Edneyville High School~~

33rd Annual Mrs. John Forrest Memorial
Sidewalk Art Show

76 artist participated

2000 paintings were displayed

Non-~~juried~~ juried

displayed by amateurs & professionals

Home of Carl Sandburg National Historic Site
Mr. Sandburg lived here from 1947 till
his death in 1967. Actual site is in
Flat Rock, an unincorporated community,
4 miles south of Hendersonville.

Henderson County is top producer of apples
in N.C. which usually ranks 7th nationally
in total production.

East Henderson High School
GREEN + White - School Colors
Eagles - School Mascot

Considered
3A School

Arch
Rival

{ Game on the 4th - East Henderson High School
vs. Pisgah

County
Rival

{ Played Edneyville High School last Friday
night and won 18-14

~~Academic Rival~~

Edneyville High School

Considered a
1A School

Black + Gold - School Colors

Yellow Jackets - School Mascot

Game on the 4th - Edneyville High School
vs. West Henderson High School

This is the last year Edneyville High will
be in existence. They are building a
new high school closer to town. Edneyville
High School is out where the apples are
produced. The new school will be called
North Henderson High School.

~~Academic Rival~~



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA FAX COVER SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES: _____

DATE: 9.3.92

TO: White House

FAX NUMBER: _____

FROM: HENDERSONVILLE LOCAL OFFICE

ADDRESS: 26 FRANCIS ROAD

HENDERSONVILLE NC 28792

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 704-693-1703

FAX NUMBER: 704-697-8949

COMMENTS: From John Murdock



THE FOLLOWING IS THE PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO WERE WORKING DURING THESE PERIODS OF TIME:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1990	95.4	96.1	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.2	95.5	96.5	96.7	95.6	94.9	94.9	95.9
1991	94.0	94.3	94.3	94.4	93.4	93.8	94.0	94.5	94.7	94.9	94.3	94.5	94.2
1992	93.3	93.4	93.6	94.7	94.1	93.4	93.8						
							7,000 3,363,700						
HENDERSON COUNTY													
1990	96.4	96.8	97.4	97.4	97.0	97.4	96.5	97.7	97.2	96.6	95.7	95.7	96.9
1991	94.8	95.6	95.7	96.0	95.1	95.4	95.5	95.0	96.0	95.4	95.5	95.3	
1992	94.2	94.1	94.4	95.4	95.4	94.9	95.5						

YOU CAN SAY THAT OF ALL THE PEOPLE WHO WANT TO WORK THERE IS THIS _____% OF PEOPLE WHO ARE WORKING IN NORTH CAROLINA/HENDERSON COUNTY.

NORTH CAROLINA PRELIMINARY CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES*

Also list of People Employed Preliminary Data for July 1992

County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
* STATEWIDE	3593200	5363700	229500	6.4					
ALEXANDER	68820	65620	3200	4.6	JOHNSTON	41130	38030	3100	7.5
ALEXANDER	16720	15960	760	4.5	JONES	4990	4670	310	6.2
ALLEGANY	6040	5720	320	5.3	LEE	22370	20710	1660	7.4
ANSON	13890	12380	1510	10.9	LENDIR	31310	28930	2480	7.9
ASHE	12450	11410	1040	8.4	LINDSELM	28090	26620	1470	5.2
AVERY	10010	9380	630	6.3	MACON	13210	12620	590	4.5
BEAUFORT	20870	18940	1930	9.2	MADISON	7930	7400	530	6.7
BERTIE	9480	8810	670	7.1	MARTIN	12790	11650	1140	8.9
BLADEN	13300	11660	1640	12.3	MCDOWELL	17770	16310	1460	8.2
BRUNSWICK	20740	17690	3050	14.7	MECKLENBURG	291760	275780	15980	5.5
BUNCOMBE	98300	93300	5000	5.1	MITCHELL	7390	6670	720	9.7
BURKE	46450	43040	3410	7.3	MONTGOMERY	13140	11880	1260	9.6
CABARRUS	58350	54580	3770	6.5	MORE	31410	29420	1990	6.3
CALDWELL	41590	37810	3780	9.1	NAASH	39390	36140	3250	8.3
CAMDEN	2620	2450	170	6.5	NEW HANOVER	71310	66140	5170	7.3
CARTERET	24990	23720	1270	5.1	NORTHAMPTON	8580	7960	620	7.2
CASWELL	10330	9690	640	6.2	ONSLDM	40770	38500	2270	5.6
CATAMBA	73670	69520	4150	5.6	ORANGE	55680	53600	2080	3.7
CHATHAM	20630	19670	960	4.7	PANHICO	5020	4810	210	4.2
CHEROKEE	9510	8530	980	10.3	PASQUOTANK	14070	13370	800	5.7
CHowan	5660	5340	320	5.7	PENDER	17040	15630	1410	8.3
CLAY	3080	2890	190	6.2	PERQUIMANS	4380	4120	260	5.9
CLEVELAND	45320	41800	3520	7.8	PERSON	16300	14940	1360	9.5
COLLIERIS	24310	21830	2480	10.2	PITT	61590	58070	3520	5.7
CRAWEN	38350	32920	5430	6.9	POLE	6120	5800	320	5.2
CUMBERLAND	108020	97670	10350	7.0	RANDOLPH	62780	59900	2880	4.5
CURRITUCK	10530	10280	250	2.4	RICHMOND	23730	21770	1960	8.3
DARE	22740	22010	730	3.2	ROBEESON	82220	46280	35940	11.4
DAVIDSON	73650	68780	4870	6.6	ROCKINGHAM	43410	40080	3330	7.7
DAVIE	14930	14280	650	4.6	ROMAN	61320	57630	3690	6.0
DEPLIN	25170	23440	1710	6.8	RUTHERFORD	32100	30310	1790	5.6
DEURHAM	108980	104070	4910	4.5	SAMPSON	25560	23950	1610	6.3
EDGEcombe	31180	28780	2400	7.7	SCOTLAND	16990	14920	2070	12.2
FORSYTH	150940	142280	8660	5.8	STANLY	27330	26020	1710	6.2
FRANKLIN	19910	18540	1370	6.9	STOKES	18730	18020	910	4.8
GASTON	109860	97780	12080	7.6	SUREY	34450	32450	2000	5.8
GATES	4190	3940	250	6.0	SWAIN	7040	6290	750	10.7
GRAHAM	2450	1920	530	21.6	TRANSYLVANIA	11990	11310	680	5.7
GRAVILLIE	20850	19310	1540	6.4	TYRRELL	1760	1340	420	21.2
GREENE	9280	8760	520	5.6	UNION	47830	45360	2470	5.2
GUILFORD	197820	186000	11820	6.0	VANCE	18450	16290	2160	11.7
HALLFAX	25210	22860	2350	9.3	WAKE	258760	247440	11320	4.4
HARNETT	31060	28890	2170	7.0	WARREN	8370	7640	730	8.7
HAYWOOD	22980	21580	1400	6.1	WASHINGTON	6160	5750	410	6.7
HENDERSON	36750	33090	3660	4.5	WATKINS	20650	19870	780	3.8
HERFORD	4370	8450	920	9.8	WAYNE	46310	42840	3470	7.5
Hoke	11260	10260	1010	9.0	WILKES	33960	32210	1750	5.2
HYDE	2720	2540	180	6.6	WILSON	37570	33370	4200	11.2
IREDELL	55180	51750	3430	6.2	YADKIN	16310	15650	660	4.0
JACKSON	14580	13860	720	4.9	YANCEY	10220	9640	580	5.7

* U.S. Unemployment Rate

Unadjusted - 7.6
Seasonally Adjusted - 7.7

(HENDERSON COUNTY)
Eaton Corporation:
DENNIS CRAIG
684-3501

Traffic

1/73 EMPLOYERS
Diane ~~Walker~~
LADNER

704-687-5304

Production Coordinator,
Eaton Industries

John Mudge - Employment
Security Commission
693-1703

COMH 733-4962

Gregg Sampson
or

Don Cameron

919-738-2936

Employment Security COMH
of North Carolina

Budget of the U.S. Govt
Number of pages:

Pt 1: 448

Pt 2: 40

Pt 3: 62
50

Appendices:

Appendix 1: 1076

Appendix 2: 30

Appendix 3: 61
167

1167
550
1717

Tom Bruce, Public Affairs OMB
Budget Review Division

4/7/3 + 220 from supplemental

Breward - "Blue Devils"

Hendersonville - "Bearcats"

Hendersonville High School beat
their arch rival, Brevard High School,
12 to 10 (over for team names)

ED Cowling -
-ADVANCE

Richard Bill Mire; 479-7060
(At NREC)

(1) High school football team in Hendersonville - What is their mascot?

(2) Who is their rival? Date of their opening game & who do they play?

(3) The make-up of the people; leading industry; economic make up

(4) Any topical anecdotes/stories? (about revolving around Hendersonville?)

(5) What previous local event has/will occur?
Times-News Henderson

IS THERE A PARTICULAR

Jody Drake -
Administrative Assistant,
North Carolina Apple Festival

"SAYING" OR "QUOTE"
INDIGENOUS OF HENDERSON OR HENDERSONVILLE

Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce is

704-692-1413 - DAPHNE, Exec Vice-president's Sec
~~Director~~ Secretary C.C.

5, or 6,000 people

704-697-5766 (H) - DAPHNE

Carland 704-685-7606
APPLE HOUSE WHERE DAPHNE WORKS

Breward High School
-10-

-12-
Hendersonville

Govt Ballanquh's

name

Govt

wife's

is to ~~Donna~~

~~Donna~~

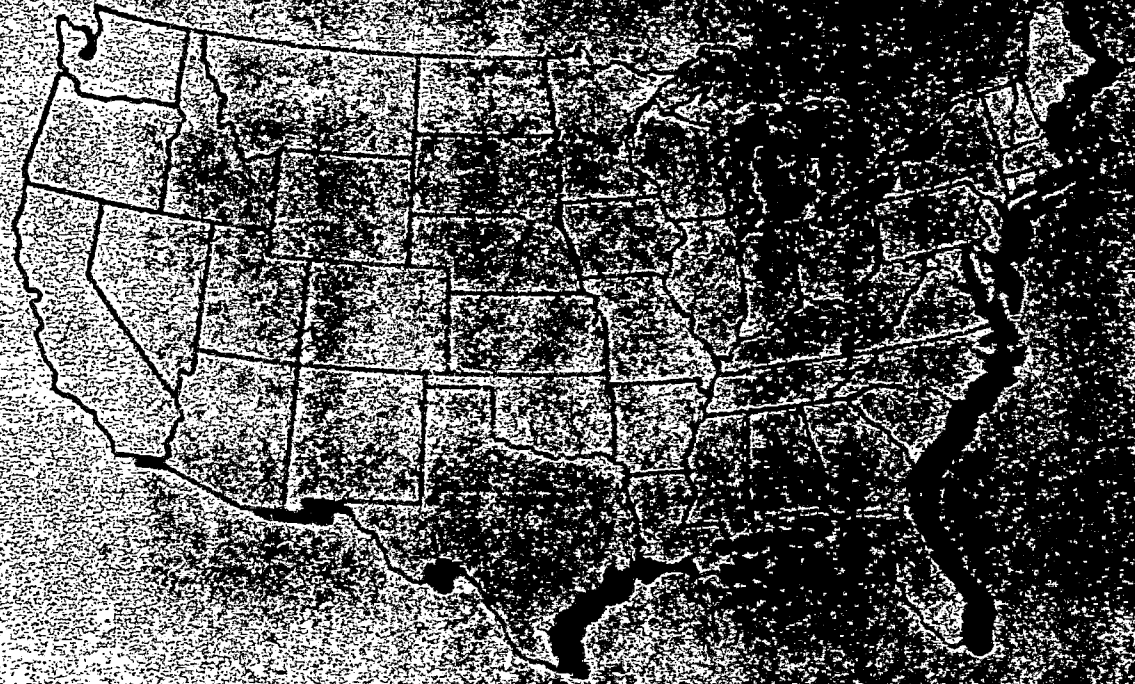
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FACTS ABOUT THE STATES



JOSEPH NATHAN KANE
STEVEN ANZOVIN & JANET PODELL

A compendium of useful information about the 50 states,
including facts about Puerto Rico and Washington, D.C.

1089
11

Facts About the States

- 1667 *March 11.* The proprietors issue the Fundamental Constitutions, drawn up by philosopher John Locke.
- 1675 Chowan Indians war with Virginia whites.
- 1677 *December 3.* John Culpepper leads a rebellion against proprietary rule and tobacco export duties.
- 1691 Albemarle is renamed North Carolina, with its governor to be deputy, responsible to the Crown.
- 1700 Arguments erupt between Quakers and Anglicans over the latter's establishment of a Church of England in the Carolinas.
- 1711 *September.* War begins with the Tuscarora Indians who are eventually defeated and expelled from the province.
- 1712 *May 9.* An independent governor is appointed for North Carolina.
- 1718 *November 22.* Pirate Blackbeard (Edward Teach) is killed near Ocracoke Island.
- 1729 The proprietors of North Carolina are bought out by King George II and the territory is made a royal colony.
- 1730 An attempt to define North and South Carolina boundaries is made but not completed until 1815.
- 1747 The first German settlers arrive.
- 1751 John David publishes the *North Carolina Gazette*.
- 1753 The first Moravians arrive at Wachovia.
- 1765 *October 19.* Sons of Liberty burn Lord Bute in effigy at Wilmington and force the stamp master, Dr. William Houston, to resign.
- 1766 Vessels carrying stamps and stamped paper to Wilmington are prevented from landing.
- 1768 Backcountry farmers organize as "Regulators" and threaten rebellion against excessive taxes.
- 1771 *May 17.* The Regulators are defeated at the Battle of Alamance Creek by Governor William Tryon.
- 1774 *August 25.* The colonies' first provincial congress meets at New Bern, independent of the governor.
October 25. Fifty-one patriotic Edenton women burn their tea in support of the colonies' cause.
- 1775 *May 20.* Mecklenburg patriots draw up a list of resolutions declaring themselves a free and independent people.
- 1776 *February 27.* Patriots defeat Tory Highlanders in three minutes at the Battle of Moore's Creek.
April 12. North Carolina is the first colony to instruct its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence.
December 18. The first state constitution is approved by the Provincial Congress.
- 1780 *October 7.* Patriots defeat 1,100 Loyalist troops at the Battle of King's Mountain.
- 1781 *March 15.* General Greene and his American troops are defeated by General Cornwallis at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.
- 1789 *November 21.* North Carolina is the 12th state to ratify the US Constitution.
- 1790 Western North Carolina is ceded to the US government, later to become Tennessee.
- 1792 Raleigh becomes the capital.
- 1801 Gold is discovered in Cabarrus County.
- 1812 North Carolina troops serving in the War of 1812 include Cherokee and Lumbee Indians.
- 1813 Michael Schenck builds the state's first cotton mill in Lincoln County.
- 1835 The revised state constitution disenfranchises free blacks.
- 1853 The Holt Mill is the first southern factory to produce colored cotton cloth.
- 1854 Construction of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is begun.
- 1861 *May 20.* North Carolina is the last Confederate state to secede from the Union.
- 1862 *April 26.* Northern troops capture Fort Macon.
- 1865 *January 15.* Fort Fisher is captured by Confederates.
March 19-21. Battle of Bentonville results in a narrow and bloody victory for General William T. Sherman.
- 1868 *June 25.* North Carolina is readmitted to the Union.

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES: 4
(including cover sheet)

TO: Gary Gershowitz

Fax Number: 202 456-6218 Telephone Number: 202 456-7750

DATE: 9/7/92

FROM: Don Carrington (H) 7919-556-1737

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA
POST OFFICE BOX 25903
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27611

FAX NUMBER: (919) 733-8662

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (919) 733-2936

COMMENTS: Please call when you receive.

IF NOT RECEIVED CORRECTLY, PLEASE CALL THE TELEPHONE NUMBER SHOWN ABOVE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

DATE: 9/4/92

PREPARED FOR: GARY GERSHOWITZ, THE WHITE HOUSE

PREPARED BY: DON CARRINGTON AND GREG SAMPSON
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

JOB GROWTH

North Carolina has had a substantial job growth since the early 1980's. In the period from 1984 to 1991, North Carolina had a 19 percent increase in private sector jobs compared to a 14 percent increase nationwide.

During the 1980's, one out of five new jobs in North Carolina paid \$45,000 or more. In North Carolina this was 21% of the net new employment compared to 13% at the national level.

North Carolina has the highest percentage of workers in manufacturing jobs in the nation. Approximately 27 percent of your workers are involved in manufacturing compared to about 17 percent nationwide.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Although the recent recession and economic slow down have been hard on many Americans, North Carolina is fortunate to have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation. Our figures released yesterday indicate that in August, your unemployment rate was 6.2 percent, compared to 7.6 at the national level.

EXPORT RELATED JOBS

Although hard numbers on absolute jobs tied to exports are difficult to determine, the federal government experts estimate that a billion dollars of exported products generates employment for about 22,000 workers.

With ^{19,000} 8.8 billion in exports in 1991, North Carolina's export activity accounted for nearly 200,000 jobs. Your own Department of Commerce estimates that about one in ten North Carolina manufacturers are involved in exporting. Our new free trade agreement should vastly increase the opportunities for all firms and will most likely bring export business and new jobs to the other 90 percent of North Carolina manufacturers.

I understand that you also have an export outreach program at nearby Asheville-Buncombe Community College in the Small Business Center. This kind of initiative will help firms in this region of your state prepare for the increased export opportunities we expect to see in the near future.



DONALD I. CARRINGTON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OF NORTH CAROLINA

POST OFFICE BOX 25903
RALEIGH, N. C. 27611

TEL: (919) 733-2936

STATEWIDE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NORTH CAROLINA

July, 1992

ITEM	NUMBER OF WORKERS			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM			
	July, 1992	June, 1992	July, 1991	June 1992		July 1991	
				NET	%	NET	%
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)							
Civilian Labor Force 1/	3,593,200	3,548,300	3,509,900	+ 44,900	+ 1.3	+ 83,300	+ 2.4
Unemployment, Total	229,500	234,500	211,800	- 5,000	- 2.1	+ 17,700	+ 8.4
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	6.4	6.6	6.0	- 0.2	XXX	+ 0.4	XXX
Employment, Total	3,363,700	3,313,800	3,298,100	+ 49,900	+ 1.5	+ 65,600	+ 2.0
Agriculture 2/	112,900	102,800	116,300	+ 10,100	+ 9.8	- 3,400	- 2.9
(Seasonally Adjusted)							
Civilian Labor Force 1/	3,508,000	3,501,000	3,436,000	+ 7,000	+ 0.2	+ 72,000	+ 2.1
Unemployment, Total	219,000	226,000	208,000	- 7,000	- 3.1	+ 11,000	+ 5.3
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	6.3	6.5	6.1	- 0.2	XXX	+ 0.2	XXX
Employment, Total	3,289,000	3,275,000	3,228,000	+ 14,000	+ 0.4	+ 61,000	+ 1.9
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary 3/	3,056,700	3,105,800	3,032,700	- 49,100	- 1.6	+ 24,000	+ 0.8
Goods Producing	978,300	982,500	971,800	- 4,200	- 0.4	+ 6,500	+ 0.7
Mining	5,000	5,000	5,100	0	0.0	100	2.0
Construction	143,100	142,300	151,800	+ 800	+ 0.6	+ 8,700	+ 5.7
Manufacturing	830,200	835,200	814,900	- 5,000	- 0.6	+ 15,300	+ 1.9
Durable Goods	339,400	341,900	329,000	- 2,500	- 0.7	+ 10,400	+ 3.2
Lumber & Wood	35,900	36,100	34,700	- 200	- 0.6	+ 1,200	+ 3.5
Furniture & Fixtures	75,600	77,400	71,000	- 1,800	- 2.3	+ 4,600	+ 6.5
Stone, Clay, & Glass	22,600	22,300	21,600	+ 300	+ 1.3	+ 1,000	+ 4.6
Primary Metals	12,600	12,400	11,900	+ 200	+ 1.6	+ 700	+ 5.9
Fabricated Metals	30,300	30,400	29,500	- 100	- 0.3	+ 800	+ 2.7
Machinery, Except Elec.	63,800	63,900	63,900	- 100	- 0.2	- 100	- 0.2
Electronic Equipment	52,800	52,900	51,000	- 100	- 0.2	+ 1,800	+ 3.5
Transportation Equipment	24,300	25,000	24,200	- 700	- 2.8	+ 100	+ 0.4
Instruments & Misc.	21,500	21,500	21,200	0	0.0	+ 300	+ 1.4
Nondurable Goods	490,800	493,300	485,900	- 2,500	- 0.5	+ 4,900	+ 1.0
Food & Kindred Products	51,800	51,400	51,300	+ 400	+ 0.8	+ 500	+ 1.0
Tobacco Products	18,800	18,600	18,500	+ 200	+ 1.1	+ 300	+ 1.6
Textile Mill Products	205,900	207,800	204,000	- 1,900	- 0.9	+ 1,900	+ 0.9
Apparel & Related Products	77,300	77,800	76,400	- 500	- 0.6	+ 900	+ 1.2
Paper & Allied Products	23,900	24,000	23,400	- 100	- 0.4	+ 500	+ 2.1
Printing & Publishing	30,100	30,300	30,500	- 200	- 0.7	- 400	- 1.3
Chemicals & Allied	45,000	44,800	43,700	+ 200	+ 0.4	+ 1,300	+ 3.0
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	34,900	35,000	34,300	- 100	- 0.3	+ 600	+ 1.7
Other Nondurable Goods 4/	3,100	3,600	3,800	- 500	- 13.9	- 700	- 18.4
Service Producing	2,078,400	2,123,300	2,060,900	- 44,900	- 2.1	+ 17,500	+ 0.8
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	154,300	154,900	153,900	- 600	- 0.4	+ 400	+ 0.3
Trade	700,600	700,200	708,400	+ 400	+ 0.1	- 7,800	- 1.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	138,600	137,800	136,700	+ 800	+ 0.6	+ 1,900	+ 1.4
Service & Miscellaneous 5/	624,400	620,000	606,700	+ 4,400	+ 0.7	+ 17,700	+ 2.9
Government	460,500	510,400	455,200	- 49,900	- 9.8	+ 5,300	+ 1.2
All Other Nonag. Employment 6/	262,400	267,000	268,700	- 4,600	- 1.7	- 6,300	- 2.3

1/ Data compiled on basis of "Place of Residence", by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Beginning with 1992, Agricultural estimates are Statewide CPS estimates. In order to make a comparison, data for 1991 on this table are also CPS data. Prior Statewide Agricultural estimates are not comparable.

3/ Data based on "Place of Work."

4/ Includes Leather and Petroleum Products.

5/ Includes Services, Except Domestic; Agricultural Services; Forestry; and Fisheries.

6/ Includes self-employed workers; unpaid family workers; and domestic workers in private households.

*Less than 0.05



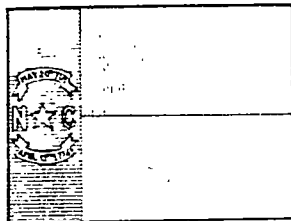
WORLDMARK

ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE STATES

NORTH CAROLINA

State of North Carolina



ORIGIN OF STATE NAME: Named in honor of King Charles I of England. **NICKNAME:** The Tarheel State. **CAPITAL:** Raleigh. **ENTERED UNION:** 21 November 1789 (12th). **SONG:** "The Old North State." **MOTTO:** *Esse quam videri* (To be rather than to seem). **FLAG:** Adjacent to the fly of two equally sized bars, red above and white below, is a blue union containing a white star in the center, flanked by the letters N and C in gold. Above and below the star are two gold scrolls, the upper one reading "May 20th 1775," the lower one "April 12th 1776." **OFFICIAL SEAL:** Liberty, clasping a constitution and holding aloft on a pole a liberty cap, stands on the left, while Plenty sits besides a cornucopia on the right; behind them, mountains run to the sea, on which a three-masted ship appears. "May 20, 1775" appears above the figures; the words "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina" and the state motto surround the whole. **MAMMAL:** Gray squirrel. **BIRD:** Cardinal. **FISH:** Channel bass. **REPTILE:** Eastern box turtle. **INSECT:** Honeybee. **FLOWER:** Dogwood. **TREE:** Pine. **SHELL:** Scotch bonnet. **PRECIOUS STONE:** Emerald. **ROCK:** Granite. **LEGAL HOLIDAYS:** New Year's Day, 1 January; Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., 3d Monday in January; Easter Monday, March or April; Memorial Day, last Monday in May; Independence Day, 4 July; Labor Day, 1st Monday in September; Veterans Day, 11 November; Thanksgiving Day, 4th Thursday in November, and the day following; Christmas Eve, 24 December; Christmas Day, 25 December. **TIME:** 7 AM EST = noon GMT.

¹LOCATION, SIZE, AND EXTENT

Located in the southeastern US, North Carolina ranks 28th in size among the 50 states.

The total area of North Carolina is 52,669 sq mi (136,413 sq km), of which land accounts for 48,843 sq mi (126,504 sq km) and inland water 3,826 sq mi (9,909 sq km). North Carolina extends 503 mi (810 km) E-W; the state's maximum N-S extension is 187 mi (301 km).

North Carolina is bordered on the N by Virginia; on the E by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S by South Carolina and Georgia; and on the W by Tennessee. A long chain of islands or sand banks, called the Outer Banks, lies off the state's Atlantic coast. The total boundary line of North Carolina is 1,270 mi (2,044 km), including a general coastline of 301 mi (484 km); the tidal shoreline extends 3,375 mi (5,432 km). The state's geographic center is in Chatham County, 10 mi (16 km) NW of Sanford.

²TOPOGRAPHY

North Carolina's three major topographic regions belong to the Atlantic Coastal Plain, the Piedmont Plateau, and the Appalachian Mountains.

The Outer Banks, narrow islands of shifting sandbars, screen most of the coastal plain from the ocean. Treacherous navigation conditions and numerous shipwrecks have earned the name of "Graveyard of the Atlantic" for the shoal waters off Cape Hatteras, which, like Cape Lookout and Cape Fear, juts out from the banks into the Atlantic. Cape Hatteras Lighthouse is the tallest in the US, rising 208 feet (63 meters). The shallow Pamlico and Albemarle sounds and broad salt marshes lying behind the Outer Banks serve as valuable habitats for marine life but as further hindrances to water transportation.

On the mainland, the coastal plain extends westward from the sounds for 100 to 140 mi (160–225 km) and upward from sea level to nearly 500 feet (150 meters). Near the ocean, the outer coastal plain is very flat, and often swampy; this region contains all the natural lakes in North Carolina, the largest being Lake Mattamuskeet (67 sq mi—174 sq km), followed by Lakes Phelps and Waccamaw. The inner coastal plain is more elevated and better drained. Infertile sand hills mark its southwestern section, but the rest of the region constitutes the state's principal farming country.

The piedmont is a rolling plateau of red clay soil roughly 150

mi (240 km) wide, rising from 300 to 600 feet (90 to 180 meters) in the east to 1,500 feet (460 meters) in the west. The fall line, a sudden change in elevation, separates the piedmont from the coastal plain and produces numerous rapids in the rivers that flow between the regions.

The Blue Ridge, a steep escarpment that parallels the Tennessee border, divides the piedmont from North Carolina's westernmost region, containing the highest and most rugged portion of the Appalachian chain. The two major ranges are the Blue Ridge itself, which averages 3,000–4,000 feet high (900–1,200 meters), and the Great Smoky Mountains, which have 43 peaks higher than 6,000 feet (1,800 meters). Several smaller chains intersect these two ranges: one of them, the Black Mountains, contains Mt. Mitchell, at 6,684 feet (2,037 meters) the tallest peak east of the Mississippi River.

No single river basin dominates North Carolina. The Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, French Broad, Watauga, and New rivers flow from the mountains westward to the Mississippi River system. East of the Blue Ridge, the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Catawba drain the piedmont and coastal plain. The largest artificial lakes are Lake Norman on the Catawba, Lake Gaston on the Roanoke, and High Rock Lake on the Yadkin.

³CLIMATE

North Carolina has a humid, subtropical climate. Winters are short and mild, while summers are usually very sultry; spring and fall are distinct and refreshing periods of transition. In most of North Carolina, temperatures rarely go above 100°F (38°C) or fall below 10°F (-12°C), but differences in altitude and proximity to the ocean create significant local variations. Average January temperatures range from 36°F (21°C) to 48°F (9°C), with an average daily maximum January temperature of 51°F (11°C) and minimum of 29°F (-2°C). Average July temperatures range from 68°F (20°C) to 80°F (27°C), with an average daily high of 87°F (31°C) and a low of 66°F (19°C). The coldest temperature ever recorded in North Carolina was -29°F (-34°C), registered on 30 January 1966 on Mt. Mitchell; the hottest, 110°F (43°C), occurred on 21 August 1983 at Fayetteville.

In the southwestern section of the Blue Ridge, moist southerly winds rising over the mountains drop more than 80 in (203 cm) of

the American Dance Theater, one of the nation's oldest and most respected summer dance festivals, has made its permanent home at Duke University since 1978. Summer stock theater is a long-standing tradition in the mountains: North Carolina's Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright Paul Green created the genre of outdoor historical drama with a 1937 production of *The Lost Colony* at Manteo, and nearly a dozen other historical dramas are now performed on summer evenings throughout the state.

Folk art has survived most completely in the remote coves and hollows of the Appalachians. Traditional mountain string music inspired bluegrass, a progenitor of modern country and western music. Festivals, fiddlers' conventions, gospel concerts, and other public occasions keep this heritage alive and spread it to a new generation and a wider audience. Traditional crafts—pottery, spinning, weaving, quilting, and woodcarving—are also taught, displayed, and marketed at fairs and crafts centers, the most notable of which is Penland School of Handicrafts, near Spruce Pine, in the western part of the state.

⁴³LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Public libraries, open in nearly every North Carolina community, are linked together through the State Library, ensuring that users in all parts of the state can have access to printed, filmed, and recorded materials. Total volumes in public libraries numbered 9,216,289 in 1983/84, when circulation reached 23,793,455. Major university research libraries are located at Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro campuses of the University of North Carolina and at Duke University in Durham. The North Carolina Collection and Southern Historical Collection at the Chapel Hill campus are especially noteworthy.

North Carolina had 158 museums and historical sites in 1984. Established in 1956, the North Carolina Museum of Art, in Raleigh, is one of only two state-supported art museums in the US (the other is in Virginia). In 1981, the museum had an attendance of 36,338, mounted 15 circulating exhibitions, and added 210 artworks to its permanent collection; the new art was valued at over \$1.2 million. The North Carolina Museum of History (Raleigh) is housed in the Division of Archives and History of the Department of Cultural Resources, which also administers 20 state historical sites and Tryon Place Restoration in New Bern. The Museum of Natural History in Raleigh is maintained by the state Department of Agriculture; smaller science museums exist in Charlotte, Greensboro, and Durham. The North Carolina Zoological Park opened in Asheboro in 1975; attendance in 1981 was 377,822.

⁴⁴COMMUNICATIONS

Government postal service in North Carolina began in 1755 but did not become regular until 1771, with the establishment of a central post office for the southern colonies. Mails were slow and erratic, and many North Carolinians continued to entrust their letters to private travelers until well into the 19th century. Rural free delivery in the state began on 23 October 1896 in Rowan County. In 1985, North Carolina had 784 post offices, with 12,332 employees.

Telephone service began in Wilmington and Raleigh in October 1879, and long distance connections between Wilmington and Petersburg, Va., began later that same year. There were 20 telephone companies in North Carolina in 1982; in 1980, 89% of the state's 2,043,291 occupied housing units had telephones.

There were 233 commercial AM radio stations in North Carolina in 1984, and 97 commercial and 38 noncommercial FM stations. Commercial television stations numbered 25, and there were 10 noncommercial stations, 9 of which belonged to the University of North Carolina Television Network. As of 1984, cable television served 390 communities and 753,255 subscribers.

⁴⁵PRESS

As of 1984, North Carolina had 10 morning newspapers with a combined circulation of 634,468, 45 evening dailies with 760,460,

and 27 Sunday papers with 1,253,961. The following table shows the circulation of the largest dailies as of September 1984:

AREA	NAME	DAILY	SUNDAY
Charlotte	Observer (m. S)	185,876	259,289
Greensboro	News & Record (m. e. S)	89,212 } 20,695 }	121,161
Raleigh	News & Observer (m. S)	131,760	174,232
Winston-Salem	Journal (m. S)	75,417	97,585

The *Charlotte Observer* won a 1981 Pulitzer Prize for its series on brown lung disease.

North Carolina has been the home of several nationally recognized "little reviews" of literature, poetry, and criticism, including *The Rebel*, *Crucible*, *Southern Poetry Review*, *The Carolina Quarterly*, *St. Andrews Review*, *Pembroke Magazine*, and *Miscellany*. The *North Carolina Historical Review* is a quarterly scholarly publication of the Division of Archives and History. The bimonthly *Mother Earth News* is published in Hendersonville.

⁴⁶ORGANIZATIONS

The 1982 Census of Service Industries counted 1,221 organizations in North Carolina, including 307 business associations; 554 civic, social, and fraternal associations; and 31 educational, scientific, and research associations.

The North Carolina Citizens Association serves as the voice of the state's business community. A teachers' organization, the North Carolina Association of Educators, is widely acknowledged as one of the most effective political pressure groups in the state, as is the North Carolina State Employees Association. Every major branch of industry has its own trade association, most of which are highly effective lobbying bodies. Carolina Action, the North Carolina Public Interest Research Group, the Kudzu Alliance, and the Brown Lung Association represent related consumer, environmental, antinuclear power, and public health concerns. Among the national organizations headquartered in the state are the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World in Winston, a black service group; the Association of Professors of Medicine, Winston-Salem; the Institute for Southern Studies, Durham; the Tobacco Association of the US, Raleigh; and the US Power Squadrons, Raleigh.

⁴⁷TOURISM, TRAVEL, AND RECREATION

Travelers spent \$3.1 billion in North Carolina in 1982. The travel industry supported 165,000 jobs in 1984, and in 1982 carried an annual payroll of \$811 million.

Tourists are attracted by North Carolina's coastal beaches, by golf and tennis opportunities in the piedmont (including the world-famous golf courses at Pinehurst), and parks and scenery in the North Carolina mountains. Sites of special interest are the Revolutionary War battlegrounds at Guilford Courthouse and Moore's Creek Bridge; Bennett Place, near Hillsborough, where the last major Confederate army surrendered; Ft. Raleigh, the site of the Lost Colony's misadventures; and the Wright Brothers National Memorial at Kitty Hawk. Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout national seashores, which protect the beauty of the Outer Banks, received 1.5 million visitors in 1984. The Blue Ridge Parkway, a scenic motor route, operated by the National Park Service, that winds over the crest of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, attracted 9.4 million visitors to North Carolina in 1984. Another popular attraction, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, straddling the North Carolina-Tennessee border, attracted 3.7 million visitors to North Carolina. In all, the 9 national parks had 15.7 million visits. In 1982/83, North Carolina's 27 state parks received more than 5.2 million visitors.

Licenses were sold to 485,887 anglers and 351,030 hunters in 1982/83.

⁴⁸SPORTS

With no major league teams in North Carolina, the most important professional sports are golf and stock-car racing. The Greater

Greensboro Open, the Kemper Open in Charlotte, and the Hall of Fame Classic at Pinehurst are major tournaments on the Professional Golfers' Association tour. The North Carolina Motor Speedway in Rockingham hosts the Carolina 500 annually, while the Charlotte Motor Speedway is the home of the World 600, the most lucrative race after the Daytona 500 on the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) circuit. In minor league baseball, Charlotte has an entry in the class-AA Southern Association; four teams play in the class-A Carolina League; and three teams play in the class-A South Atlantic League.

College basketball is the ruling passion of amateur sports fans in North Carolina. Organized in the Atlantic Coast Conference, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State University, Wake Forest University, and Duke University consistently sponsor nationally competitive basketball teams.

49 FAMOUS NORTH CAROLINIANS

Three US presidents had North Carolina roots, but all three reached the White House from Tennessee. Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), the 7th president, was born in an unsurveyed border region probably in South Carolina, but studied law and was admitted to the bar in North Carolina before moving to frontier Tennessee in 1788. James K. Polk (1795-1849), the 11th president, was born in Mecklenburg County but grew up in Tennessee. Another native North Carolinian, Andrew Johnson (1808-75), was a tailor's apprentice in Raleigh before moving to Tennessee at the age of 18. Johnson served as Abraham Lincoln's vice president for six weeks in 1865 before becoming the nation's 17th president when Lincoln was assassinated. William Rufus King (1786-1853), the other US vice president from North Carolina, also served for only six weeks, dying before he could exercise his duties.

Three native North Carolinians have served as speaker of the US House of Representatives. The first, Nathaniel Macon (1758-1837), occupied the speaker's chair from 1801 to 1807 and served as president pro tem of the US Senate in 1826-27. The other two were James K. Polk and Joseph G. "Uncle Joe" Cannon (1836-1926), who served as speaker of the House from 1903 to 1911, but as a representative from Illinois.

Sir Walter Raleigh (or Raleigh, b.England, 1552? -1618) never came to North Carolina, but his efforts to found a colony there led state lawmakers to give his name to the new state capital in 1792. Raleigh's "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island was the home of Virginia Dare (1587-?), the first child of English parents to be born in America. More than a century later, the infamous Edward Teach (or Thatch, b.England, ? -1716) made his headquarters at Bath and terrorized coastal waters as the pirate known as Blackbeard.

Principal leaders of the early national period included Richard Caswell (b.Maryland, 1729-89), Revolutionary War governor; William Richardson Davie (b.England, 1756-1820), governor of the state and founder of the University of North Carolina; and Archibald De Bow Murphey (1777-1832), reform advocate, legislator, and judge. Prominent black Americans of the 19th century who were born or who lived in North Carolina were John Chavis (1763-1838), teacher and minister; David Walker (1785-1830), abolitionist; and Hiram Revels (1827-1901), first black member of the US Senate.

North Carolinians prominent in the era of Civil War and Reconstruction included antislavery author Hinton Rowan Helper (1829-1909), Civil War governor Zebulon B. Vance (1830-94), Reconstruction governor William W. Holden (1818-92), and carpetbagger judge Albion Winegar Tourgee (b. Ohio, 1838-1905). Among major politicians of the 20th century are Furnifold McLendell Simmons (1854-1940), US senator from 1901 to 1931; Charles Brantley Aycock (1859-1912), governor from 1901 to 1905; Frank Porter Graham (1886-1972), University of North Carolina president, New Deal adviser, and US senator,

1949-50; Luther H. Hodges (b. Virginia, 1898-1974), governor from 1954 to 1960, US secretary of commerce from 1961 to 1965, and founder of the Research Triangle Park; Samuel J. Ervin, Jr. (1896-1985), US senator from 1954 to 1974 and chairman of the Senate Watergate investigation; Terry Sanford (b. 1917), governor from 1961 to 1965, US presidential aspirant, and president of Duke University; and Jesse Helms (b. 1921), Senator since 1975. Civil rights leader Jesse Jackson (b. 1941) began his career as a student activist in Greensboro. The most famous North Carolinian living today is probably evangelist Billy Graham (b. 1918).

James Buchanan Duke (1856-1925) founded the American Tobacco Co. and provided the endowment that transformed Trinity College into Duke University. The most outstanding North Carolina-born inventor was Richard J. Gatling (1818-1903), creator of the "Gatling gun," the first machine gun. The Wright brothers, Wilbur (b. Indiana, 1867-1912) and Orville (b. Ohio, 1871-1948), achieved the first successful powered airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, on the Outer Banks, on 17 December 1903. Psychologist Joseph Banks Rhine (b. Pennsylvania, 1895-1980) was known for his research on extrasensory perception.

A number of North Carolinians have won fame as literary figures. They include Walter Hines Page (1855-1918), editor and diplomat; William Sydney Porter (1862-1910), a short-story writer who used the pseudonym O. Henry; playwright Paul Greer (1894-1984); and novelists Thomas Wolfe (1900-1938) and Reynolds Price (b. 1933). Major scholars associated with the state have included sociologist Howard W. Odum (b. Georgia, 1884-1954) and historians W. J. Cash (1901-41) and John Hope Franklin (b. Oklahoma, 1915). Journalists Edward R. Murrow (1908-65), Tom Wicker (b. 1926), and Charles Kuralt (b. 1934) were all North Carolina natives. Harry Golden (Harry L. Gold-hurst, b. New York, 1903-81), a Jewish humorist, founded the *Carolina Israelite*.

Jazz artists Thelonious Monk (1918-82), John Coltrane (1926-67), and Nina Simone (b. 1933) were born in the state, as were pop singer Roberta Flack (b. 1939), folksinger Arthel "Doc" Watson (b. 1923), bluegrass banjo artist Earl Scruggs (b. 1924), and actor Andy Griffith (b. 1926). North Carolina athletes include former heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson (b. 1935), NASCAR driver Richard Petty (b. 1937), football quarterbacks Sonny Jurgenson (b. 1934) and Roman Gabriel (b. 1940), baseball pitchers Gaylord Perry (b. 1938) and Jim "Catfish" Hunter (b. 1946), and basketball player Meadowlark Lemon (b. 1932), long a star with the Harlem Globetrotters.

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HEADLINE: ROCKIN' CHAIR COUNTRY

BYLINE: By RICHARD MOORE; Richard Moore is a writer who lives in Brooklyn.

BODY:

A drive through the mountain town of Hendersonville, N.C., can be deceiving. In some wooded neighborhoods, amid two-story antebellum homes and leveled yards, it's hard to believe you're close to the summits of the southern Appalachian mountains. Not a peak breaks the soft, hilly landscape to remind you. Outside town the countryside can flatten even more, the roads stretching through low-lying fields and spanning basins full of what looks like a low-country marsh. It is almost a surprise when the Blue Ridge Mountains emerge. They are old, weathered mountains, hairy with trees. Sometimes, over a hill, they jump

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up, almost on top of you. Other times, around a bend, the leathery ridges rise at a greater distance, though still suddenly. On a first visit to Hendersonville the effect can be startling; it is always beautiful.

During these revealing moments a geological oddity becomes apparent: Hendersonville is built upon a remarkably flat 75-square mile plateau nestled between the Great Smoky and Blue Ridge Mountains. Because the plateau harbors a gentle, fertile land only minutes away from tall mountains, and because it delivers a mild climate year round, this community of 7,000 thrives both as a popular resort and as a vital farming center. (Henderson County produces the nation's seventh largest apple crop.) The cosmopolitan and country influences of these activities have shaped a sophisticated, charming mountain town.

Hendersonville has a long history as an urbane, rustic getaway. Before the Civil War aristocratic Charlestonians adopted the adjoining town of Flat Rock as a refuge from South Carolina's morbidly hot summers, and with the opening of the Hendersonville railroad in 1879 the two towns became ever more popular with wealthy southerners. In the early 1920's the Florida land boom spurted into the region, spurring even greater prosperity until the boom's financial collapse in 1926. The years since have been less impressive but hardly stagnant. F. Scott Fitzgerald used Hendersonville as a recuperative hideaway, Carl Sandburg took up residence in Flat Rock in 1945, and Jack Dempsey trained here for his fights.

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Since the mid-70's popular interest has again surged.

Like its apples, Hendersonville is polished yet fleshy and down-to-earth, a chatty place with a pleasing mix of country stores and boutiques. Perhaps the best way to get acquainted is to idle away a day downtown. It is a comfortable downtown, quiet but not deserted. For an old-fashioned start to your day try the sweet-smelling jelly doughnuts at the McFarlan Bake Shop. Then wander through the Curb Market, a farmers' market recognized regionally for its authentic mountain crafts and foods. Everything in the Curb Market is either homemade or home grown, and shoppers can buy items ranging from freshly churned butter to dandelion jelly, from braided rugs to walking sticks. The shopping district's down-home flavor is carefully balanced by specialty shops like Touchstone Gallery, which has art exhibitions, and Honeysuckle Hollow, which sells antiques, vintage clothing, quilts and lace.

Main Street offers good conversation as well as its own unique amenities. As you shop, you're apt to be serenaded with Dixieland jazz from speakers planted in the flower beds. You might pause, as I do, at the vending cart by the gazebo for bagels and cream cheese, a comforting touch for a New Yorker like myself. The proprietors, former Brooklyn residents, often spice their snack with a little local gossip. (Speaking of New York, just off Main Street, Murphy's is a city-styled Irish pub where late afternoon conversation is a good bet.) If you

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get tired, you can sit back on one of Hendersonville's green benches - in this town sidewalk benches are meant to be used - talking with passersby and taking in the sights. Main Street itself projects modernity, having been given a facelift in 1977, its lanes narrowed and marked by gentle curves. As playful as it is modern, the design adds to the friendly atmosphere.

Summer festivities quicken downtown's pace. During the first weekend of August regional artists display their work in the Mrs. John Forrest Memorial Sidewalk Art Show. And every other Monday night from July 4 to Labor Day, Hendersonville sponsors lively street dancing on closed sections of Main Street. For two hours visitors join guest performers for square dancing, clogging and live music. This event reinforces Hendersonville's reputation as a town in love with dance, a reputation that stems not only from a strong folk-dancing tradition in mountain communities but also from the town's early century heyday, when many big bands played in its booming hotels. The street dances were started in World War I to honor departing soldiers and to welcome home veterans.

* The biggest summer pageant is the annual North Carolina Apple Festival. Originally an outgrowth of Hendersonville's centennial in 1938, the festival now celebrates the autumn apple harvest; for 10 days before and including Labor Day, the town becomes a living museum of the pome, an educational and delicious experience. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ the merrymaking ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ includes parades,

NEW to Fact-Check these
Places to Make Sure they're still here

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golf tournaments, a quilt festival, a Mountain Folk Jamboree and an arts and crafts walking tour. Mostly there will be apples and a celebration of apples: bobbing competitions, orchard tours, baking contests. Expect the town to bulge with freshly baked apple pies, apple crisp, fried apples and other dishes. Many businesses will also set up exhibits ranging from displays of carved dried apples to old-style cider presses.

Beyond Main Street, beyond festivals, Hendersonville has several other noteworthy attractions. There is the Sandburg home in Flat Rock, where the poet lived for 22 years and where part of Mrs. Sandburg's championship goat herd is still maintained. Visitors should also drop by the Oakdale Cemetery on Sixth Avenue in Hendersonville to see the stone angel that was the inspiration for "Look Homeward, Angel" by Thomas Wolfe.

The statue stands over Margaret Johnson's grave, its mended broken hand raised toward the heavens, its solemn face cast downward. Wolfe hailed from Asheville, only 17 miles away; the statue was made in the shop of his father, a local stonecutter.

Nighttime entertainment is as varied as the region itself. Given a tiring day, you can opt for a quiet country evening. If so, try a meal at a local inn and arrive early enough to sit outside and enjoy the descending darkness. In

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this respect Hendersonville is a genuine Southern front-porch town: many area inns have wide verandas with excellent views. It is invigorating to don a jacket (even in summer the temperature can dip sharply) settle into a rocking chair, and swap stories with other patrons. I have delighted in many such nights, watching fireflies pop against the dusky outlines of mountains, talking with travelers about distant destinations, listening to residents debate the proper way to cook ramps, or wild onions. A leisurely dinner with new-found friends often leads back to the porch and to tales that can last far into the morning.

~~If you're up for more active fare, the area features two first-class cultural institutions. First, the Flat Rock Playhouse, officially recognized as the State Theatre of North Carolina, will stage eight plays from June 23 through Labor Day, including Neil Simon's "The New Odd Couple" and Agatha Christie's "Witness for the Prosecution." Seventeen miles away, the Brevard Music Center produces superb opera, chamber music and pops concerts. A nationally known music school, the center offers a summer concert series that stands out as a showcase for talented students and celebrities. Last year the program starred Victor Borge and included performances of "The Fantasticks" and "The Music Man."~~

Now for the mountains. Just to put the region's geography in perspective, my sightseeing begins at Jump Off Mountain, special because it affords an overview of the intermountain plateau and the Blue Ridge Mountains beyond it. The peak

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is reached by following Fifth Avenue from downtown Hendersonville. The drive winds through a quiet wooded neighborhood, thick in spring with blossoming dogwoods. Near the top, condominiums occupy the site where in 1925 Commodore Perry Stoltz tried to build a 15-story duplicate of his famous Miami Fleetwood Hotel. The building was almost complete when prosperity faded and money ran out; eventually the hotel was sold for scrap. But as you walk the few yards to Jump Off Rock, the jutting boulder on top of this mountain, you can see the reason that Stoltz wanted his hotel here. Straight ahead several long banners of mountains unfurl, each one tacked higher on the horizon than the one before it. These quickly stop, impeding any extensive view, but to the left a gap lets you look as far as you can, and mountains are all you can see. They are not so much rugged as countless. The peaks bob up and down in clouds and in blue mist, never-ending. One immediately understands why the Cherokee Indians labeled the Blue Ridge "The Endless Mountains." Below, the plateau shelf is sprinkled with farms and orchards and grassy fields, the scattering interrupted occasionally by tiny, dark-brown mounds of dirt. Thin, strandy roads, following the creases of the plateau around these hills, gather the valleys' rambling constituents into a rich concatenation of mountain life.

This scene invariably tempts one into the countryside. In this regard my favorite trip follows North Carolina Highway 191 north from Hendersonville through the Mills River Valley. This drive lets you look at ground level

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across the plain of the plateau. Various fields flank the roadside - corn fields, grazing pastures, horse-riding courses - and out across them the mountains rise, alone on the skyline. At first they seem distant, small, but they quickly loom up, steep and pointed and sometimes snow-capped. Besides the alpine view, this highway also has some interesting stops, among them a rose farm. The people at this wholesale outlet allow you to browse through the greenhouse with its rows and rows of rose bushes standing 10 to 15 feet tall. The flowers are harvested twice a day, just as they begin to open, and a dozen long-stemmed roses can usually be purchased.

After the farmland the mountains beckon, and Hendersonville proves convenient for many daylong excursions. For some the attraction might be the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Pisgah National Forest, or the "land of the waterfalls" near Cashiers to the west, or even the Great Smokies a little farther away. My favorite is Hickory Nut Gorge and Chimney Rock Park.

Carved by the Broad River as it gushed over land for a half-million years, Hickory Nut Gorge forms a deep 10-mile passageway into the Appalachian mountains. The gorge is reached by following U.S. '64 east from Hendersonville for 13 miles to Bat Cave. As an added bonus this highway runs through the heart of Henderson County's apple country. In Edneyville, about eight miles from Hendersonville, the road becomes lined with stands selling apples and cider.

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(the secondary roads that connect here lead through the orchards - on these routes you'll see many of the county's one million apple trees). Passing Edneyville, Highway 64 crosses the crest of the Blue Ridge, though only a sign brings any notice. Soon enough, however, the road dives into Hickory Nut Gorge and the mountains hop closer to the roadside. The gorge's bottom is at Bat Cave; Chimney Rock Park is ahead a few miles on Highway 64.

The park can fill a day. The first stop is the accurately named Chimney, a granite appendage created by the erosion of weak rocks between it and the mountainside. It is reached via a steep climb or a 26-story elevator ride.

The Chimney top yields expansive looks at Lake Lure, with its 27-mile shoreline, and craggy-faced Rumbling Bald Mountain.

The winds here are liable to be fierce: The trail guide calls attention to 'potholes' in the rock formed by swirling winds, and I have seen the American flag ripped by gales in a few hours. The park's highlight is a circular two-hour trail leading from the Chimney to the 404-foot Hickory Nut Falls, the highest waterfall in eastern America. Featuring exceptional views of Hickory Nut Gorge and the cliffs that surround it, this amazing hike sneaks between granite crevices, ducks under small cave-like overhangs, darts through cool hollows in the mountainside and tiptoes along catwalks on the mountain's edge. My vote

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for best view is Exclamation Point, a panoramic rendering of the gorge's peaks as they run from Chimney Rock to Gerton. Mountains look impressive in proportion to their rise above their base, not by height alone, and accordingly these steep peaks are among the most impressive anywhere. (Chimney Rock) is the highest mountain, its bald rock plunging so abruptly into the ravine below that it seems to have been as carefully designed and constructed as any skyscraper. The ensuing mountains are slightly smaller, but they too fall almost vertically. Seeing the river run 2,500 feet below beside doll-sized houses, it is a challenge to imagine this land as having once been flat; it is hard to believe this to be the work of a river running through time.

From Exclamation Point, the trail steadily narrows. Small streams begin to trickle across the path from symmetrically chiseled rock steps up the mountainside. The woods creep closer, too, and for a while the way is filled with colorful wildflowers, hoptrees, table mountain pines and rhododendrons. Then Hickory Nut Falls seeps into the senses - a misty sprinkle around the face, a breezy whisper in the ears. Soon the streams across the trail grow thicker; the winds stiffer. The waterfall finally appears, draped down a 400-foot slab of granite.

The trail allows visitors to approach to within several feet of the waterfall's precipice, but the journey back to the Chimney allows a better

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look at the falling water. From Inspiration Point on the returning path the water seems to shimmy down the mountain, as if trying to cling to the slick, gray rock.

Later, after a day of gregarious hiking, it is back to Hendersonville's flatter quarters - the town seems even flatter after rummaging around the mountains' higher elevations - for another round of plays or quiet chatter. By now the leg muscles are aching, the feet are slightly sore, and one begins to appreciate Hendersonville's gentle streets and front-porch rocking chairs a little better. As night falls there is nothing left to do but sit back, stretch the legs and yawn, conjure up thoughts of dinner and talk, and make plans for another day of sophisticated mountain charm.

A GUIDE TO HENDERSONVILLE ...

GETTING THERE

Piedmont Airlines has connections from major cities to Asheville Airport, 10 miles from Hendersonville. By car, Hendersonville is reached via Interstates 26 and 40.

PLACES TO STAY

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Echo Mountain Inn (2849 Laurel Park Highway, Hendersonville, N.C. 28739; 704-693-9626) is a turn-of-the-century inn that offers spectacular views of Hendersonville from the top of Echo Mountain, three miles from Jump Off Rock. During July and August a double room is \$58; with a mountain view, the rates range from \$62 to \$79. Room rates in the off-season are reduced by about \$6 a room. The inn is open April through December.

Claddagh Inn (755 North Main Street; 704-693-9368) features a wide, shaded veranda and has 24 guest rooms, many with private bath. Double rooms range from \$41 to \$55 and include a full breakfast.

Waverly Inn (783 North Main Street; 704-693-9193) has 20 rocking chairs on its wide veranda and there are 15 more on the second floor. Annie May Smith has been the cook here for 43 years. Double rooms range from \$38 to \$45; singles from \$30 to \$35, all with full breakfast.

PLACES TO EAT

The Samovar (Heritage Square Mall, 121 Barnwell Street, Hendersonville; 704-692-5981) is a relaxing lunchtime cafe that serves homemade soups, salad plates and a variety of sandwiches, including excellent hot pastrami and corned beef. Open Monday to Saturday from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. and Sundays from 11 A.M.

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to 3 P.M. Murphy's Restaurant and Lounge (133 Fourth Avenue East, Hendersonville; 704-697-0305) The house special is Murphy's Corned Beef Platter for \$8.45, served with cabbage, potatoes, carrots and onions.

Circa '26 restaurant (at Lake Lure Inn, Highway 64, Post Office Box 6, Lake Lure, N.C. 28746; 704-625-2525) offers elegant candlelight dining two miles from Chimney Rock Park, across from Lake Lure. The menu usually features steaks and trout from the mountains' waters. Dinner for two with wine runs from \$40 to \$45. The inn has rocking chairs on a wide veranda; big-band music is offered on Friday and Saturday nights.

THINGS TO DO

Schedules and information about the 41st North Carolina Apple Festival can be obtained by writing the festival offices at 330 North King Street, Hendersonville, N.C. 28739, or by calling 704-693-6336.

Information about the Flat Rock Playhouse is available by writing the theater at Post Office Box 310, Flat Rock, N.C. 28731, or by calling 704-693-0731. Regular tickets sell for \$10, \$11 and \$12. Performances are held Tuesday through Saturday evenings at 8:15; Wednesday and Saturday matinees are at 2:15.

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For information about the summer season at the Brevard Music Center write Post Office Box 592, Brevard, N.C. 28712, or call 704-884-2011.

Tickets for the Chimney Rock Park are \$7; children 4 to 15 \$4, under 6 are admitted free. The park is on U.S. 64, 15 miles from Hendersonville; Post Office Box 39, Chimney Rock, N.C. 28720; 704-625-9611. RM.

GRAPHIC: Photos of Hendersonville (Tom Raymond) (pg.14,16)

SUBJECT: TRAVEL AND VACATIONS

NAME: MOORE, RICHARD

GEOGRAPHIC: HENDERSONVILLE (NC); NORTH CAROLINA

N·O·R·T·H C·A·R·O·L·I·N·A

APPLE FESTIVAL

H·E·N·D·E·R·S·O·N·V·I·L·L·E

"FOR A HEALTHIER YOU IN '92
ENJOY NC APPLES"

46TH ANNUAL NC APPLE FESTIVAL

DATE: Friday, September 4 - Monday, September 7

PLACE: Downtown Hendersonville & surrounding area

The NC Apple Festival is a four day celebration in honor of the NC apple. The Apple Festival consists of a street fair on Main Street, dancing, music, singing, gem & mineral show, sporting events, arts & crafts, kiddie carnival, fried apple pies, apple products, fun, entertainment and to top it all off the King Apple Parade. Capture the spirit of a hometown celebration that has something for everyone, with 31 individual events and 20 entertainers throughout the festival.

Henderson County is the 6th largest apple producing county in the nation. Red Delicious is the most widely grown apple, followed by Rome Beauties and Golden Delicious. In addition, many orchards grow a number of other varieties.

All tickets, applications and further information is available at the Visitors Information Center, 739 North Main Street, Hendersonville or telephone 704-693-9708 or 1-800-828-4244. For times and locations of the events check the 46th NC Apple Festival brochure.

Press Release

* FESTIVITIES ON MAIN STREET

DATE: Friday, September 4 - Sunday, September 6
PLACE: Main Street, Downtown, Hendersonville
TIME: Fri. & Sat., 10:00AM-9:00PM, Sun., 1:00PM-9:00PM

Located on 7 blocks of Historic Main Street, the NC Apple Festival Street Fair features 35 more crafters than in 1991, food, apple products, and continuous free entertainment on 2 stages on Main Street.

MODEL RAILROADING OPEN HOUSE

DATE: Fri., September 4 - Mon., September 7
PLACE: Hendersonville Depot
TIME: Sept. 4-6, 10:00AM-6:00PM & Sept. 7, 10:00AM-2:00PM

See a scale model of some of the areas most interesting depots and replica of the unique landscape found in Western North Carolina, which comes to life as the locomotive chugs along this scenic backdrop. Hendersonville's Model Railroad Club is proud to show off their new home, in Hendersonville's restored depot.

11TH ANNUAL GEM & MINERAL SPECTACULAR

DATE: Friday, September 4 - Monday, September 7
PLACE: Madonna Hall at Immaculata School
TIME: Sept. 4, 1:00PM-6:00PM & Sept. 5, 10:00AM-6:00PM
Sept. 6, 10:00AM-6:00PM, Sept. 7, 10:00AM-6:00PM

The 11th Annual Gem & Mineral Spectacular features programs, craft demonstrations, display exhibits, micromounts, refreshments, and merchandise for sale.

APPLE FESTIVAL BREAKFASTS

Kick off two of your mornings at the 46th Annual Apple Festival with an apple breakfast featuring a hearty apple country menu.

Kiwanis Country Apple Breakfast, Sept. 4, Beginning at 7:00AM-10:00AM, St. James Parish Hall

Lions Club Big Apple Breakfast, Sept. 5, 7:00AM-9:30AM, Clifton's Cafeteria

Tickets are available at the Visitors Information Center, 739 N. Main St., or through club members. For additional information call 704-693-9708 or 1-800-828-4244.

APPLE FESTIVAL ART SHOW

PAGE 3

DATE: Friday, September 4 - Monday September 7
PLACE: Blue Ridge Mall
TIME: Fri & Sat 10:00AM-9:00PM, Sun 10:00AM-6:00PM,
Mon. 1:00PM - 6:00PM

The Apple Festival Art Show will offer an abundance of new and creative ideas for any collector's gallery or home.

OPPORTUNITY HOUSE ARTS & CRAFTS FAIR

DATE: Friday, September 4 & Saturday, September 5
PLACE: Opportunity House
TIME: 9:00AM-5:00PM

A traditional arts & crafts fair all in one large air conditioned building.

3RD ANNUAL APPLE FESTIVAL OPEN SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT

DATE: Friday, September 4 & Saturday, September 5
PLACE: Jackson Park
TIME: Sept. 4 7:00PM-10:00PM, Sept. 5 8:00AM-10:00PM

The softball tournament will be open to Amateur Softball Association sanction team in any division. Admission is free.

For additional information call Henderson County Parks & Recreation Dept. 704-697-4884.

ORCHARD TOUR

DATE: Friday, September 4
PLACE: Bus leaves from Cooperative Extension office
TIME: 9:00AM-NOON (one tour only)
Tour of Henderson County's apple orchards with an Extension Office expert. See the mature apples ready for picking.

Tickets are available at the Cooperative Extension Office located in Jackson Park or Visitors Information Center, or for additional information call 704-697-4891.

SPORTS CARD SHOW

DATE: Friday, September 4 & Saturday, September 5
PLACE: Tom's Park Activity Building
TIME: Friday 12:00PM-9:00PM, Saturday 9:00AM-6:00PM

Get in on the "in thing" and start or add to your trading card collection at the Apple Festival Sports Card Show. Admission \$1.00.

-SEE REVERSE SIDE-

PAGE 4

APPLE RECIPE CONTEST

DATE: Friday, September 4
TIME: 9:30AM-1:00PM
PLACE: Blue Ridge Mall

A good old fashioned Apple Recipe Contest, in which you can enter your favorite apple recipe or come see who the winners are, and participate in the auction and take home one of the recipes.

For additional information call 704-697-4891 or pick up an application at the Visitors Information Center, 739 N. Main St., Hendersonville.

ANTIQUÉ CAR SHOW

DATE: September 4
PLACE: Laurel Park Village
TIME: 10:00AM-5:00PM

Step back in time by viewing antique cars from days gone by.

*

SHAGGIN' UNDER THE STARS

DATE: Friday, September 4
PLACE: On Main Street at 6th Avenue
TIME: 7:00PM-9:00PM

Come down and dance to the beach sounds of General Johnson and the Chairmen of the Board. This event is free and the public is invited.

APPLE FESTIVAL KIDDIE CARNIVAL

DATE: September 5
PLACE: On Main St. from 1st Ave. to Allen St.
TIME: 10:00AM-5:00PM

Children can enjoy playing carnival games, entertainment, creating art, food, clowns, puppeteers, and much more.

For additional information call the Hendersonville Recreation and Parks Department 704-697-3079.

* APPLE FESTIVAL MOUNTAIN MUSIC JAMBOREE

PAGE 5

DATE: September 5
PLACE: Hendersonville High School Auditorium
TIME: 7:30PM
ADMISSION: Adults \$6.00, Children \$3.00 (ages 6-12)

The Apple Festival Mountain Music Jamboree includes a variety of entertainment; mountain music, Appalachian style clogging, and mountain folklore storytelling.

This years' Mountain Music Jamboree features multi-talented entertainer David Holt, who has appeared on many television programs including; PBS, Nashville Now, Hee Haw, and the Grand Ole Opry.

Also appearing will be Hendersonville's own McMinn Family Band. Their toe-tapping style of old time Blue Grass and Country Music has been enjoyed around our area for many years.

Tickets are available at the Visitors Information Center, 739 N. Main St., Hendersonville or call for additional information 704-693-9708 or 1-800-828-4244.

KIDDIE PARADE

DATE: September 7
PLACE: Main Street, Downtown, Hendersonville
TIME: 2:00PM

Children express their creativity in the form of a Kiddie Parade, which is a prelude to the King Apple Parade. The children enjoy displaying their decorated wagons, bicycles, dressing up in costumes, and just having fun.

For additional information call the Henderson County Parks & Recreation Department 704-697-4884.

* KING APPLE PARADE

DATE: September 7
PLACE: Main Street, Downtown, Hendersonville
TIME: 2:30PM

To top off the 46th Annual NC Apple Festival is the King Apple Parade, filled with floats, clowns, fire trucks, bands, dignitaries, and fun. This has become one of the highlights of the NC Apple Festival each and every year.

For additional information call the Apple Festival Headquarters 704-693-6336.

-SEE REVERSE SIDE-

APPLE FESTIVAL GOSPEL CONCERT

PAGE 6

DATE: September 7
PLACE: Hendersonville High School Auditorium
TIME: 6:30PM

The New Hope Quartet offers an evening of old fashioned gospel music at this year's Apple Festival Gospel Concert.

APPLE FESTIVAL FINALE - DINNER DANCE

DATE: September 7
PLACE: Woodfield Inn
TIME: 7:00PM
PRICE: \$20.00 per person

Enjoy the sounds of a big band at the Apple Festivals' Finale dinner-dance, and end the Apple Festival on a high note.

SPECIAL FESTIVAL EVENTS - (held outside of main dates)SUMMER "POPS" CONCERT

DATE: August 27
PLACE: Brevard Music Center
TIME: 8:00PM
ADMISSION: Adults \$9, Students \$4

Enjoy a summer evening of music performed by the Hendersonville Symphony Orchestra.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS ANTIQUE & COLLECTIBLES FESTIVAL

DATE: August 28- 30 & September 4-7
PLACE: Smiley's Flea Market & Antique Mall, Fletcher

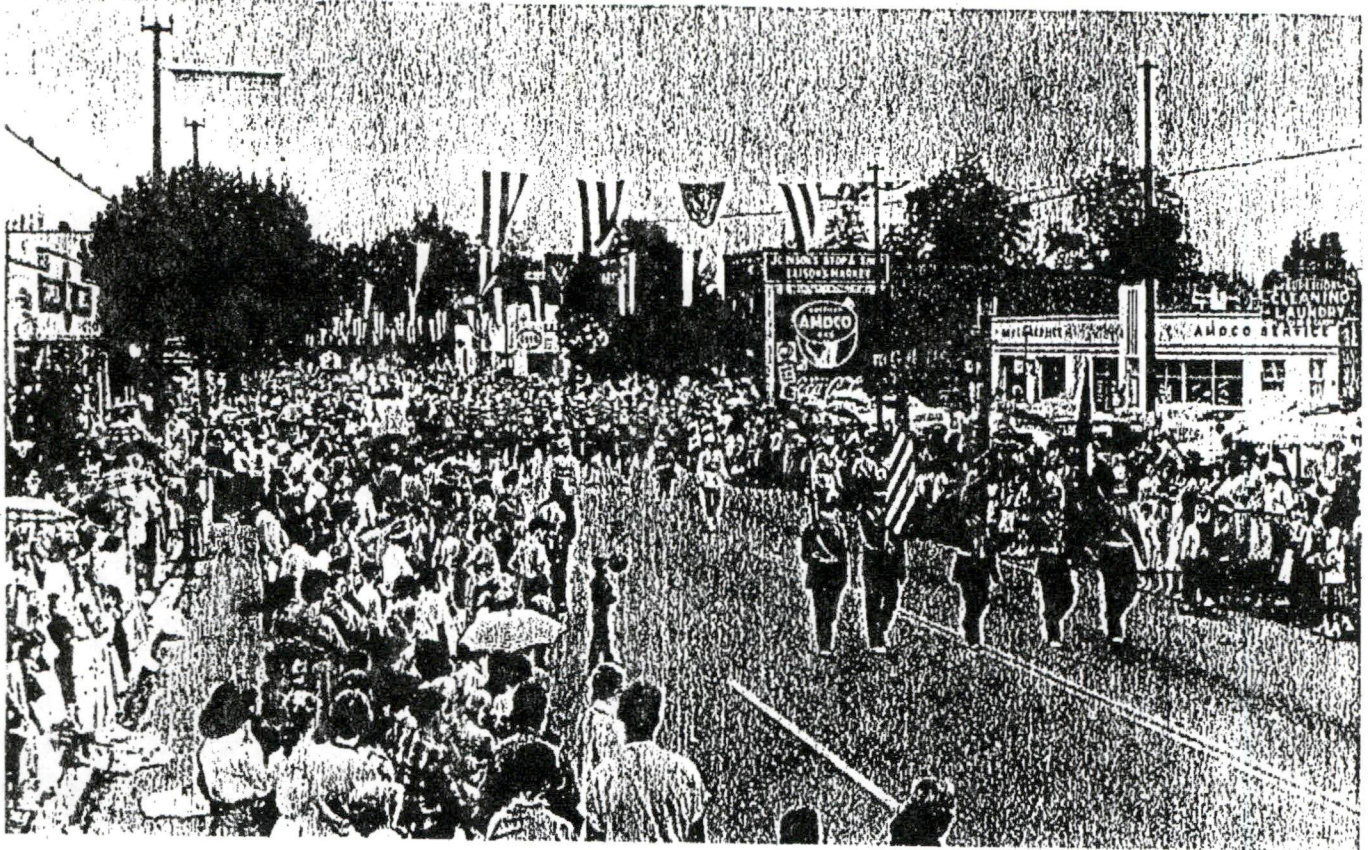
A show filled with memories through the form of antiques and collectibles.

NEEDLE ART & OLD WORLD SANTAS EXHIBIT

DATE: August 31 - September 5
PLACE: Laurel Park Village
TIME: 10:AM-5:00PM

About 30 talented needworkers will show their creations.

The santas were created by the internationally acclaimed artist, Robert Kensinger. Two Kensinger Santas are part of permanent collection of the Biltmore House.



The North Carolina Apple Festival

The 1960 North Carolina Apple Festival marks the 14th consecutive year the event has been held.

Hendersonville's famous North Carolina Apple Festival is an outgrowth of the original Henderson County Centennial celebration, commencing in 1938. Following this first centennial, it was decided by a group of leading citizens that an annual Fall Festival was more desirable. For two years, 1939 and 1940, the event was held at the conclusion of the summer season, and it was discontinued during World War II.

After the war years the celebration was resumed in 1947 as the Apple Blossom Festival, held in the spring, but the vagaries of spring in the mountains made it difficult to forecast the Festival dates to coincide with the opening of the apple blossoms.

After a comprehensive study made by the business, civic, and farm leaders, it was decided to set the dates to relate to the early harvesting of the mountain apples, so since 1949 the Festival has been held in late August to end on Labor Day.

The program of the festival has varied slightly from year to year but has always contained such well known features as selecting and crowning a queen at the Beauty Pageant, second only to the Miss North Carolina Pageant; a gala coronation ball; tours of orchards; square dance and folk music events; special promotions by local merchants; muzzle loader shoots; the King Apple Parade, which is always on Labor Day; and the last street dance of the summer season set for the early evening following the colorful parade.

Local civic leaders, merchants and businessmen have served as president of the Festival since it was reorganized after the War. The presidents were G. C. Richardson, 1947-48; Trueman Westmoreland, 1949; William E. Dalton, 1950; E. L. Roper, 1951; D. W. Bennett, 1952; I. E. Johnson, 1953; the late Fred Reid, 1954; Kermit Edney, 1955; J. T. Fain, Jr., 1956; Alston Broom, 1957; P. T. Green, Jr., 1958; Hardy Caldwell, 1959; and Dan C. Gibson is this year's president.

M. H. Owings Jr.
1.

A Brief History of the Apple Industry in Henderson County

The apple has been called the loveliest of all fruits. It is also the most important crop grown in Henderson County. During a normal year it brings in an average income of \$22 million dollars or more.

Henderson County ranks seventh in production among all the counties in the United States. The county grows 65 percent of all the apples grown in the state.

William Mills was the first white settler in Henderson County. He set fruit trees (including apples) near his home at Fruitland, NC. In 1782 Asa and Samuel Edney married daughters of William Mills, and they were among some of the first settlers in the Edneyville Community of Henderson County - where apple production first started in a big way.

The development of the apple industry was very slow for the first 150 years due to poor means of transportation. Gay Lyda, an older apple grower, is the only living grower who hauled apples south by wagon. During the 1890's and early 1900's farmers began hauling apples and other produce to Greenville, Spartanburg, and other South Carolina counties. After the first railway was built into Henderson County in the early part of the twentieth century Flave Hart of Hendersonville began to buy and ship apples and vegetables out of the county.

According to written records in the Henderson County Courthouse, George Holmes, an Englishman, settled at Bowman's Bluff in the county and was the first man to start spraying apples. John Hill and Frank Pace of the Dana Community claim to be the first to use such sprays as lime sulfur and bordeaux.

In 1936 the sale of apples amounted to approximately two hundred thousand dollars per year. Since the mid-1930's apple production in Henderson

County has rapidly expanded. The varieties that began to expand at that time were Regular Red Delicious, Stayman, and Regular Rome Beauty, with some Golden Delicious coming in later. Black Ben was also very popular at that time along with Banana Rose, Hoover, Wolf River, and Early June. Growers started planting Starking in the Hendersonville Area about 1945. Double Red Rome and Double Red Delicious were started about the same time. The acreage of Golden Delicious was also greatly expanded. These were the main varieties until about 1959 or 1960 when some of the later sports varieties such as Starkrimson, Red King, Topred, Vance Red Sport and others were planted in the county. In 1952 there were about 180,000 bearing apple trees in the county.

Modern equipment such as speed sprayers and automatic power pruners were first introduced in Henderson County in 1957 and 1958. Andy Lyda of the Edneyville Community was the first grower to purchase a large speed sprayer. Mr. Lyda was well known for his operation of the Bee Hive Inn on St. Paul Road in the Edneyville Community. His inn was a favorite of many tourists that came in from Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and other states. His apple orchard surrounded his inn. The visitors could go out and eat apples at their convenience.

Prior to 1950 most of the apples were picked and sold to truckers who bought directly from the orchard in bulk. The only method of packing was known as the "ring pack" in bushel baskets. J. R. Thomas and H. E. Baxter were the first two packers to pack apples in a commercial apple packing house in the county. They both started about 1946 or 1947. During the early 1950's they, along with other packers, started to use the tray pack. At present many growers have build their own packing houses and are packing their own plus some of their neighbors' apples. Cecil Henderson was the first grower to build a controlled atmospheric storage in the county. This was built in 1983, with a storage capacity of 90,000 bushels.

In 1956 gross income from apples was one million dollars. In 1965, nine years later, the gross was about four million dollars from production of three and one-half million bushels. The present production is approximately seven million bushels at a value of \$22 million.

In 1959 Gerber Products Company came to Henderson County to select a site for processing apples, peaches and many vegetable crops. This company finally located at Skyland in Buncombe County where they could get adequate water for processing. Gerber practically revolutionized the harvesting of apples in the county. The company introduced the idea of harvesting apples in bins and using fork lifts to handle the boxes in loading them on trucks. The standard 20-bushel bin or box was introduced by Gerber and is now being used by all the growers in the county. Gerber also played a great part in causing the building of the Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station. The company sold the Agricultural Experiment Station at North Carolina State University in Raleigh on the importance of building the station - not only for apple research but also research on all kinds of vegetable crops.

In 1959 the apple growers of the county saw the need of more apple packing facilities as well as cold storage. They got together and organized the first apple packing and cold storage plant in the county that was owned by farmers. This organization was known as the Western North Carolina Apple Growers Cooperative. It now has about 50 members and can pack and store approximately 250,000 bushels of apples per year.

The apple packing and storing industry has now grown to a storage and packing volume of two million bushels.

Two other large apple processing and juice plants have been build in the county. J. N. Major, of Old Virginia, built a juice processing plant at Mountain Home in 1965. This plant was later purchased by Seneca and expanded

in 1978. It is the Seneca headquarters for the southeastern states and processes approximately two million bushels each year for six million gallons of juice, and a value of about two million dollars.

In 1976 the apple growers organized the Carolina Apple Processing Cooperative known as "CAP". This organization was affiliated with Red Cheek of Pennsylvania and remained a good market for apples until 1984 when it was sold by the growers to H. P. Bulmers Ltd. of Hereford, England.

There are many other apple processing companies that buy apples in the area. At present approximately 60 percent of the apples in the county are sold through apple processing companies.

There are 23 apple packing houses in the county. As the farmers grow older and their sons go into other work the numbers of growers get less each year. At present (1984) there are only about 275 growers in the county. In 1970 the number was 350. This trend will probably continue. The apple acreage and number of trees grown has increased each year since 1935.

Cultural methods have changed drastically since 1936, as well as chemicals used for controlling diseases and insects. In 1936 there were only four chemicals used for controlling insects and diseases, namely: liquid lime-sulfur; Bordeaux mixture; arsenate of lead; and nicotine sulphate. None of these are used at present. The modern chemical fungicides include: Captan-50, Dikar, Benlate, Phaltan, Manzate, Streptomycin Sulphate, Polyram and many others to control diseases. The following insecticides are used for controlling insects: Cygon, Parathion, Guthion, Imadian, Malathion, Loresban, Systox, Thiodan; petroleum oil (70-second superior) to control scale insects, mites and aphids.

There are many herbicides used for controlling weeds, brambles and grasses. The most commonly used are Casoron, Round-up, Paraquat, Terbacil and Simazine.

Apple varieties and strains of each have changed drastically during the last 20 years; however, Red Delicious and various strains of Golden Delicious are the most popular. The spur type Red Delicious and Golden Delicious are in greater demand. The Law Rome Beauty varieties, both spur and regular rootstocks, are also becoming very popular for late season apples. There are other varieties such as Red Jonathan, Prime Gold, Double Red Stayman, Mutsu and Granny Smith which are planted on a limited scale. The Mutsu and Granny Smith are the most popular. Both of these varieties are long-growing-season varieties and are good storage apples.

Cultural practices are changing from the "good old days". In the 1930's apple trees were spaced 30 to 35 feet in the row, with rows 30 to 35 feet apart. At present the most popular spacing is 10 to 15 feet apart in the row, with row widths of 22 to 25 feet. The numbers of trees per acre have changed from 40 to 50 trees to 150 to 200 trees.

There is one trellised orchard in the county. This orchard is owned by Col. Johnson R. Saunders of the Edneyville Community. The advantage of this type orchard lies in the advantage of less labor for harvesting, pruning, and spraying; however, it requires much more labor for establishing and training the trees on trellises.

Many local apple growers are responsible for the development of the apple industry. Some of the pioneers include Will Dalton, Port Dalton, Lee Staton, J. Grady Hill, Lee Hill, Earle Marshall, J. H. Stepp, W. E. Moss, Doc Moss, Archie Corriher, Jim Whiteside, Greenberry Hill, Gay Lyda, Jud Freeman, Frank FitzSimons and many others. Present day growers who have done and are still doing much to promote the apple industry include William Enloe, William E. Dalton, Kenneth Justus, Joe Laughter, Billy Laughter, Riley Jones, Curtis Tatham, Bert Lytle, Elbert Justus, Frank FitzSimons, Jr., Walter Freeman, Foy Hill, John M Dalton, Roland Jones, Danny Jones, Gene Lancaster, Bill Nesbitt,

6.

Daniel Henderson, Thomas Henderson, M. H. Newman, J. Hall Staton, Eulas Staton, Dwight Gilbert, Dale Gilbert, Col. Johnson R. Saunders, Foy Hill, Garland Lyda, Rome Lyda, Cecil Henderson, Maurice Hill, Tony Hill, Harley Blackwell, Floyd Gilbert, Grady Gilbert, John Laughter, Fotch Ledbetter, Ellis Lyda, Otho Lyda, Flaughn Lamb, Charlie Lytle, Clan Lytle, John Lytle, Delano Nanney, J. H. Stepp Jr., George A Lyda, Glenn Williams and many others too numerous to mention.

The names Dalton, Moss, Justus, Justice, Staton, Jackson, Enloe, Merrill, Lyda, Moore, Hill, Laughter, Henderson, Jackson, Edney, Freeman, Lancaster, Gilbert, Lamb and Nix are very important in apple production in the county.

The writer is greatly indebted to the following people for information in preparing this history: Gay Lyda, apple grower; Frank FitzSimons, Jr., grower and banker; Arling C. Hazlette, Manager, local Bulmers; Hardy Caldwell, produce buyer for Gerber; Grover Westmoreland, County Extension Chairman, Gaylerd Davis and Nina Bagwell.

Writer:

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Special Apple Developments in Henderson Since 1935

In 1936 the Blue Ridge Apple Growers Association was organized by the growers in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service. The object of this organization was to advertise and promote apples. Each year signs were erected on each highway leading into the county - stating that Henderson County apples were the "Best Flavored Apples in the U.S.A.," and that an apple orchard map could be found at any service station showing locations of apple orchards in the county. These maps were also mailed to apple buyers and truckers in Eastern America. This promotion was continued until 1970.

The North Carolina Apple Growers Association was organized in 1954 by the Head of the Horticulture Department at N.C. State University, ^{Dr. M. E. Gardner} in cooperation with leading apple growers in the state. William E Dalton, local apple grower, was elected president for the years 1954 and 1955. Since that time this organization has been the primary apple promoter. The organization was instrumental in voting in a program to assess a fee of ten cents per bushel on all packed apples and sixty cents per ton for all processed apples. The money raised is used to promote North Carolina apples and apple research.

Henderson County apple growers have been alert in developing new apple varieties to meet the apple market demand. William E Dalton and his father William M. Dalton, of the Fruitland Community, developed the King Luscious variety in 1950. It was patented with the U.S Patent Office in 1960. This variety is unusually large and is very popular as a novelty apple. It is a good keeper as well as popular eating apple. Bountiful Ridge Nursery of Princess Anne, Maryland, along with Mr. Dalton, are propagating this variety.

Mr. Dalton also developed the Skyland Supreme Red Delicious variety as well as the Super Gold which was patented in 1977. Both of these varieties are propagated by Bountiful Ridge Nursery.

Bert Lytle of the Dana Community found a new sports variety in

his orchard in 1976. This variety has been named Dana Red Spur. It is being propagated by VanWells Nursery in Wenatchee, Washington in cooperation with Mr. Lytle. This is proving to be a very popular variety among the growers.

The North Carolina Apple Blossom Festival was organized in 1947 by the Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce, Blue Ridge Apple Growers Association, and the County Agricultural Extension Service. The organization was later changed to the North Carolina Apple Festival. The Festival is held each year the latter part of August, and is climaxed each year with the King Apple Parade on Labor Day. The object of this organization is to promote North Carolina apples and the tourist industry.

There are many organizations in the county that have worked with the apple growers to develop the industry. These include: Agricultural Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Vocational Agriculture Departments, Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce, Production Credit Association, and many of the local banks and business leaders.

This brief history of the apple industry was written by Dwight W Bennett who served as Assistant Agricultural Agent from June 1936 to March 1943 in Henderson County; County Agricultural Extension Chairman in Graham County from March 1, 1943 to August 15, 1945; and County Agricultural Extension Chairman in Henderson County from August 16, 1945 to August 1, 1970.

NORTH CAROLINA APPLE PRODUCTION

Apples are the leading fruit crop in North Carolina with cash sales receipts averaging \$31.7 million during the 1980-84 period. In 1981 apples were grown on 505 commercial orchards on a total area (bearing and nonbearing) of 14,531 acres.¹ The average number of trees per orchard was 2,329.

Production is concentrated in two major areas of the state: the Mountain Region, primarily Henderson, Wilkes and Haywood counties; and the Piedmont Region, primarily Cleveland, Lincoln and Alexander counties. Commercial orchards are also located in counties adjacent to major production areas. Some of these orchards are found in Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Burke, McDowell, Buncombe, and Iredell counties. In 1981, 392 commercial apple orchards were located in the Mountain Region while 106 orchards were in the Piedmont Region. Only seven commercial orchards, accounting for a total of 121 acres, were reported in the Coastal Region.

The major variety produced in the State is Red Delicious with 615,228 trees counted in 1981. This was about 52 percent of the total. Golden Delicious is second with 244,493 trees or about 21 percent of the total trees counted in 1981. Rome Beauty is the third largest variety followed by Stayman. These two varieties accounted for 203,787 and 65,995 trees, respectively, in 1981.

North Carolina-grown apples are marketed through commercial fruit brokers, grower cooperatives, and direct sales. A major portion of the crop is sold via roadside markets and pick-your-own (PYO) operations. These local direct markets are found in every apple-producing county in North Carolina.

¹North Carolina Commercial Orchard and Vineyard Survey, 1981.

2

The average production in North Carolina is 8 million bushels (1975-1985 average). The utilization of the North Carolina apple crop consists of 40% fresh market, and 60% processing and juice. 'Red Delicious' and 'Golden Delicious' are the most popular varieties for the fresh market. Currently there are 68 commercial packhouses and 8 apple processing plants located in North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA APPLE PRODUCTION

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An Apple a Day

THE HEALTH AND NUTRITION STORY OF APPLES

By: F. P. Corey, Director of Public Relations
International Apple Institute, Washington, D. C.

Apples are a prominent member of the fruit and vegetable group - one of the four basic food groups. They are relatively low in calories, the food energy unit supplied by carbohydrates, fats and proteins. Apples are for slimming. One average size apple provides only 70 to 80 calories. The energy that is supplied, however, comes from quickly available fruit sugars. Hence one of the prime qualifications for apples for snacks. They fill you up - not out; and provide quick energy.

Apples provide bulk in the diet for the proper functioning of the body's digestive and regulatory systems. Pectin and hemicellulose and the acid-base ratio contribute to this. Pectin and mild acids help fight body toxins, aid digestion and pep up the whole body system. Apples are rich in pectin. Pectin too has been associated with helping to keep cholesterol levels in balance and in this relationship is felt to be significant in helping to reduce the incidence of certain types of heart disease. The high potassium...low sodium ratio in apples is also important in certain cardiac and renal problems as well as in diet for overweight persons.

Studies have shown that persons eating apples regularly have fewer headaches and other illnesses associated with nervous tension. Other studies have demonstrated an association of regular apple consumption with a reduced incidence of colds and other upper respiratory ailments. While much research remains to be done to determine precisely why apples are so healthful, the age-old adage, "An Apple A Day...", is being more and more clearly substantiated.

Apples are the "Smile Fruit" and "Nature's Toothbrush". The mild fibrous texture of the apple and its non-adherent nature; its juice content; its flavorful mouth-watering appeal to accelerate salivary action all combine to make it a wonderful natural aid for cleansing the teeth and mouth of other more adherent-type foods and for giving the teeth and mouth a fresh, clean feeling. Chewing an apple exercises the gums and teeth and facial muscles, too. Studies have shown markedly fewer dental caries, particularly during the six to sixteen caries prone age, when apples are eaten regularly in lieu of excessive amounts of candies and pastries and soft drinks which may leave harmful residues on the teeth for long periods of time.

Dental educational authorities stress the importance of thorough brushing and flossing at least once each day to control plaque buildup on the teeth, but they also encourage apples for snacks and for ending the meal...for better dental health and for better nutrition.

Studies have shown that apple juice for infants, because of its mild nature and low acid content is less irritating than fruit juices of higher acid content, and more readily accepted and digested by infants, and causes less colic and rash-related disorders.

Apples contain modest amounts of nearly all of the most important nutrients and because of their universal flavor appeal, versatility and convenience for use, and near year 'round availability, nutritionists and dietitians rate them high on any list for eating right and staying fit. They are good for your teeth, your stomach, your skin and complexion, your nerves, your smile, your overall good health. That's why we say, Apples are good - and good for you.

Mary, Harvard, Yale, or Princeton, or to Scottish or English universities. The education of the poor and of orphans was provided for through the apprenticeship system and by requiring guardians to educate their wards.

After the middle of the 18th century academies, or classical schools, were established. The first in North Carolina was Tate's Academy, opened in Wilmington in 1760. Crowfield Academy was opened the same year in Mecklenburg County. Hillsboro, Warrenton, New Bern, and Edenton also had early academies. The most famous of these schools was the "log college" of the Rev. David Caldwell at Greensboro. The first college in North Carolina was Queen's College, established at Charlotte in 1771.

The first free public library was operating in Bath in 1705, but the date of its opening is uncertain. The first printing press was set up at New Bern in 1749, by James Davis, "the father of journalism in North Carolina." Davis published the first newspaper in the Colony, the *North Carolina Gazette*, a weekly paper launched in 1751.

Tobacco and corn were the chief crops. Cotton was unimportant until the 19th century. Wheat, flax, hemp, and indigo were raised, as well as such "provisions" as beans and peas. The production of naval stores (tar, pitch, turpentine, and rosin) was the chief industry.

Revolution and Independence

North Carolinians participated in all the four wars between England and France for dominion in North America, particularly in the French and Indian War. At the close of this war England, faced with a huge debt, inaugurated a "new Colonial policy," one phase of which was a plan to tax the colonists by means of stamps on legal documents, newspapers, and many other articles. The people resisted enforcement of this act; at Wilmington and Brunswick there were demonstrations and an armed uprising, with the result that no stamps were sold in North Carolina. When the British Parliament in 1767 passed an act taxing glass, white lead, tea, and other articles, nonimportation associations made effective use of an economic boycott. Finally England removed all the taxes, except that on tea.

Meanwhile, the farmers of the back country were struggling against Colonial and local government that seemed to them inefficient, venal, and intolerable. They were burdened by dishonest sheriffs, extortionate fees, corrupt lawyers, and excessive taxes. When the legislature, dominated by the eastern aristocracy, failed to solve their problems, they organized in 1768 as the Regulators, pledged "to regulate" the govern-

ment and to remedy the abuses. Later they resorted to violence and rioted in Hillsboro, dragging the judge from the bench, breaking up the court, and doing damage to the property of some of the officials. Finally Governor Tryon led the eastern militia to Hillsboro, and at the Battle of Alamance Creek on May 16, 1771, the Regulators were defeated. Seven were put to death; more than 6,000 accepted the Governor's pardon proclamation. Many of the Regulators were still disaffected, however, and hundreds migrated beyond the mountains.

As the American Revolution approached in 1774, the people, in open defiance of the royal Governor, Josiah Martin, held a convention at New Bern to formulate plans of resistance and to elect delegates to the Continental Congress. When the Revolution broke out in April 1775, the Governor fled, royal authority broke down, and a provisional government was set up. Meetings were held in various counties, and committees were appointed to take charge of local government and raise troops. According to local history, a meeting was held in Charlotte, May 20, 1775, and a declaration of independence was drawn up. Some contend there is no conclusive proof of this meeting, although the date commemorating the event is on the State seal and the State flag. It is, however, certain that a meeting in Charlotte on May 31, 1775, drew up a set of resolutions, more moderate in tone than the so-called Mecklenburg Declaration. Boyd's *Cape Fear Mercury* published the resolutions, and for this act was arraigned by the Governor as "a most infamous publication."

Many North Carolinians were loath to go to war with England. These Tories, or loyalists, included most of the official class, some large planters, many of the Anglican clergy, numbers of the Scotch Highlanders, and many of the Regulators. Organizing into an army, the Tories met the North Carolina Whigs at Moores Creek Bridge, February 27, 1776, and suffered a crushing defeat. In 1777 the State legislature, controlled by the Whigs, began to pass laws by means of which they confiscated Tory property worth a million dollars during the course of the war. As a result many Tories left the State.

On April 12, 1776 the Fourth Provincial Congress meeting at Halifax, drew up a resolution authorizing the North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress to "concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency. . . ." This was "the first authoritative, explicit declaration, by more than a month, by any colony in favor of full, final separation from Britain." In the latter part of that year the Fifth Provincial Congress framed the first State constitution, the salient features of which were a bill of rights; provision for legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, with the legislative branch given virtual control over the other two divisions; property and religious quali-

fications for voting and officeholding; representation of six boroughs in the legislature, along with county representation; suffrage for free Negroes; separation of church and state; and a general provision for public education. The constitution went into effect in 1777, without being submitted to popular vote. Richard Caswell was the first Governor of the independent State, being chosen by the Provincial Congress. The capital was at New Bern.

After the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge there was little fighting in the State until the last year of the war, but North Carolina soldiers were active elsewhere. State troops helped drive Lord Dunmore from Virginia in 1775-76, and assisted in the defense of South Carolina and Georgia. The State militia under Rutherford defeated the Cherokee and drove them farther west. Many North Carolinians fought under Washington at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and suffered at Valley Forge in the severe winter of 1777-78. They rendered valiant service against Ferguson at Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780, and against Cornwallis at Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781. Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, in October 1781, can be traced in part to the disastrous defeat at Kings Mountain, to Cornwallis' heavy losses at Guilford Courthouse, and to his failure to recruit many Tories in the State—reverses which caused his famous retreat through the State to Wilmington, and then to Virginia, culminating in the Yorktown surrender.

The Revolutionary War left North Carolina divided into two main groups, conservatives and radicals. The constitution of 1776 was more conservative than radical. The east-west sectionalism, which had manifested itself so vigorously before the Revolution, continued, and the State government was dominated by the landed aristocracy of the east for half a century.

The chief problems after the Revolution were the disposition of the State's western lands, the relation of North Carolina to the Union, and the function of the State government in education, building roads, canals, and other internal improvements.

Before and during the Revolution intrepid pioneers like Daniel Boone and James Robertson, and land speculators like Richard Henderson, had made their way into the transmontane country. The colonization of what later became the State of Tennessee began with the Watauga settlement just prior to the Revolution. By 1783 there were about 25,000 people beyond the mountains, and four counties had been created; three other counties were formed within a few years.

The legislature first ceded North Carolina's western lands to the United States in 1784. The settlers in the transmontane country, who favored the cession act, were antagonized by its repeal later the same

year. They broke away from North Carolina and organized the State of Franklin, with a constitution, a separate legislature, and John Sevier as Governor. The new State collapsed in September 1787, after it failed to secure support from the Continental Congress or from other States. Finally, in 1789-90, North Carolina ceded its western lands to the Federal Government; in 1796 the region was admitted to the Union as the State of Tennessee.

As the Cherokee Indians retreated westward, and as population grew and roads were built, white settlers began to move into the mountain region. Buncombe County was created in 1792, and five years later the town of Asheville was incorporated.

The people of North Carolina were from the beginning inclined toward individualism and democracy, and their fear of a strong central government led them to reject the Federal Constitution at the Hillsboro convention in 1788. Although adopting this course by a vote of 185 to 84, the convention suggested a number of amendments, some of which were later incorporated in the Constitution as the first ten amendments.

The Constitution was ratified, however, by all but North Carolina and Rhode Island, and went into effect in the spring of 1789. As a result, public opinion in the State changed, and at the Fayetteville convention, on November 21, 1789, North Carolina ratified the Constitution, and thus came under the "Federal Roof." North Carolina entered the Union too late to vote for Washington in 1789, and it left the Union too late to vote for Davis in 1861. It was next to the last of the Original States to enter the Union, and in 1861 it was next to the last State to leave it.

Predominantly a State of small farmers, North Carolina was for a few years Federalist in its politics; but it soon changed and aligned itself with Thomas Jefferson and the Republican Party of that day. Under the leadership of Willie Jones, and later of Nathaniel Macon, the State was strongly Republican for many years. The *Raleigh Register*, founded in 1799 by Joseph Gales at the instigation of Macon, was a Republican organ; in 1850-51 it published the State's first daily newspaper. Macon, who seemed to personify North Carolina in his day, believed that government should be cheap, simple, and democratic; that the people should not be taxed for education and internal improvements, and that "that government is best which governs least." North Carolina was the only State in the Union which consistently opposed all protective tariff legislation.

There were no public schools or colleges in North Carolina for many years after the Revolution, and a growing need was felt for better educational facilities. The constitution of 1776 had provided "That a school

or schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient Instruction of Youth, with such salaries to the Masters paid by the Public, as may enable them to instruct at low Prices; and all useful Learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." But the political leaders of the State did not interpret this to mean that the State should establish schools and colleges supported by public funds. They felt that the academies, which were chartered by the legislature, though not supported by it, fulfilled this constitutional provision. More than 40 academies were established prior to 1800 and more than 400 between the Revolution and the War between the States.

The academies were private schools, many of them sectarian in character. They were allowed to grant certificates but not diplomas or degrees. The trustees ordinarily selected the teachers, fixed the curriculum, gave the examinations, and in some cases administered discipline.

Thirteen years elapsed before the legislature did anything about establishing "one or more universities." Prominent Federalists, led by William R. Davie, often called "the father of the university," finally succeeded in getting a bill passed in 1789, chartering the University of North Carolina. New Hope Chapel, now Chapel Hill, was the site selected. In 1795 the university opened its doors to students, the first State university to do so. The legislature granted it a loan of \$10,000, which was later converted into a gift, but made no appropriations for its support, and the trustees had to depend chiefly on gifts and tuition fees.

In early days there had been no fixed seat of government. New Bern was the capital when the Revolution began, but during the war the legislature met at Hillsboro, Halifax, Smithfield, Wake Court House, New Bern, Fayetteville, and Tarboro. Finally, in 1792, a legislative committee bought 1,000 acres of land from Joel Lane near Wake Court House, and laid out the city of Raleigh. The first capitol in Raleigh, a brick structure completed in 1794, was burned in 1831. The present capitol was begun in 1833 and completed in 1840.

Ante-Bellum Days

From 1815 to 1835, North Carolina made so little economic and social progress that it was called the Rip Van Winkle of the States and the Ireland of America. The chief cause of this backwardness was its inaccessibility to markets. In 1815 there were only twenty-three small iron works, three paper mills, and one cotton mill in the State. Many small gristmills and distilleries were operated, but there was little machinery. Manufacturing was still in the domestic or household stage. No large

trading city existed, and only 7 towns in the State had more than 1,000 people. From Wilmington, the chief port, only a million dollars' worth of goods were shipped in 1816.

North Carolina dropped in population from third place among the States in 1790 to seventh place in 1840. Soil exhaustion, the lure of the West, lack of internal improvements and educational facilities, and unhappy conditions generally led many people to forsake the State. Thousands moved to other States, among them young Andrew Johnson and the families of two other Carolina-born Presidents, Jackson and Polk.

Archibald De Bow Murphey and a few other leaders in the State urged as a remedy the building of transportation facilities, the stimulation of manufacturing, the promotion of education, and the development of the State's vast resources. But the government, dominated by the landed aristocracy of the east, was unwilling to launch such a program of internal improvements.

By 1830 more than half the State's population lived west of Raleigh. Yet most of the Governors and the majority of the legislature came from the east. Whenever a new county was created in the west, one would also be formed in the east, so that the east continued to control the government. The west demanded revision of the constitution of 1776 and a program of internal improvements. The east opposed both. From 1831 to 1835, North Carolina appeared to be on the verge of a revolution. Finally, at a convention held at Raleigh in 1835, significant changes were made in the constitution. Provisions were adopted for the reapportionment of representation in the legislature, popular election of the Governor, abolition of borough representation, disfranchisement of the free Negro, and the partial removal of religious qualifications for voting and officeholding.

A genuine educational revival began about 1836. The first public school law was passed in 1839, and the first public schools were opened in 1840. By 1850 more than 100,000 children were attending approximately 2,600 schools. Under Calvin H. Wiley, who in 1853 became the first State superintendent of common schools, a unified school program was inaugurated. In 1860, North Carolina had 2,854 schools, open nearly four months in the year, with 116,567 children in attendance.

At the same time many denominational colleges were being established. Wake Forest College (Baptist) had its beginning as the Wake Forest Institute, opened in 1834. Davidson College (Presbyterian) near Charlotte, opened for students in 1837. Trinity College (Methodist), now Duke University, had its beginning about 1838 at Trinity in Randolph County. Salem Female Academy had been started by the Moravians in 1802. Between 1842 and 1858 other colleges for girls were established by various denominations: Greensboro Female, Saint Mary's,

ter of fact, that some of them have become prey to the same abuses of power that characterized the ruthless employers of the past. We have had to pass laws to control the abuses of both organized business and organized labor. That is one of the reasons why our set of regulations and our staffs of regulators keep growing and growing. The same thing has happened in nongovernmental areas. Today's football rules are a great deal more complicated and require a much larger staff of administrators and officials than those of fifty years ago, for example. Life keeps getting more complicated. That is one of the inevitables of progress, and it makes it more important all the time that we know as much as possible about what is going on. I hope that in my remarks here today I can shed some light on what is going on.

Treaty of Portsmouth - SEPT 5th

In some ways this is the anniversary of America's full involvement in the international arena. On this day in 1905, thanks to the intervention of President Theodore Roosevelt, Russia and Japan concluded at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the negotiations for the treaty that ended the Russo-Japanese War. Despite the isolationist rejection of U.S. membership in the League of Nations and the short-lived America First Committee before we entered World War II, the United States has been a full participant in the family of nations most of the time since then. We are often, indeed, more participatory than we realize. It came as a shock to many Americans in the early 1980s to discover that U.S. banks had been lending so many millions of our dollars to overseas nations, including communist nations. We speak of iron curtains, but there aren't many nations in the world today that can afford to cut themselves off from the rest of the world. One of our problems is that we consider ourselves far less dependent on the rest of the world than we actually are. Others need us, but we surely need them as well. Let me give you some examples.

Assassination

On this day in 1972, eleven Israeli Olympic athletes were murdered by terrorists, and to make the event even more gruesome it took place in one of the key breeding places of German Nazism years earlier, in Munich. Even in a world all too accustomed to the mindless excesses of terrorism, the eleven murders came as a shock. But only for the moment. Terrorism is always ready to pile some new horror on the old ones. That is because, usually, while we express shock for the moment we don't really do anything about it. All too often terrorists escape to try again. All too often one renegade government or another gives them shelter. All too often we don't even want to talk about the problem. But it doesn't go away, and we are going to have to do something about it.

...e Cato, give his little Senate laws,
...d sit attentive to his own applause.
...POPE, *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*, l. 209.
...e applause of listening senates to command.
...THOMAS GRAY, *Elegy Written in a Country
Church-yard*.

They threw their caps
they would hang them on the horns o' the
moon,
outing their emulation.
SHAKESPEARE, *Coriolanus*. Act i, sc. 1, l. 216.

Such a noise arose
the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
loud, and to as many tunes: hats, cloaks,—
sublets, I think,—flew up; and had their faces
en loose, this day they had been lost.
SHAKESPEARE, *Henry VIII*. Act iv, sc. 1, l. 71.

would applaud thee to the very echo,
that should applaud again.
SHAKESPEARE, *Macbeth*. Act v, sc. 3, l. 53.

I love the people
that do not like to stage me to their eyes;
though it do well, I do not relish well
their loud applause, and Aves vehement.
SHAKESPEARE, *Measure for Measure*. Act i, sc.
1, l. 68.

and give to dust that is a little gilt
more laud than gilt o'er-dusted.
SHAKESPEARE, *Troilus and Cressida*. Act iii, sc.
3, l. 178.

the applause of the crowd makes the head
reddy, but the attestation of a reasonable man
makes the heart glad.
RICHARD STEELE, *The Spectator*. No. 188.

arewell, and give us your applause. (Vos
adulate et plaudite.)
TERENCE, *Eunuchus*, l. 1094. Concluding words
of several comedies.

...ay, who dare shine, if not in virtue's cause?
...hat sole proprietor of just applause.
...YOUNG, *Epistles to Mr. Pope*. No. ii, l. 19.

When most the world applauds you, most be-
ware;

It is often less a blessing, than a snare.
YOUNG, *Love of Fame*. Sat. vi, l. 231.

...he melancholy ghosts of dead renown,
...whispering faint echoes of the world's applause.
...YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*. Night ix, l. 119.

APPLE

How we apples swim!
JOHN CLARKE, *Paræmiologia*, 32. (1639)
SWIFT, *Brother Protestants*. (1710)

While tumbling down the turbid stream,
...ord love us, how we apples swim!
DAVID MALLET, *Tyburn*.

10
Apples are thought to quench the flame of
Venus, according to that old English saying,
He that will not a wife wed, Must eat a cold
apple when he goeth to bed, though some turn
it to a contrary purpose.

THOMAS COGAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 88.
(1588)

Ait a happle avore gwain to bed,
An' you'll make the doctor beg his bread.
or, as the more popular version runs: An apple a
day keeps the doctor away.

E. M. WRIGHT, *Rustic Speech*, p. 238. The
couplet is from Devonshire.

Eat an apple on going to bed,
And you'll keep the doctor from earning his
bread.

UNKNOWN. (*Notes and Queries*. Ser. iii, ix,
153.)

11
An apple may happen to be better given than
eaten.

THOMAS FULLER, *Gnomologia*. No. 581.

An apple, an egg, and a nut
You may eat after a slut.

THOMAS FULLER, *Gnomologia*. No. 6250.

An apple, an egg, an orange, and a nut,
These four things you may take from a slut.

UNKNOWN, *Four Clean Things*.

12
Oh! happy are the apples when the south
winds blow.

WILLIAM WALLACE HARNEY, *Adonais*.

13
What is more melancholy than the old apple-
trees that linger about the spot where once
stood a homestead, but where there is now
only a ruined chimney rising out of a grassy
and weed-grown cellar? They offer their fruit
to every wayfarer—apples that are bitter-
sweet with the moral of time's vicissitude.

HAWTHORNE, *Mosses from an Old Manse*:
The Old Manse.

14
He pares his apple that will cleanly feed.

GEORGE HERBERT, *The Church-Porch*. St. 11.

15
The apples on the other side of the wall are
the sweetest.

W. G. BENHAM, *Proverbs*, p. 837. See also
under PROHIBITION.

16
She is lost with an apple, and won with a
nut.

JOHN HEYWOOD, *Proverbs*. Pt. 1, ch. 10.

He that is won with a nut may be lost with an
apple.

THOMAS FULLER, *Gnomologia*. No. 2201.

17
The apple blossoms' shower of pearl,
Though blent with rosier hue,

As beautiful as woman's blush,—
As evanescent too.

LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON, *Apple Blossoms*.

} A Metaphor
for Volunteerism

That he himself felt only "like a youth
Picking up shells by the great ocean—Truth."
BYRON, *Don Juan*. Canto vii, st. 5.

¹ When Newton saw an apple fall, he found . . .
A mode of proving that the earth turn'd
round

In a most natural whirl, called "gravitation";
And thus is the sole mortal who could grapple,

Since Adam, with a fall or with an apple.
BYRON, *Don Juan*. Canto x, st. 1.

² Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in Night:
God said, Let Newton be! and all was Light.
POPE, *Epitaph for Sir Isaac Newton*.

O'er Nature's laws God cast the veil of night:
Out-blaz'd a Newton's soul—and all was light.
AARON HILL, *On Sir Isaac Newton*.

³ The antechapel where the statue stood
Of Newton with his prism and silent face,
The marble index of a mind for ever
Voyaging through strange seas of thought
alone.

WORDSWORTH, *The Prelude*. Bk. iii, l. 60.

NICKNAMES, see under Names

NIGHT

See also Darkness, Midnight

I—Night: Apothegms

⁴ Night is the sabbath of mankind,
To rest the body and the mind.
BUTLER, *Hudibras*. Pt. iii, canto 1, l. 1349.

⁵ The night
Shows stars and women in a better light.
BYRON, *Don Juan*. Canto ii, st. 152.

⁶ Night's black mantle covers all alike.
DU BARTAS, *Devine Weekes and Workes*. Week
i, day 1. (c. 1580)

Night . . .
Whose pitchy mantle overveil'd the earth.
SHAKESPEARE, *1 Henry VI*. Act ii, sc. 2, l. 1.
(1592)

Come, civil night,
Thou sober-suited matron, all in black, . . .
With thy black mantle.
SHAKESPEARE, *Romeo and Juliet*. Act iii, sc. 2,
l. 10.

Sable-vested Night, eldest of things.
MILTON, *Paradise Lost*. Bk. ii, l. 962.

⁷ O nights and feasts divine! (O noctes, cen-
æque deum!)
HORACE, *Satires*. Bk. ii, sat. 6, l. 65.

Those gay-spent, festive nights.
THOMSON, *The Seasons: Winter*, l. 1037.
See also under FEAST.

⁸ Watchman, what of the night?
Old Testament: Isaiah, xxi, 11.

Macbeth: What is the night?
Lady Macbeth: Almost at odds with morning,
which is which.

SHAKESPEARE, *Macbeth*. Act iii, sc. 4, l. 126.

⁹ Night, when deep sleep falleth on men.
Old Testament: Job, iv, 13; xxxiii, 15.

The night cometh when no man can work.
New Testament: John, ix, 9.

¹⁰ Night hath a thousand eyes.
JOHN LYLY, *Maydes Metamorphosis*. Act iii, l.

The Night has a thousand eyes,
The Day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

F. W. BOURDILLON, *The Night Has a Thou-
sand Eyes*.

¹¹ By night comes counsel to the wise. ('Εν
νυκτι βουλὴ τοῖς σοφοῖσι γίνεται.)
MENANDER, *Fragments*. No. 150.

Night is the mother of counsels.
GEORGE HERBERT, *Jacula Prudentum*. The
French form is "La nuit porte conseil";
the Latin, "In nocte consilium."

Night is the mother of thoughts.
JOHN FLORIO, *First Fruites*. Fo. 31. (1578)

¹² What hath night to do with sleep?
MILTON, *Comus*, l. 122.

Most glorious night!
Thou wert not sent for slumber!
BYRON, *Childe Harold*. Canto iii, st. 93.

¹³ How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence through the empty-vaulted night,
At every fall smoothing the raven down
Of darkness till it smil'd.
MILTON, *Comus*, l. 249.

Night is a stealthy, evil Raven,
Wrapt to the eyes in his black wings.
T. B. ALDRICH, *Day and Night*.

Come into the garden, Maud,
For the black bat, night, has flown.
TENNYSON, *Maud*. Pt. i, sec. 22, st. 1.

¹⁴ With him fled the shades of night.
MILTON, *Paradise Lost*. Bk. iv, l. 1015.

The shades of night were falling fast.
LONGFELLOW, *Excelsior*.

¹⁵ Let's have one other gaudy night.
SHAKESPEARE, *Antony and Cleopatra*. Act iii,
sc. 13, l. 183.

Burn this night with torches.
SHAKESPEARE, *Antony and Cleopatra*. Act iv,
sc. 2, l. 41.

¹⁶ Making night hideous.
SHAKESPEARE, *Hamlet*. Act i, sc. 4, l. 54.

Now the hungry lion roars
And the wolf howls
SHAKESPEARE, *A Midsummer
Act v, sc. 1, l. 378.*

Silence, ye wolves! while
howls,
And makes night hideous.
POPE, *The Dunciad*. Bk.

¹ Dark-eyed night.
SHAKESPEARE, *King Lear*
Come, gentle night, come
night.
SHAKESPEARE, *Romeo and
l. 20.*

Sable Night, mother of D
Upon the world dim dark
And in her vaulty prison
SHAKESPEARE, *The Rape*

² 'Twas night, and all t
to rest. (Omnia noctis
posta quiete.)
VARRO, *Argonautica*. Fr.

³ You know not what
(Nescis quid vesper s
VARRO. Title of satire. (
Attica, i, 22.)

⁴ Black night broods ov
nox incubat atra.)
VERGIL, *Aeneid*. Bk. i, l.

⁵ Mine is the night, wit
EDWARD YOUNG, *Paraph*

⁶ Wan night, the shadow
in.
UNKNOWN, *Beowulf*. l.

II—Night:

⁷ The stars are forth,
tops
Of the snow-shining
I linger yet with Nat
Hath been to me a r
Than that of man; a
Of dim and solitary
I learn'd the language
BYRON, *Manfred*. Act

⁸ And soft adorings fr
Upon the honey'd mid
KEATS, *The Eve of S*

⁹ The Night walked d
With the moon in her
F. L. KNOWLES, *A M*

¹⁰ I heard the trailing
Sweep through her
I saw her sable skirt

By the dark webs, her nape caught in his bill,
He holds her helpless breast upon his breast.
How can those terrified vague fingers push
The feathered glory from her loosening thighs?
The Tower (1928) 'Leda and the Swan'

1 A shudder in the loins engenders there
The broken wall, the burning roof and tower
And Agamemnon dead.
The Tower (1928) 'Leda and the Swan'

2 Never to have lived is best, ancient writers say;
Never to have drawn the breath of life, never to have
looked into the eye of day;
The second best's a gay goodnight and quickly turn
away.
The Tower (1928) 'From Oedipus at Colonus'

3 I mourn for that most lonely thing; and yet God's will
be done,
I knew a phoenix in my youth so let them have their
day.
The Wild Swans at Coole (1917) 'His Phoenix'

4 I see a schoolboy when I think of him
With face and nose pressed to a sweet-shop window,
For certainly he sank into his grave
His senses and his heart unsatisfied,
And made—being poor, ailing and ignorant,
Shut out from all the luxury of the world,
The ill-bred son of a livery stable-keeper—
Luxuriant song.
The Wild Swans at Coole (1917) 'Ego Dominus Tuus' [of
Keats]

5 Nor law, nor duty bade me fight,
Nor public man, nor angry crowds,
A lonely impulse of delight
Drove to this tumult in the clouds;
I balanced all, brought all to mind,
The years to come seemed waste of breath,
A waste of breath the years behind
In balance with this life, this death.
The Wild Swans at Coole (1919) 'An Irish Airman Foresees his
Death'

6 And pluck till time and times are done,
The silver apples of the moon,
The golden apples of the sun.
The Wind Among the Reeds (1899) 'Song of Wandering
Aengus'

7 Had I the heavens' embroidered cloths,
Enwrought with golden and silver light,
The blue and the dim and the dark cloths
Of night and light and the half light,
I would spread the cloths under your feet:
But I, being poor, have only my dreams;
I have spread my dreams under your feet;
Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.
The Wind Among the Reeds (1899) 'Aedh Wishes for the
Cloths of Heaven'

8 The light of evening, Lissadell,
Great windows open to the south,
Two girls in silk kimonos, both
Beautiful, one a gazelle.
The Winding Stair (1929) 'In Memory of Eva Gore Booth and
Con Markiewicz'

9 The innocent and the beautiful
Have no enemy but time.
The Winding Stair (1929) 'In Memory of Eva Gore Booth and
Con Markiewicz'

10 Nor dread nor hope attend
A dying animal;
A man awaits his end
Dreading and hoping all.
The Winding Stair (1929) 'Death'

11 He knows death to the bone—
Man has created death.
The Winding Stair (1929) 'Death'

12 What lively lad most pleased me
Of all that with me lay?
I answer that I gave my soul
And loved in misery,
But had great pleasure with a lad
That I loved bodily.
Flinging from his arms I laughed
To think his passion such
He fancied that I gave a soul
Did but our bodies touch,
And laughed upon his breast to think
Beast gave beast as much.
The Winding Stair (1929) 'A Woman Young and Old' pt. 9

13 We were the last romantics—chose for theme
Traditional sanctity and loveliness;
Whatever's written in what poets name
The book of the people; whatever most can bless
The mind of man or elevate a rhyme;
But all is changed, that high horse riderless,
Though mounted in that saddle Homer rode
Where the swan drifts upon a darkening flood.
The Winding Stair and Other Poems (1933) 'Coole and
Ballylee, 1931'

14 A woman can be proud and stiff
When on love intent;
But Love has pitched his mansion in
The place of excrement;
For nothing can be sole or whole
That has not been rent.
The Winding Stair and Other Poems (1933) 'Crazy Jane Talks
with the Bishop'

15 A starlit or a moonlit dome distains
All that man is;
All mere complexities,
The fury and the mire of human veins.
Words for Music Perhaps and Other Poems (1932) 'Byzantium'

16 Those images that yet
Fresh images beget,
That dolphin-torn, that gong-tormented sea.
Words for Music Perhaps and Other Poems (1932) 'Byzantium'

17 While on the shop and street I gazed
My body of a sudden blazed;
And twenty minutes more or less
It seemed, so great my happiness,
That I was blessed and could bless.
Words for Music Perhaps and Other Poems (1932) 'Vacillation'

18 The intellect of man is forced to choose
Perfection of the life, or of the work,

LEADERSHIP/STATESMANSHIP

Political Quotations

2140. Take calculated risks. That is quite different from being rash. —George S. Patton, letter to Cadet George S. Patton, Jr., Jun 6, 1944
2141. We may make mistakes—but they must never be mistakes which result from faintness of heart or abandonment of moral principle. —Franklin D. Roosevelt, fourth inaugural address, Jan 20, 1945
2142. The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on. —Walter Lippmann, "Roosevelt Has Gone", *New York Herald Tribune*, Apr 14, 1945
2143. Men prominent in life are mostly hard to converse with. They lack small-talk, and at the same time one doesn't like to confront them with their own great themes. —Sir Max Beerbohm, "T. Fenning Dodworth", *Mainly on the Air*, 1946
2144. You know, the greatest epitaph in the country is here in Arizona. It's in Tombstone, Ariz., and this epitaph says, "Here lies Jack Williams. He done his damndest." I think that is the greatest epitaph a man could have. Whenever a man does the best he can, then that is all he can do; and that is what your President has been trying to do for the last 3 years for this country. —Harry S Truman, remarks in Winslow, Arizona, Jun 15, 1948
2145. We believe in equal opportunity for all, but we know that this includes the opportunity to rise to leadership, to be uncommon! The great human advances have not been brought about by mediocre men and women. —Herbert Hoover, remarks, Nov 11, 1948
2146. You know what makes leadership? It is the ability to get men to do what they don't want to do, and like it. —Harry S Truman, quoted, *Time*, Nov 8, 1976
2147. We need supermen to rule us—the job is so vast and the need for wise judgment is so urgent. But, alas, there are no supermen. —Brooks Atkinson, "January 27", *Once Around the Sun*, 1951
2148. I distrust Great Men. They produce a desert of uniformity around them and often a pool of blood too, and I always feel a little man's pleasure when they come a cropper. —E.M. Forster, "What I Believe", *Two Cheers for Democracy*, 1951
2149. The first function of a political leader is advocacy. It is he who must make articulate the wants, the frustration, and the aspiration of the masses. —Aneurin Bevan, *In Place of Fear*, 1952
2150. There is nothing more agreeable in this life than to make peace with the Establishment—and nothing more corrupting. —A.J.P. Taylor, "William Cobbett", *New Statesman*, 1953
2151. This Republic was not established by cowards; and cowards will not preserve it. —Elmer Davis, *But We Were Born Free*, 1954
2152. A great man's greatest good luck is to die at the right time. —Eric Hoffer, *The Passionate State of Mind*, 1954
2153. We will not be driven by fear into an age of unreason if we ... remember that we are not descended from fearful men, not from men who feared to write, to speak, to associate and to defend causes which were, for the moment unpopular. —Edward R. Murrow, "See It Now" television broadcast, Mar 7, 1954
2154. In the face of great danger, salvation can only come through greatness. [*Face aux grands périls, le salut n'est que la grandeur.*] —Charles De Gaulle, *Mémoires de guerre: L'Appel*, 1955
2155. The leader is always alone in times of doom. [*Toujours, le Chef est seul en face du mauvais destin.*] —Charles De Gaulle, *Mémoires de guerre: L'Appel*, 1955
2156. Old age is a shipwreck. [*La vieillesse est un naufrage.*] —Charles De Gaulle, *Mémoires de guerre: L'Appel*, 1955

Political Quotations

2157. I spoke. I had to. It is action *parle. Il le faut bien. L'action met le* —Charles De Gaulle, *Mémoires de guerre*
2158. To act coolly, intelligently and and also a nation. —Adlai E. Stevenson
2159. A decision is the action an ex that the answer does not suggest itse
2160. The difference between being statesman/ Is practically negligible.
2161. At home, you always have to b a statesman. —Harold Macmillan, *La*
2162. Difficulty is the excuse history F. Kennedy's inaugural address, Oct
2163. No one has a finer command —Sam Rayburn, quoted, *Lawrence L*
2164. Some men can make decisio criticism. I used to have a saying that up, "If you can't stand the heat, get o
2165. Few great men could pass Per
2166. As for me, I know only too we can take the place of a whole peopl conviction that filled me. [*Quant à mo qui sais bien qu'aucun homme ne peut dans les âmes la conviction qui m'anis* 1960
2167. Keep strong, if possible. In an an opponent, and always assist him to s through his eyes. Avoid self-righteous. Liddell Hart, *Deterrent or Defense: A*
2168. To say he (John F. Kennedy) make mistakes with the problems th Kamitchis, Oct 21, 1960
2169. You cannot be a leader, and a follow, too. —Sam Rayburn, attributed *His Colleagues*, 1961
2170. The modern world is not given of clay, and can be reasonably sure th —Barbara Ward, *Saturday Review*, Sep
2171. If we are to regard ourselves as be mortally dangerous—then we must, among these childish things the first to search for absolutes in world affairs: fo —George F. Kennan, *Russia and the W*
2172. I am certain that after the dust remembered not for victories or defeats in spirit. —John F. Kennedy, closed-circu

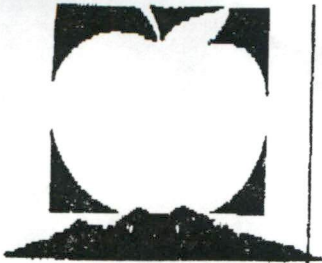
POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

- 1 I work for him despite his faults and he lets me work for him despite my deficiencies.
As press secretary to President Lyndon B Johnson. NY Times 3 Apr 66
- 2 Hyperbole was to Lyndon Johnson what oxygen is to life.
ib 11 Sep 75
DANIEL P MOYNIHAN, US Senator
- 3 Citizen participation [is] a device whereby public officials induce nonpublic individuals to act in a way the officials desire.
The Public Interest Fall 69
- 4 Somehow liberals have been unable to acquire from life what conservatives seem to be endowed with at birth: namely, a healthy skepticism of the powers of government agencies to do good.
NY Post 14 May 69
- 5 The single most exciting thing you encounter in government is competence, because it's so rare.
NY Times 2 Mar 76
- EDWARD R MURROW - SIMPSON'S
- 6 No one can terrorize a whole nation, unless we are all his accomplices.
On Senator Joseph R McCarthy's accusations about Communists in government. See It Now CBS TV 7 Mar 54
- 7 If none of us ever read a book that was "dangerous," had a friend who was "different" or joined an organization that advocated "change," we would all be just the kind of people Joe McCarthy wants. Whose fault is that? Not really [McCarthy's]. He didn't create this situation of fear. He merely exploited it, and rather successfully.
ib
- 8 The politician in my country seeks votes, affection and respect, in that order. . . . With few notable exceptions, they are simply men who want to be loved.
October 19, 1959, address at London Guildhall, quoted by A M Sperber Murrow Freundlich 86
- 9 The politician is . . . trained in the art of inexactitude. His words tend to be blunt or rounded, because if they have a cutting edge they may later return to wound him.
ib
- 10 After last night's debate, the reputation of Messieurs Lincoln and Douglas is secure.
On September 26, 1960, televised debate between presidential candidates John F Kennedy and Richard M Nixon. ib
- 11 Difficulty is the excuse history never accepts.
On President John F Kennedy's inaugural address. ib
RALPH NADER
- 12 Our founders did not oust George III in order for us to crown Richard I.
On President Richard M Nixon during Watergate investigation, news summaries 23 Oct 73
- 13 President Reagan was elected on the promise of getting government off the backs of the people and now he demands that government wrap itself around the waists of the people.
On proposed legislation requiring air bags or automatic seat belts in all automobiles. NY Times 12 Jul 84

- 14 The networks are not some chicken-coop manufacturing lobby whose calls nobody returns.
On NBC President Robert C Wright's proposal that company employees support a political action committee, quoted by Edwin Diamond New York 19 Jan 87
V S NAIPAUL
- 15 Argentine political life is like the life of an ant community or an African forest tribe: full of events, full of crisis and deaths, but life is always cyclical, and the year ends as it begins.
Quoted by Lydia Chavez NY Times 15 Dec 85
EARL NEWSOM
- 16 Today's public opinion, though it may appear as light as air, may be tomorrow's legislation—for better or for worse.
Quoted in Amer Petroleum Institute newsletter Winter 63
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
- 17 Truman lost his temper, MacArthur lost his job, Acheson lost his war, a million and a half people lost their lives and Stalin didn't even lose a night's sleep.
On Korean War and early 1950s. 6 Apr 64
REINHOLD NIEBUHR
- 18 The sad duty of politics is to establish justice in a sinful world.
Quoted by Jimmy Carter Why Not the Best? Broadman 75
RICHARD M NIXON, 37th US President
- 19 Any lady who is first lady likes being first lady. I don't care what they say, they like it.
Newsweek 22 Mar 71
- 20 My view is that one should not break up a winning combination.
On choice of Spiro T Agnew as vice-presidential running mate. CBS TV 2 Jan 72
- 21 If an individual wants to be a leader and isn't controversial, that means he never stood for anything.
Dallas Times-Herald 10 Dec 78
- 22 I wish I could give you a lot of advice, based on my experience of winning political debates. But I don't have that experience. My only experience is at losing them.
Letter to Robert Gray, Ronald Reagan's deputy campaign manager, quoted by Robert Sam Anson Exile: The Unquiet Oblivion of Richard M Nixon Simon & Schuster 84
- 23 I wouldn't bet the farm on it, but I'd bet the main house. I wouldn't even bet the outhouse on Mondale.
On Ronald Reagan's chances of defeating Walter Mondale in the 1984 presidential election. Time 21 May 84
- 24 What does that candyass think I sent him over there for?
On Secretary of the Treasury George P Shultz's refusal to authorize tax audits of Nixon's critics, quoted by Ronald Steel "Shultz's Way" NY Times 11 Jan 87
JON NORDHEIMER
- 25 Louisiana has [no] monopoly on rogues, rapscale lions, shakedown and kickbacks. . . . Nor is it the

- only place where a few off selves to the electorate in order of their private lives
NY Times 3 Mar 85
- MICHAEL OAKESHOTT
- 1 In political activity . . . bottomless sea; there is nor floor for anchorage, appointed destination.
"Rabble without a Cause"
- KIRK O'DONNELL
- 2 [Political theory] provid which people in this to other.
On Washington DC. N
- 3 Instant analysis is the There are no smokestack Politics is the only indu
ib
- THOMAS P ("Tip") O'NEIL
- 4 Am I wrong in listening aragua and follow the S I supposed to just sit h
On crediting testimony aid to Nicaraguan Co NY Daily News 29 Jun
- ALAN PATON
- 5 I envision someday a g which the world will each of many different creative contribution.
Quoted in New York
- 6 The Afrikaner has nov would rather destroy
On resistance to soc Dutch settlers in Sou thior 17 Jan 78
- LESTER B PEARSON, Pr
- 7 We'll jump off that b
Quoted in John Rob dian Quotations Hu
- 8 Politics is the skilled
From 1972 CBC TV
- CLAIBORNE PELL, US S
- 9 My opponent called rushed out and got th
On his first political
- 10 The secret is to alwa way.
ib
- CHARLES PETERS
- 11 Bureaucrats write m pear to be busy whe the memos, once wr that they were busy
How Washington J
- 12 The more bureauc more favors congre

THE GREATER
HENDERSONVILLE
CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE



G. Hay Cantrell
Executive Vice President

TO: GARY GERSHOWITZ

ATTENTION: _____

FAX NUMBER: 202-456-6218

FROM: DAPHNE CARLAND

FAX NUMBER: 704-693-8802

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING THIS PAGE): 31

COMMENTS: I will be sending you
MORE LATER THIS AFTERNOON. I will
BE GOING TO LUNCH WHEN THIS GETS FINISHED.
SO IF YOU NEED ANYTHING ELSE JUST CALL.

DATE: _____ TIME: 12:20

1. "The Apple of N.C.'s eye"
2. "The city of four seasons" } Nicknames
For Hendersonville

Joanie Fischer, current owner and publisher of the magazine since 1984, shown with Ray Cantrell, Executive Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce since 1960 and Grace Hay Brackett, who created the first Hendersonville Magazine in 1982. We hope you enjoy our magazine and we thank the fine businesses whose advertising makes this publication possible.



Facts at a Glance

10 YEAR COMPARISON OF HENDERSON COUNTY'S BALANCED GROWTH

	1980	1990
Manufacturing (annual payroll)	\$92,000,000	\$179,000,000
Agriculture	\$50,571,297	\$85,000,000
Retirement (Social Security Payments)	\$47,532,000	\$117,000,000
Tourism	\$28,000,000	\$65,000,000
Retail Sales	\$305,791,134	\$597,082,726

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME (1990)

Amounts \$	Henderson	North Carolina
\$0 - \$9,999	18.4%	18.9%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	23.8%	23.8%
\$20,000 - \$34,999	29.6%	27.8%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	15.2%	15.9%
\$50,000 and over	13.0%	13.6%

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME (1990)

Henderson	North Carolina
\$23,470	\$23,488

CENSUS

	1980	1990	% Change
Henderson	58,580	69,285	18.3%
North Carolina	5,880,415	6,628,637	12.7%

BREAK DOWN OF COUNTY CENSUS (1990)

	Population
Hendersonville	7,284
Fletcher	2,787
Laurel Park	1,322
Unincorporated	57,892
Total	69,285

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX (1990)

Age	Female	Male	Total
0 - 14	5,769	6,210	11,979
15 - 29	6,088	6,205	12,293
30 - 44	7,441	7,139	14,580
45 - 64	8,195	7,099	15,294
65 and up	8,676	6,463	15,139
Total	36,169	33,116	69,285

Information for the tables above was taken from *County Development Information* compiled by Center for Improving Mountain Living, Cullowhee, NC and Greater Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce

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HENDERSON County Academic Record

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Graduates</u>
Edneyville High School	- 61
East HENDERSON High School	- 188
West HENDERSON High School	- 235

1992
Class

76% OF the students go ON to college

1992 - Average SAT score was 906

Verbal - 431

Math - 475

The total score is a 46 point increase.

Highest score since 1980 (ties 1980 score)

855 state average SAT score

899 national average SAT score

HENDERSON County RANKS 8th in the state

Schools are in the process of being consolidated. Will be completed by July, 1993 and will be known as the HENDERSON County Public Schools.

In 1990, a ^{24.9 million dollar} School Bond Referendum was passed with a 4-1 margin

HENDERSONVILLE High School

CONSIDERED a
IA School

Red + Black - School Colors

Bearcats - School Mascot

Arch
Rival

Game on the 4th - HENDERSONVILLE High School
vs. BREVARD - BLUE DEVILS - Blue + White

COUNTY

school colors

Football practice starts around here
on August 1st

County
Rival

Played West Henderson High School last
Friday night but lost 14-6

Academic Record - HENDERSONVILLE High School

83-85% go to college

1992 - Average SAT score was 913

82.9% of the class takes the SAT

total score Ranked 6th in N.C.

total scores on yields was 2nd. (1st was Chapel Hill)

West HENDERSON High School

CONSIDERED a
3A School

Red, Blue + White - School Colors

Falcons - School Mascot

County
Rival

Game on the 4th - West HENDERSON High School
vs. Edneyville High School - Yellow Jackets

Black + Gold -
School Colors

~~Edneyville~~

33rd Annual Mrs. John Forrest Memorial Sidewalk Art Show

76 artist participated

2000 paintings were displayed

Non-~~paid~~ juried

displayed by amateurs & professionals

Home of Carl Sandburg National Historic Site
Mr. Sandburg lived here from 1947 till
his death in 1967. Actual site is in
Flat Rock, an unincorporated community,
4 miles south of Hendersonville.

HENDERSON County is top producer of apples
in N.C. which usually ranks 7th nationally
in total production.

East Henderson High School
Green + White - School Colors

Considered a
3A school

Eagles - School Mascot

Arch
Rival

Game on the 4th - East Henderson High School
vs. Pisgah

County
Rival

Played Edneyville High School last Friday
night and won 18-14

~~Edneyville High School~~

Edneyville High School

Considered a
1A school

Black + Gold - School Colors

Yellow Sackets - School Mascot

Game on the 4th - Edneyville High School
vs. West Henderson High School

This is the last year Edneyville High will
be in existence. They are building a
new high school closer to town. Edneyville
high school is out where the apples are
produced. The new school will be called
North Henderson High School.

~~Edneyville High School~~

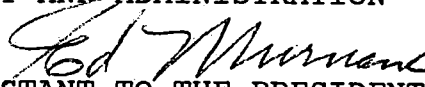
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

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

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

SUBJECT: TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH TO
PAINESVILLE, OHIO; ASHEVILLE AND
HENDERSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA; LOUISVILLE,
KENTUCKY; CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MACKINAW CITY,
MICHIGAN; WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN; AND HAMTRAMCK,
MICHIGAN, ON SEPTEMBER 5 - 7, 1992

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a preliminary outline schedule for the Trip of the President and Mrs. Bush to Painesville, Ohio; Asheville and Hendersonville, North Carolina; Louisville, Kentucky; Chicago, Illinois; Mackinaw City, Michigan; Waukesha, Wisconsin; and Hamtramck, Michigan, on September 5 - 7, 1992. Please keep in mind the following information has not been finally approved and is subject to change.

Attachments

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULE

September 5 - 7, 1992.

Saturday, September 5, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

- 4:35 am Baggage Call. Please place all unlocked baggage outside Room 89 1/2, O.E.O.B., at this time.
- 6:30 am Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.
- 6:30 am Those with own transportation and baggage should arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitor's Lounge, at this time.
- 6:50 am Those with own transportation without baggage should arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitor's Lounge, at this time.

7:15 am MARINE ONE departs White House en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

7:25 am MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

7:35 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base
(E.D.T.) en route Cleveland, Ohio.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 10 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: None)

8:45 am
(E.D.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE arrives Cleveland Hopkins
International Airport, Cleveland, Ohio.

8:55 am

MARINE ONE departs Cleveland Hopkins International
Airport en route Painesville Landing Zone,
Painesville, Ohio.

(Flying Time: 25 Minutes)

9:20 am

MARINE ONE arrives Painesville Landing Zone,
Painesville, Ohio.

9:25 am

MOTORCADE departs Painesville Landing Zone
en route Lake County Fairgrounds.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

9:30 am

MOTORCADE arrives Lake County Fairgrounds.

* ATTEND STEVE BENCIC'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN
OKTOBERFEST

- Open Press
- Remarks
- Teleprompter

(9:35 am - 10:15 am)

* MEETING WITH VICTORY '92 SUPPORTERS

- Closed Press
- Talking Points

(10:20 am - 10:35 am)

10:40 am

MOTORCADE departs Lake County Fairgrounds en route
Painesville Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

10:45 am

MOTORCADE arrives Painesville Landing Zone.

10:50 am MARINE ONE departs Painesville Landing Zone,
Painesville, Ohio en route Cleveland Hopkins
International Airport, Cleveland, Ohio.

(Flying Time: 25 Minutes)

11:15 am MARINE ONE arrives Cleveland Hopkins International
Airport.

11:25 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Cleveland, Ohio en route
(E.D.T.) Greenville, South Carolina.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 15 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: None)

12:40 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Greenville-Spartanburg
(E.D.T.) Airport, Greenville, South Carolina.

12:50 pm MARINE ONE departs Greenville-Spartanburg Airport
en route Asheville Landing Zone, Asheville, North
Carolina.

(Flying Time: 30 Minutes)

1:20 pm MARINE ONE arrives Asheville Landing Zone,
Asheville, North Carolina.

1:25 pm MOTORCADE departs Asheville Landing Zone
en route Roy Harris Residence.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

1:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives Roy Harris Residence.

* VISIT ROY HARRIS FAMILY
- Travel Pool Coverage
(1:40 pm - 2:20 pm)

2:25 pm MOTORCADE departs Roy Harris Residence en route Hendersonville, North Carolina.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

2:55 pm MOTORCADE arrives North Carolina Apple Festival, Hendersonville, North Carolina.

* ATTEND NORTH CAROLINA APPLE FESTIVAL
- Open Press
- Remarks
(3:00 pm - 3:45 pm)

3:50 pm MOTORCADE departs North Carolina Apple Festival en route TBD.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

4:00 pm MOTORCADE arrives TBD.

* MEETING WITH VICTORY '92 SUPPORTERS
- Closed Press
- Talking Points
(4:05 pm - 4:20 pm)

4:25 pm MOTORCADE departs TBD en route Hendersonville Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

4:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives Hendersonville Landing Zone.

4:40 pm MARINE ONE departs Hendersonville Landing Zone, Hendersonville, North Carolina en route Greenville-Spartanburg Airport, Greenville, South Carolina.

(Flying Time: 20 Minutes)

5:00 pm MARINE ONE arrives Greenville-Spartanburg Airport.

5:10 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Greenville, South Carolina
(E.D.T.) en route Louisville, Kentucky.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour)

(Interchange: No)

(Time Change: None)

6:10 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Standiford Airport,
(E.D.T.) Louisville, Kentucky.

6:20 pm MOTORCADE departs Standiford Airport en route
Executive Inn.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

6:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Executive Inn.

RON Louisville, Kentucky

Sunday, September 6, 1992

- * MEETING WITH VICTORY '92 SUPPORTERS
- Closed Press
(11:25 am - 11:40 am)
- * PRIVATE TIME: 30 MINUTES
(11:45 am - 12:15 pm)

12:20 pm

MOTORCADE departs Executive Inn
en route Redbird Stadium.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:25 pm

MOTORCADE arrives Redbird Stadium.

- * PRIVATE TIME: 10 MINUTES
(12:30 pm - 12:40 pm)
- * REMARKS TO ANNUAL KENTUCKY HARVEST
- Open Press
- Brief Remarks
(12:50 pm - 12:55 pm)
- * FIRST PITCH
- Open Press
(12:57 pm - 1:00 pm)
- * VIEW GAME
- Pool Coverage
(1:05 pm - 1:25 pm)

1:30 pm

MOTORCADE departs Redbird Stadium
en route Standiford Airport.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

1:40 pm

MOTORCADE arrives Standiford Airport.

1:45 pm
(E.D.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE departs Louisville, Kentucky
en route Chicago, Illinois.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)

2:05 pm
(C.D.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE arrives O'Hare International
Airport, Chicago, Illinois.

2:15 pm

MOTORCADE departs O'Hare International Airport
en route Copernicus Center.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

2:25 pm

MOTORCADE arrives Copernicus Center.

* ATTEND TASTE OF POLONIA FESTIVAL
- Open Press
- Remarks
(2:30 pm - 3:05 pm)

3:10 pm

MOTORCADE departs Copernicus Center en route
O'Hare International Airport.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

3:20 pm

MOTORCADE arrives O'Hare International Airport.

* MEETING WITH VICTORY '92 SUPPORTERS
- Closed Press
- Talking Points
(3:25 pm - 3:40 pm)

3:45 pm
(C.D.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE departs Chicago, Illinois
en route Rudyard, Michigan.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 10 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)

5:55 pm
(E.D.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE arrives Chippewa County
International Airport, Rudyard, Michigan.

6:05 pm

MOTORCADE departs Chippewa County International Airport en route Ojibway Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

6:25 pm

MOTORCADE arrives Ojibway Hotel.

* LIVE INTERVIEW WITH TOM BROKAW
- Closed Press
(7:00 pm - 7:10 pm)

RON Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Monday, September 7, 1992

5:50 am MOTORCADE departs Ojibway Hotel en route
Sault Ste. Marie Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

6:00 am MOTORCADE arrives Sault Ste. Marie Landing Zone.

6:05 am MARINE ONE departs Sault Ste. Marie Landing Zone,
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan en route North
Mackinac Bridge Landing Zone.

(Flying Time: 25 Minutes)

6:30 am MARINE ONE arrives North Mackinac Bridge Landing
Zone.

6:35 am MOTORCADE departs North Mackinac Bridge Landing
Zone en route Mackinac Bridge.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

6:40 am MOTORCADE arrives Mackinac Bridge.

* REMARKS TO PARTICIPANTS IN ANNUAL LABOR DAY
BRIDGE WALK

- Open Press
- Brief Remarks
(6:45 am - 6:55 am)

* LEAD ANNUAL LABOR DAY BRIDGE WALK

- Pool Coverage
(7:00 am - 8:15 am)

8:20 am MOTORCADE departs Mackinac Bridge en route
South Mackinac Bridge Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

8:25 am MOTORCADE arrives South Mackinac Bridge Landing Zone.

8:30 am MARINE ONE departs South Mackinac Bridge Landing Zone en route Chippewa County International Airport.

(Flying Time: 30 Minutes)

9:00 am MARINE ONE arrives Chippewa County International Airport.

9:10 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Rudyard, Michigan
(E.D.T.) en route Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)

9:15 am AIR FORCE ONE arrives General Mitchell Field,
(C.D.T.) Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

9:25 am MOTORCADE departs General Mitchell Field en route Waukesha County Exposition Grounds.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

9:55 am MOTORCADE arrives Waukesha County Exposition Grounds.

* ATTEND GOP PICNIC
- Open Press
- Remarks
(10:00 am - 10:35 am)

* MEETING WITH VICTORY '92 SUPPORTERS
- Closed Press
- Talking Points
(10:40 am - 10:55 am)

11:00 am MOTORCADE departs Waukesha County Exposition
Grounds en route General Mitchell Field.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

11:30 am MOTORCADE arrives General Mitchell Field.

11:35 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Milwaukee, Wisconsin
(C.D.T.) en route Detroit, Michigan.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)

1:55 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Selfridge Air National
(E.D.T.) Guard Base, Detroit, Michigan.

2:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Selfridge Air National Guard
Base en route Hamtramck, Michigan.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

2:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives Polish Festival, Hamtramck,
Michigan.

* PARTICIPATE IN HAMTRAMCK POLISH FESTIVAL
PARADE

- Pool Coverage
(2:40 pm - 3:25 pm)

* REMARKS TO HAMTRAMCK POLISH FESTIVAL

- Open Press
- Remarks
(3:30 pm - 4:00 pm)

4:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Polish Festival en route
Selfridge Air National Guard Base.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

4:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives Selfridge Air National Guard Base.

4:40 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Detroit, Michigan
(E.D.T.) en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 15 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: None)

5:55 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.
(E.D.T.)

6:05 pm MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base
en route White House.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

6:15 pm MARINE ONE arrives White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

SEPTEMBER 4, 1992

EVENTS:

Visit Fredericksburg Hardware Store
Address Fredericksburg Community

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

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

Trip Coordinator
Suzanne Faulk - 202/456-7565

Fredericksburg, VA Signal - 202/757-5000

ADVANCE:

Jack McDougle - LEAD
Peter Sobich - PRESS
Skip Lacey - USSS
Joe Walsh - MIL. AIDE
Lori Colodney - WHCA
Glenn Graham - HMX

WEATHER:

Mostly Cloudy/low 80s

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

SEPTEMBER 4, 1992

GUESTS AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

9:15 am Vans depart West Basement en route Pentagon Landing Zone.

9:50 am Nighthawk III departs Pentagon Landing Zone.

9:55 am Nighthawk II departs Pentagon Landing Zone.

9:55 am THE PRESIDENT boards Marine One and departs White House en route Fredericksburg, Virginia.

HELICOPTER ASSIGNMENTS:

Marine One:

THE PRESIDENT
D. Bates
M. Fitzwater
B. Farish
D. Valdez
Mil. Aide
Doctor
2 USSS

From Pentagon Landing Zone:

Nighthawk II:

T. McBride
E. Murnane

6 USSS
Col. Hawes
WHCA PCO
Medic

Nighthawk III:

J. Herrick
M. Busch
26 Press
1 USSS
WHCA A/V
Official Photographer
2 WHTV

(Flying Time: 30 Minutes)

10:25 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Shannon Airport,
Fredericksburg, Virginia and boards Motorcade.

Met by:

The Honorable Lawrence Davies
Mayor of Fredericksburg

The Honorable George Allen
U.S. Representative, Virginia

The Honorable Herb Bateman
U.S. Representative, Virginia

Mr. Bill Howell
Virginia State Delegate

Mr. Bobby Orrock
Virginia State Delegate

Ms. Jackie Slape
Chairman, Fredericksburg City GOP

Mr. Duval Dickenson
Chairman, Spotsylvania County GOP

Ms. June Funkhaouser
Chairman, 7th District GOP

10:35 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Shannon Airport en route
Fredericksburg Hardware Store.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead	J. McDougle
Spare	B. Farish Mil. Aide
LIMO	THE PRESIDENT
Follow Up	
Control/Support	D. Bates Mil. Aide M. Fitzwater E. Murnane Official Photographer Medic
WHCA	T. McBride
Camera I	J. Herrick
Camera II	
Guest and Staff MiniBus	All Guests and Remaining Staff
Press Van I	M. Busch
Press Van II	
Press Van III	

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

10:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Fredericksburg Hardware Store and proceeds to Sales Floor.

Met by:

Mr. Hunter Janney
Son of Mr. H.M. "Mac" Janney, Owner/Operator,
Fredericksburg Hardware Store

EVENT: VISIT FREDERICKSBURG HARDWARE STORE

EXPANDED POOL

10:48 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Sales Floor and begins participation in Visit.

Met by:

Mr. H.M. "Mac" Janney
Owner/Operator, Fredericksburg Hardware Store

10:53 am THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Visit, departs Sales Floor and boards Motorcade.

10:55 am THE PRESIDENT departs Fredericksburg Hardware Store en route Goolrick's Drug Store.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

11:00 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Goolrick's Drug Store and proceeds to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

Met by:

Mr. Steve May
Owner/Pharmacist, Goolrick's Drug Store

Ms. Dori Eglevsky
President, Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce

11:03 am THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Ms. Eglevsky, arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly.

EVENT: ADDRESS FREDERICKSBURG COMMUNITY

OPEN PRESS

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

REMARKS

BILL SIGNING

TOAST LECTERN

- 11:05 am THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Ms. Eglevsky, is announced onto Stage and remains Standing.
- 11:08 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Ms. Dori Eglevsky, President, Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce.
- 11:10 am THE PRESIDENT makes Remarks.
- 11:22 am THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks and proceeds to Signing Table.
- 11:23 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Table and begins participation in Bill Signing.
- 11:26 am THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Bill Signing, departs Stage and boards Motorcade.
- 11:30 am THE PRESIDENT departs Drug Store en route Shannon Airport.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

11:40 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Shannon Airport and boards Marine One.

11:45 am THE PRESIDENT departs Fredericksburg, Virginia en route White House.

HELICOPTER ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Flying Time: 30 Minutes)

12:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

**Center for Improving Mountain Living
Western Carolina University
Cullowhee, North Carolina**

September, 1991

**County Development Information
for
Henderson County**

**This publication is funded through a grant from the Economic Development
Administration.**

I. POPULATION

A. Distribution of Population by Age and Sex (1990).

AGE	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
0 - 14 years	5,769	6,210	11,979
15 - 29 years	6,088	6,205	12,293
30 - 44 years	7,441	7,139	14,580
45 - 64 years	8,195	7,099	15,294
65 and up	8,676	6,463	15,139
Total	36,169	33,116	69,285

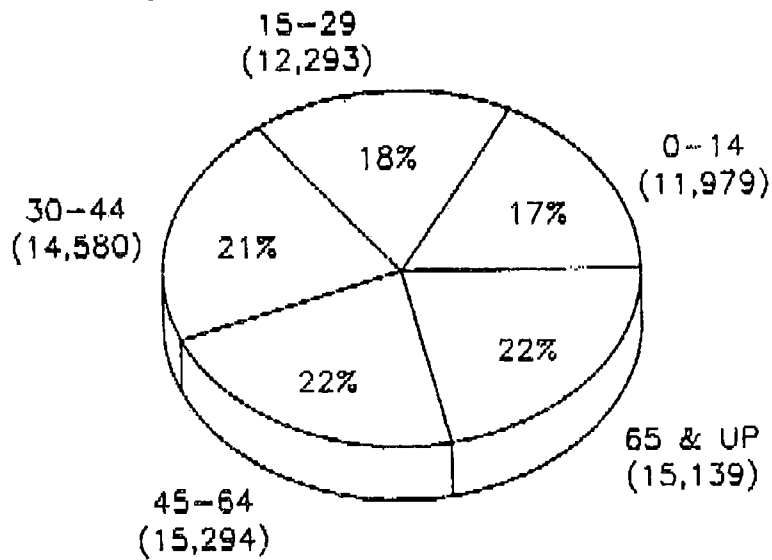
B. Census

	1980	1990	Percent Change
Henderson	58,580	69,285	18.3
North Carolina	5,880,415	6,628,637	12.7

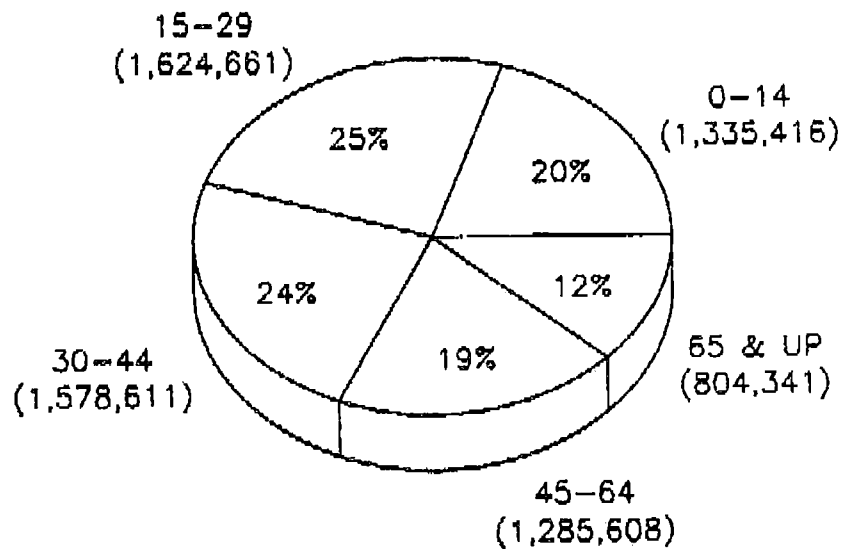
C. County Land Area and Population Density

	Land Area (Sq. Mi.)	Population Density		Percent Change
		1980	1990	
Henderson	374	156.6	185.3	18.3
North Carolina	48,843	120.4	135.7	12.7

Percentage Distribution of Population by Age 1990



Henderson



North Carolina

II. EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

A. Annual Average Insured Employment (Second Quarter)

	1985	1990	Percent Change
Total Insured Employment	21,431	26,553	46.4
Insured Employment in Manufacturing	6,398	7,660	36.1

B. Labor and Employment

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES	1984	1989	Percent Change (County)	Percent Change (State)
Civilian Labor Force	29,900	34,580	15.7	11.8
Total Employment	28,100	33,740	20.1	15.7
Total Unemployment	1,800	840	-53.3	-42.0
Unemployment Rate	6.0	2.4	-60.0	-48.5
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	21,380	26,560	24.2	19.8
Construction	1,500	1,950	30.0	22.6
Manufacturing	6,950	7,700	10.8	4.2
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	860	1,270	47.7	19.4
Trade	4,990	6,320	26.7	29.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	510	800	56.9	27.4
Service	3,460	5,040	45.7	40.9
Government	3,110	3,480	11.9	15.3
All Other Nonagricultural	2,850	3,430	20.4	-11.7
Agricultural	900	820	-8.9	-27.4

III. INCOME

A. Total Personal Income (\$000)

	Henderson	Percent Change 1985-89	North Carolina	Percent Change 1985-89
1985	847,536	38.4	72,986,599	37.6
1986	900,410		78,788,266	
1987	992,830		85,211,558	
1988	1,093,575		92,885,530	
1989	1,173,263		100,417,638	

B. Per Capita Personal Income (\$)

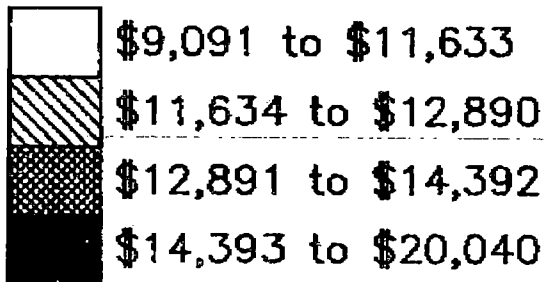
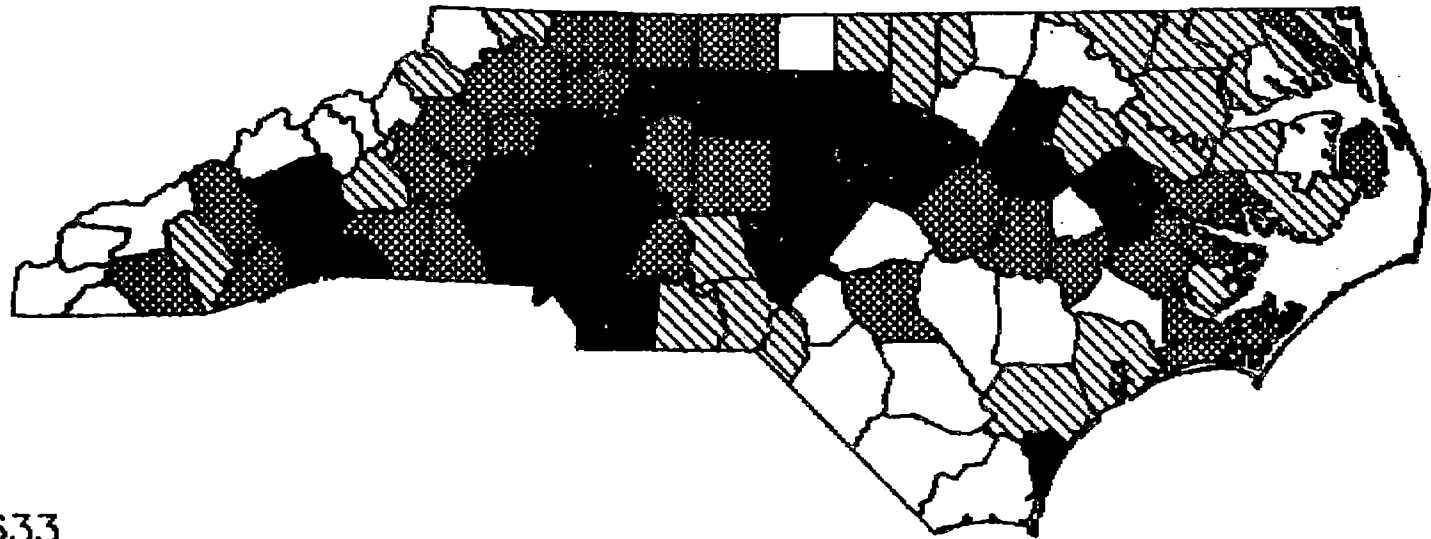
	Henderson	Percent Change 1985-89	North Carolina	Percent Change 1985-89
1985	12,794	30.5	11,658	31.1
1986	13,458		12,457	
1987	14,651		13,299	
1988	15,795		14,318	
1989	16,691		15,287	

C. Average Earnings Per Job (\$)

	Henderson	Percent Change 1985-89	North Carolina	Percent Change 1985-89
1985	16,079	18.5	16,629	21.6
1986	16,358		17,515	
1987	17,829		18,454	
1988	18,933		19,380	
1989	19,058		20,224	

PER CAPITA INCOME

1989



D. Median Household Effective Buying Income (1990)

Henderson	North Carolina
\$23,470	\$23,488

E. Percentage Households by Effective Buying Income Group (1990)

Amount \$	Henderson	North Carolina
\$0 - \$9,999	18.4	18.9
\$10,000 - \$19,999	23.8	23.8
\$20,000 - \$34,999	29.6	27.8
\$35,000 - \$49,999	15.2	15.9
\$50,000 and over	13.0	13.6

IV. OTHER ECONOMIC INDICATORS

A. Industry - New and Expanded

	Investments (Thousand \$)		Employees (#)	
	New	Expanded	New	Expanded
1970-1974	7,166	6,640	310	188
1975-1979	41,073	41,417	617	747
1980-1984	106,500	59,256	845	1,140
1985-1989	13,625	93,137	344	713
1990	5,000	14,477	200	0

B. Gross Retail Sales 1989 - 1990 (\$)

	Henderson
1% Retail Sales	\$7,892,508
2% Retail Sales	46,186,348
Apparel	15,987,320
Automotive	95,198,890
Food	158,003,844
Furniture	22,797,942
General Merchandise	107,724,506
Lumber and Building Materials	51,262,542
Unclassified	92,028,826
Totals	\$597,082,726

C. Per Capita Retail Sales 1989 - 1990 (\$)

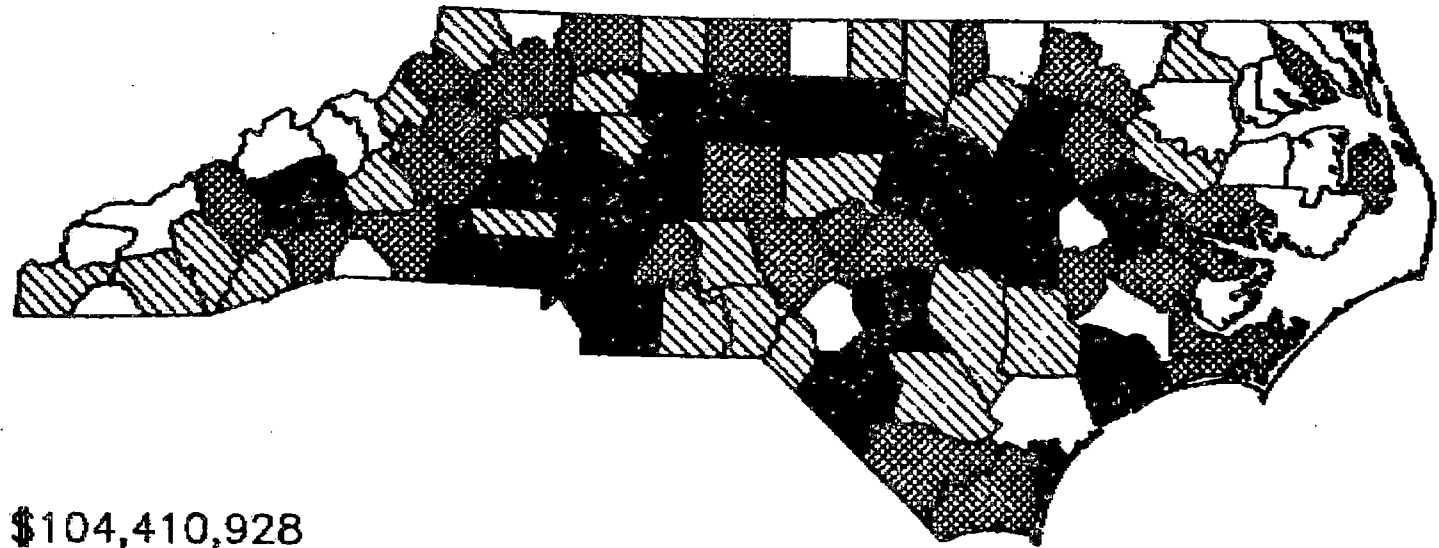
Henderson	North Carolina
\$8,617	\$9,759





V. PROPERTY TAX LEVIES 1990-91

	Countywide Tax Rates	Special School Tax Rates	Rates for Other Districts	City/ Town Rates	Total of all Tax Rates
Henderson	.51				.510
Fletcher	.51			.19	.700
Hendersonville	.51	.155		.76	1.425
Laurel Park	.51			.35	.860
Saluda	.51	.03		.35	.890

TOTAL RETAIL SALES

1989-1990



	\$14,101,553 to \$104,410,928
	\$104,410,929 to \$291,216,788
	\$291,216,789 to \$616,560,133
	\$616,560,134 to \$8,845,616,207

VI. AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION

Type	1985	
	Number	Cost
Single family	793	\$32,116,862
Multi-family	257	\$11,257,100
Nonresidential	285	\$18,992,119
Additions & Alterations	244	\$3,974,692

Type	1990	
	Number	Cost
Single family	465	\$43,141,753
Multi-family	28	\$1,868,000
Nonresidential	442	\$10,287,412
Residential Additions & Alterations	228	\$2,836,170
Nonresidential Additions & Alterations	87	\$4,880,335

VII. EDUCATION

A. Key Public School Information 1989-90

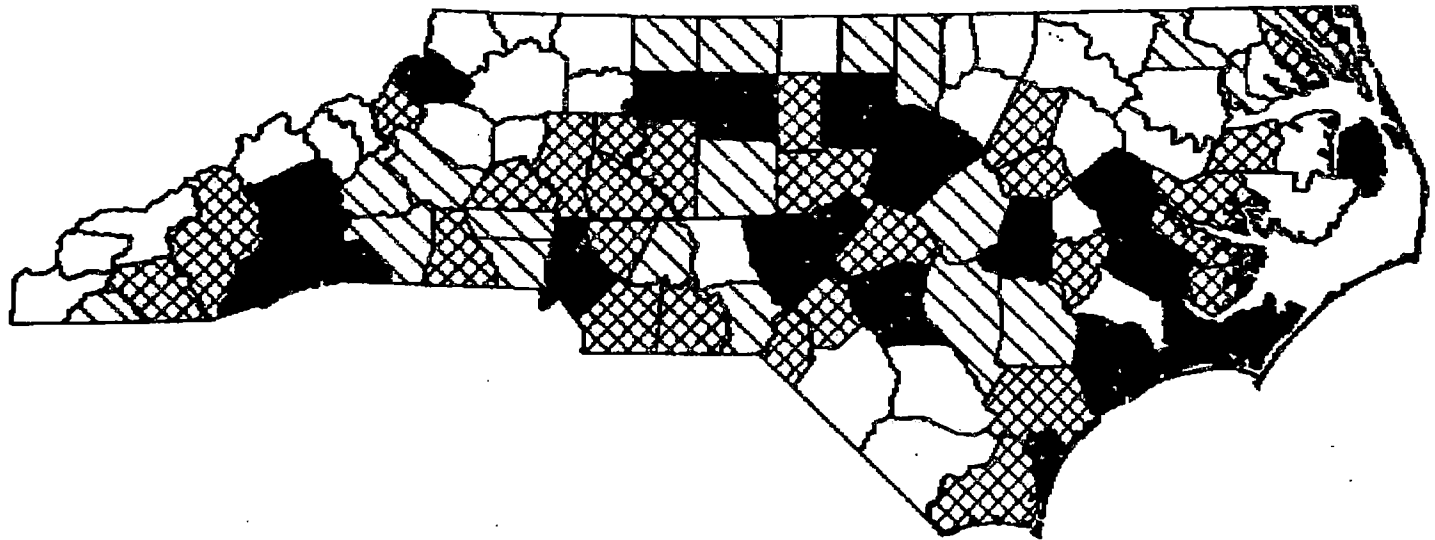
	Enrollment	Expenditure Per Pupil	Dropout Rate
Henderson	8,767	\$3,745.00	6.6
Hendersonville	1,783	\$4,483.27	7.3

B. School Years Completed (1980)

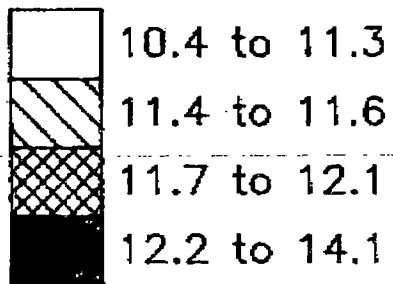
	Median School Years Completed	Percent High School Graduates	Percent With 4 or More Years of College
Henderson	12.4	61.5	15.2
North Carolina	12.2	54.8	13.2

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

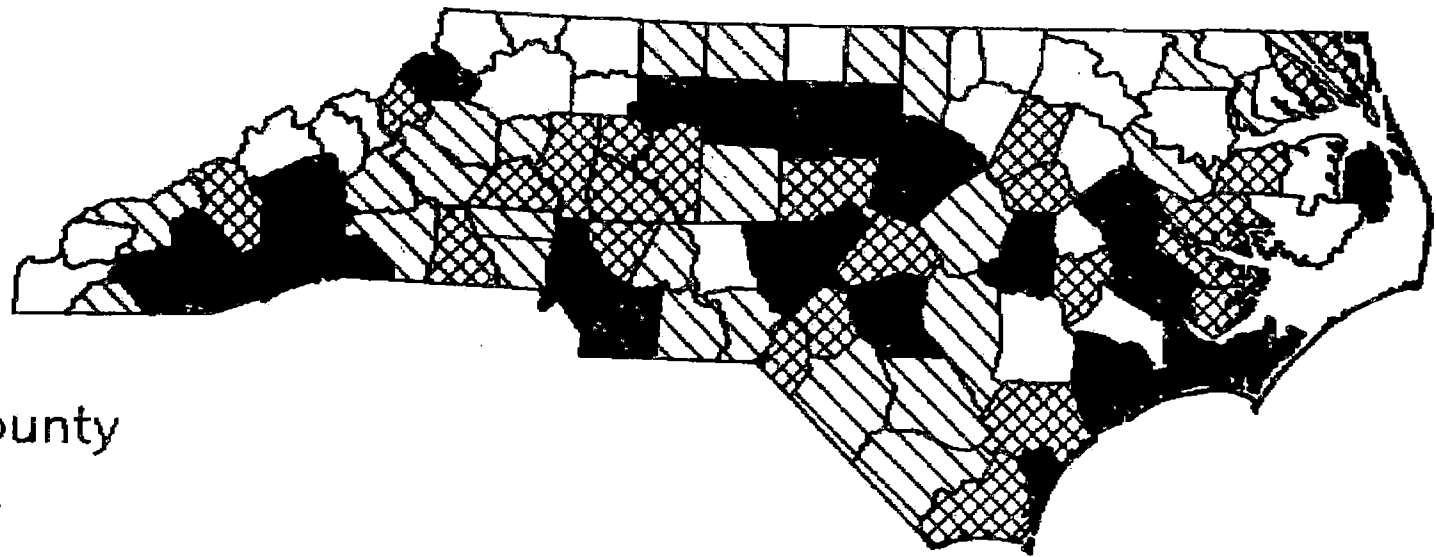
BY ADULTS OVER AGE OF 25



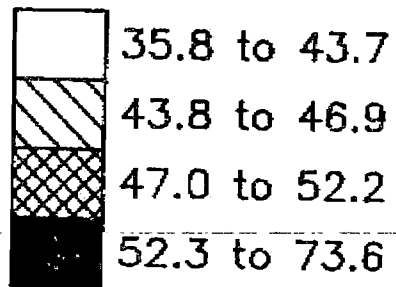
Years Completed



PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL



Percentage by County



VIII. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

A. Farms and Land in Farms

	1982	1987	Percent Change
Farms	608	592	-2.6
Acres in Farms	61,110	59,232	-3.1
Average Size of Farms (Acres)	101	100	-1.0
Average Value Per Farm (Land and Buildings)	\$207,259	248,586	19.9

B. Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings and Government Payments (\$000)

	1980	1989	Percent Change
Total	33,190	51,227	54.3
Crops	23,370	37,967	62.5
Livestock, Dairy and Poultry	9,781	12,655	29.4
Government Payments	39	605	1,451.3

C. Income from Forest Products (\$000)

	1980	1989	Percent Change
	357	4,373	1,124.9

D. Income from Fish and Seafood (\$000)

	1980	1989	Percent Change
	0	12	-

IX. POPULATION AND HOUSING UNITS BY TOWNSHIP

Township	1980 Population	1990 Population	1980 Housing Units	1990 Housing Units
Blue Ridge	5,238	5,805	2,303	2,750
Clear Creek	2,711	3,093	1,140	1,672
Crab Creek	1,771	2,830	886	1,419
Edneyville	2,158	2,422	1,328	1,638
Green River	2,749	3,137	1,388	1,574
Hendersonville	31,525	36,312	15,308	18,289
Hoopers Creek	6,154	7,509	2,460	3,242
Mills River	6,274	8,177	2,398	3,547

DATA SOURCES

Population and Distribution. Office of State Budget and Management. 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27603. (919) 733-4131.

Labor and Employment. North Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, PO Box 25903, Raleigh, NC 27611. (919) 733-2936.

Authorized Construction. North Carolina Department of Labor, Research and Statistics Division, 4 West Edenton Street, Raleigh, NC 27601. (919) 733-4940.

Total and Per Capita Income, Average Wage Per Job. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, DC 20230. (202) 523-0951.

Median Household Effective Buying Income & Percentage Households by Effective Buying Income Group. Sales and Marketing Management. Annual Survey of Buying Power.

Retail Sales. North Carolina Department of Revenue, Sales and Use Tax Division, Hillsborough and Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27640. (919) 733-3661.

Industry -- New and Expanded. North Carolina Department of Economic and Community Development, Business/Industrial Development Division, 430 North Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27611. (919) 733-5146.

Property Tax Rates. North Carolina Department of Revenue, Tax Research Division, Hillsborough and Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27640. (919) 733-4548.

North Carolina Insured Employment. North Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, PO Box 25903, Raleigh, NC 27611. (919) 733-2936.

1990 and 1980 Census of Population. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

Statistical Profile of North Carolina Public Schools. North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. Division of Statistical Services, 116 W. Edenton Street, Raleigh, NC 27603. (919) 733-0816.

1982 and 1987 Census of Agriculture. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC.

North Carolina Farm Income. North Carolina Agricultural Statistics Division, 1 West Edenton Street, Raleigh, NC 27611. (919) 856-4394.

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY
HENDERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Published by:

The Greater Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce
330 North King Street
Hendersonville, North Carolina 28792
(704)692-1413

AUGUST 1992

**INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY
HENDERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

*Employment Legend Is Located on last page
All Telephone Area Codes (704)

American Tool & Mold

Hvy. 25 North-3490 Asheville Hwy.

Post Office Box 607

Mountain Home, NC 28758

Telephone: 692-2578

Established in Henderson County - 1966

SIC # 3544 Product: Injection Molds

Employment: (C)

Markus Reich

President

Barclay Machine

1049 Spartanburg Highway

Post Office Box 1048

Hendersonville, NC 28793

Telephone: 692-8741

Established in Henderson County - 1967

SIC# 3544 Product: Machine Work

Employment: (C)

Clarence Blythe

President

Belding Corticelli Thread Co.

US 64 West

Post Office Box 130

Hendersonville, NC 28793

Telephone: 693-4222

Established in Henderson County - 1951

SIC # 2284 Product: Thread

Employment: (F)

Robert H. Herrmann

Plant Manager

Bildon, Inc.

3000 Asheville Highway

Hendersonville, NC 28739

Telephone: 693-1761

Established in Henderson County - 1971

SIC# 3444 Product: Machine Work

Employment: (E)

James Crafton

President

Blue Ridge Metals Corporation

Cane Creek Industrial Park

Post Office Box 189

Fletcher, NC 28732

Telephone: 687-2525

Established in Henderson County - 1989

SIC # Product: Cold Heading Quality Wire

Employment: (D) and Cold Formed Parts

Ron Shaffer

Plant Manager

Boren Brick Co. - Drysdale Plant

Highway 25

Post Office Box 279

Fletcher, NC 28732

Telephone: 684-2371

Established in Henderson County - 1917

SIC # 3251 Product: Face & Common Brick

Employment: (D)

Ron Dailey

Plant Manager

Page 2

Branford Wire & Manufacturing Co.
 Mountain Home Industrial Park
 Highway 25 North
 Post Office Box 677
 Mountain Home, NC 28758
 Telephone: 692-5791
 Established in Henderson County - 1975
 SIC # 3315 Product: Draw Wire
 Employment: (E)

Otto Swierad
 Vice President

Carolina Paper Tubes, Inc.
 Old Highway 25 South, Tuxedo
 Post Office Box 456
 Tuxedo, NC 28784
 Post Office Box 2443
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 692-9686 FAX #: 692-6327
 Established in Henderson County - 1979
 SIC #'s 2655 & 2645 Product: Paper Tubes
 Employment: (C) Cardboard Forms

Jerry Melton
 President

Conveyor Systems, Inc.
 Gilliam Mountain Road
 Post Office Box 288
 Edneyville, NC 28727
 Telephone: 685-8281
 Established in Henderson County - 1988
 SIC # Product: Conveyors
 Employment: (D)

Donald Hinkle
 General Manager

Cranston Print Works Co., Inc.
 Asheville Highway-25 North
 Fletcher, NC 28732
 Telephone: 684-6411
 Established in Henderson County - 1950
 SIC # 2261 Product: Printing & Finishing
 Employment: (H) Textile Fabrics

Paul Robichaud
 Plant Manager

Damp-Chaner Electronics Corp.
 1410 Spartanburg Highway
 Post Office Box 1610
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 692-8271
 Established in Henderson County - 1950
 SIC # 3699 & 3821 Product: Electrical Specialties
 Employment: (C)

Robert Mair
 Stephen Smith
 Co-owners

Dia Compe, Inc.
 Cane Creek Road
 Post Office box 798
 Fletcher, NC 28732
 Telephone: 684-3551
 Established in Henderson County - 1975
 SIC # 3751 Product: Bicycle Brakes
 Employment: (D)

Bradford Thorne
 President

Diamond Brand Canvas Products Co. Inc. Arnold Kemp
 Owner
 US 25 North
 Naples, NC 28760
 Telephone: 684-9848
 Established in Henderson County - 1939
 SIC # 2394 Product: Canvas Products
 Employment: (F)

Dugmar, Inc. Jerry Martin
 President
 2421 Spartanburg Highway
 East Flat Rock, NC 28726
 Established in Henderson County - 1985
 Product: Wooden Items Employment: (B)

Dura-Line Co. Thomas Dunn
 Owner
 Post Office Box 369
 Twin Springs Road
 Naples, NC 28760
 Telephone: 687-3690
 Established in Henderson County - 1972
 SIC# 3955 Product: Printer Ribbons
 Employment: (D)

Eaton Corporation Kent Ammerman
 Plant Manager
 Cane Creek Industrial Park
 Post Office Box 1509
 Fletcher, NC 28732
 Telephone: 684-3501
 Established in Henderson County - 1976
 SIC # 3714 Product: Viscous Fan Drives
 Employment: (G) Fluid Powe Division

Federal Paper Board Edward W. Siemering
 Plant Manager
 200 Tabor Road
 East Flat Rock, NC 28726
 Telephone: 692-6254
 Established in Henderson County - 1959
 SIC # 2651 Product: Paper Boxes
 Employment: (E)

General Electric Company William Vineyard
 General Manager
 3010 Spartanburg Highway
 Hendersonville, NC 28792
 Telephone: 693-2000
 Established in Henderson County - 1955
 SIC # 3648 Product: Lighting Systems
 Employment: (I)

H. Putsch & Company Erich Dreihholz
 Manager
 Cane Creek Road
 Post Office Box 5128
 Asheville, NC 28813
 Telephone: 684-0671
 Established in Henderson County - 1974
 SIC # 3421 Product: Glass Machinery Tools
 Employment: (C) Sugar Refining Equipment
 Filtration Equipment

Industrial Precision, Inc.

356 Cane Creek Road
Post Office Box 1378
Fletcher, NC 28732
Telephone: 684-3814

Established in Henderson County - 1974

SIC # 3544

Employment: (D)

Product: CNC Machining, Design & Build
Tools, Sheet Metal Dies,
Fixtures & Special Machinery

Al Worley, President
Co-Owner

James Lytle, Co-Owner
Manufacturing Manager

Jefferson-Smurfit Corp.

Industrial Packaging Division
Mountain Home Industrial Park
Asheville Hwy. Post Office Box 610
Mountain Home, NC 28758
Telephone: 692-7281

Established in Henderson County - 1966

SIC # 2655

Employment: (E)

Products: Paper Tubes & Cores

David Israel
Plant Manager

Kimberly-Clark Corp.

Berkeley Mills
32 Smythe Avenue
Hendersonville, NC 28792
Telephone: 697-4021

Established in Henderson County - 1924

SIC # 2297, 2679, 3842 Product: Non-Woven Products

Employment: (H)

Rona Wells
Mill Manager

Kyocera Engineered Ceramics, Inc.

Mountain Home Industrial Park
Post Office Box 678
Asheville Highway
Mountain Home, NC 28758
Telephone: 693-0241

Established in Henderson County - 1967

SIC # 3264

Employment: (F)

Product: Industrial Ceramics

Mike Lashford
President

Leisure Craft, Inc.

Upward Road
Post Office Box 1757
Hendersonville, NC 28793
Telephone: 693-8241

SIC # 2511 2426

Employment: (C)

Product: Wood & Steel Products
Custom Wood Parts

Richard Herman
President

Liberty Plastics, Inc.

Pleasant Grove Road
Post Office Box 347
Etovah, NC 28729
Telephone: 891-8669

Established in Henderson County - 1976

SIC # 3079

Employment: (E)

Product: Injection Molding Plastics

R. E. Rogers
President

Manning Fisher

Post Office Box 1338
 540 Old Spartanburg Highway
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 692-2500
 Established in Henderson County - 1950
 SIC# 3272 Product: Septic Tanks
 Employment: (C)

Morris Dale
 President

Maycrest Hosiery, Inc.

2101 Spartanburg Highway
 East Flat Rock, NC 28726
 Telephone: 692-0963
 Established in Henderson County - 1963
 SIC # 2252 Product: Hosiery
 Employment: (D)

Jack DeBuvitz
 General Manager

Mills River Industries

713 Old Orchard Road
 Hendersonville, NC 28739
 Telephone: 697-9778
 Established in Henderson County - 1980
 Employment: (D) Product: Rugs

Thomas F. Adcox
 President

Minute-Man Anchors, Inc.

305 West Walker Street, Hwy. 176
 East Flat Rock, NC 28726
 Telephone: 692-0256 FAX #: 692-0258
 Established in Henderson County - 1966
 SIC # 3452 Product: Metal Anchors
 Employment: (E)

Locke Jones
 President

Mountain Rug Mills, Inc.

US 25 North
 Post Office Box 188
 Fletcher, NC 28732
 Telephone: 684-7131
 Established in Henderson County - 1952
 SIC # 2279 Product: Rugs
 Employment: (D)

Jack McDonagh
 Sales Manager

Nucernet, Inc.

Roper Road
 Post Office Box 667
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 693-0461
 Established in Henderson County - 1972
 SIC # 3544 Product: Ceramic Cutting Tools
 Employment: (D)

Lou Jensen
 Plant Manager

Poly Processing, Inc.

Post Office Box 195
 Mills Gap Road
 Edneyville, NC 28727
 Telephone: 685-8433
 Established in Henderson County - 1982
 SIC# 3089 Product: Plastic recycling
 Employment: (D)

Robert Bodwell
 Plant Manager

Printpack, Inc.

3510 Asheville Highway
 Post Office Box 698
 Mountain Home, NC 28758
 Telephone: 693-1723

Established in Henderson County - 1976

SIC # 2621 Product: Print Packaging Material

Employment: (F)

Tim Garrity
 Plant Manager

Quality Rubber Mfg. Co., Inc.

Mountain Home Industrial Park
 Post Office Box 709
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 696-2000

Established in Henderson County - 1980

SIC # 3069 Product: Industrial Rubber Parts

Employment: (D)

Dr. J.T. Wilson
 C.E.O.

Quality Sew Special

Post Office Box 2677
 1000 High Country Lane
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 697-0350

Established in Henderson County - 1985

SIC # Product: Contract Sewing for

Employment: (D)

Judy B. Bracken
 President

Ralph Wilson Plastics Company

Cane Creek Industrial Park
 Post Office Box 249
 Fletcher, NC 28732
 Telephone: 684-2351

Established in Henderson County - 1979

SIC # 3079 Product: Laminated Plastic Surfacing

Employment: (H)

Dale Kaulfus
 Plant Manager

Rockwell International, Corp.

On-Highway Products
 1000 Rockwell Drive
 Fletcher, NC 28732
 Telephone: 687-2000

Established in Henderson County - 1980

SIC # 3714 Product: Fabricated Metal Products &
 Heavy Metal Machining

Employment: (H)

Steve Wells
 Plant Manager

E & D Sportswear

Post Office Box 1929
 Hendersonville, NC 28739
 Telephone: 692-3542

Established in Henderson County - 1972

SIC # 2339 Product: Ladies Sportswear

Employment: (D)

Chuck Noegel
 Owner

Selec Corporation

700 Shepherd Street
 Hendersonville, NC 28792
 Telephone: 697-2411
 Established in Henderson County - 1979
 SIC # 2200
 Employment: (F) Product: Ceramic Foam Filters

Hank Young
 President

Seneca Foods

Mountain Home Industrial Park
 Post Office Box 1009
 Mountain Home, NC 28758
 Telephone: 693-0711
 Established in Henderson County - 1978
 SIC # 2033 Product: Apple Juice
 Employment: (F)

Blake Kehoe
 Division Controller

Southern Agricultural Insecticides

Post Office Box 429
 Maple Street
 Hendersonville, NC 28739
 Telephone: 692-2233
 Established in Henderson County - 1928
 SIC# 2879 Product: Agricultural Pesticides
 Employment: (C)

O. P. Hudson
 Manager

Spinning Wheel Rugs

Corner of King St. & 7th Ave.
 605 King Street
 Hendersonville, NC 28792
 Telephone: 697-1574
 Established in Henderson County - 1942
 SIC # 2272 Products: Rugs
 Employment: (E)

Jason Sumner
 Owner

Standard Tytaps Company

1495 North Main St.
 Post Office Box 2270
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 693-6594
 Established in Henderson County - 1953
 SIC # 2396 Product: Synthetic, Cotton
 Employment: (D) Braid & Cord

Rom Story
 President

Steelcase Inc.

Carolina Division
 Cane Creek Industrial Park
 Post Office Box 1389
 Fletcher, NC 28732
 Telephone: 684-2241
 Established in Henderson County - 1973
 SIC # 2521 Product: Wood Office Furniture
 Employment: (H)

John Ruhl, V.P.
 General Manager

TDM Corporation

Howard Gap Road
 Post Office Box 277
 Fletcher, NC 28732
 Telephone: 684-9818
 Established in Henderson County - 1969
 SIC # 3544 Product: Tool, Die & Mold
 Employment: (D)

Arthur Hunt
 President

TNS Mills

850 Howard Gap Road
 Hendersonville, NC 28792
 Telephone: 693-8009
 Established in Henderson County - 1987
 Employment: (D) Product: Mushrooms

Ty Ishikawa
 Plant Manager

Thermometer Corporation of America

280-A Cane Creek Road
 Fletcher, NC 28732
 Telephone: 684-5178
 Established in Henderson County - 1988
 SIC # 3843 Product: Thermometer
 Employment: (F)

Don Hackett
 Plant Manager

Vulcan Materials

Post Office Box 905
 Clear Creek Road
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 692-0253
 SIC# 3295 Product: Crushed Stone
 Employment: (D)

Harold Purcell
 President

Wells Manufacturing-Bonworth Inc.

305 Thompson Street
 Post Office Box 2890
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 697-2216
 Established in Henderson County - 1980
 SIC #: 2339
 Employment: (F) Product: Women's Sportswear

Jerry Cairnes
 Plant Manager

Young Generations, Inc.

3 Francis Road
 Post Office Box 2060
 Hendersonville, NC 28793
 Telephone: 693-8623
 Established in Henderson County - 1979
 SIC # 2369 Product: Children's Clothing
 Employment: (E)

Robert C. Edwards
 President

LEGEND**SIC - Standard Industrial Classifications****Number of Employees:**

A - (1-4)	F - (100-249)
B - (5-9)	G - (250-499)
C - (10-19)	H - (500-999)
D - (20-49)	I - (1000-2499)
E - (50-99)	J - (2500-OVER)

APPLE FACTS

NUTRITION

APPLES ARE LOW IN CALORIES - AROUND 70-90 -
DEPENDING ON SIZE.

APPLES CONTAIN NO FAT OR CHOLESTEROL.

A MEDIUM APPLE HAS 5 GRAMS OF DIETARY FIBER.
APPLES ARE AN EXCELLENT SOURCE OF PECTIN -
A DIETARY FIBER WHICH ADDS BULK TO THE DIET
AND HELPS TO AID IN DIGESTION.

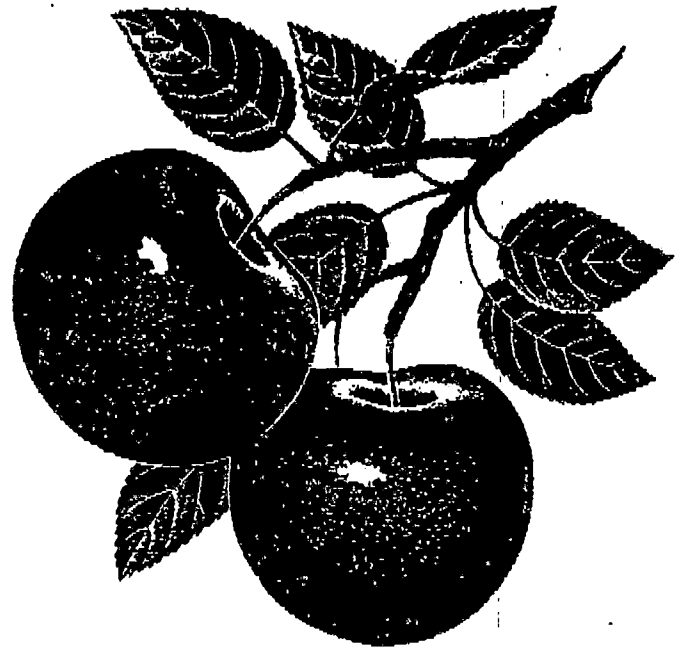
ONE APPLE CONTAINS 6% OF THE U. S. RECOMMENDED
DAILY ALLOWANCE FOR VITAMIN C.

APPLES PROVIDE A SOURCE OF QUICK ENERGY BECAUSE THEY CONTAIN NATURAL SUGARS.

APPLES CONTAIN ABOUT 85% WATER AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM, VITAMIN A, AND PHOSPHORUS.

AN APPLE CONTAINS 159 mg OF POTASSIUM AND IS VERY LOW IN SODIUM.

THE COMPLEX CARBOHYDRATES, FIBER, AND WATER IN RAW APPLES HELP TO REDUCE APPETITE AND LOWER
OVERALL CALORIE INTAKE.



WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

3 MEDIUM APPLES WEIGH APPROXIMATELY ONE POUND.

1 POUND OF APPLES, CORED AND SLICED, MEASURES ABOUT 4 CUPS.

1 LARGE APPLE, CORED AND PROCESSED, MAKES ABOUT 1 CUP OF GROUND APPLE.

STORAGE

APPLES NEED LOW TEMPERATURES (AROUND 32 DEG. F.) AND HIGH HUMIDITY (85% AND HIGHER).

FOR SHORT-TERM STORAGE, STORE APPLES IN THE REFRIGERATOR IN A PLASTIC BAG AWAY FROM STRONG-
ODORED FOODS. THEY SHOULD LAST 4 TO 6 WEEKS DEPENDING ON THE VARIETY.

FOR LONG TERM STORAGE, KEEP APPLES AS CLOSE TO 32 DEG. AS POSSIBLE. PROTECT THEM FROM
FREEZING. PLACE A MOIST PAPER TOWEL IN A PLASTIC BAG TO MAINTAIN DESIRABLE HUMIDITY. THEY
SHOULD LAST 5 TO 6 MONTHS, OR LONGER, DEPENDING ON THE VARIETY. CHECK FREQUENTLY TO DISCARD
BAD APPLES.

APPLES RIPEN AND START TO SOFTEN 10 TEN TIMES FASTER AT ROOM TEMPERATURE THAN AT 32 DEG. F.



**North Carolina
Cooperative Extension Service**

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & LIFE SCIENCES

**HENDERSON COUNTY CENTER
704/697-4891**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>Proposed & Tentative for Administrative Use Only</p> <p>T Tentative B First Lady * Away from WH</p>		<p>1</p> <p>5:45 Depart f/Homestead, FL Homestead, FL * 8:30 View Hurricane Damage</p> <p>* 10:55 Depart f/Lafayette, LA Lafayette, LA * 12:00 View Hurricane Damage</p> <p>8:30 Arrive White House 8:45 Dinner w/King Hussein 9:00 Phone Call to America 2000 Sat. Town Mtg.</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Montrose, SD * TBD Visit Kapperman Farm</p> <p>Lubbock, TX * TBD Visit Shallowater Cotton Gin Cooperative</p> <p>Ft. Worth, TX * 5:00 Tour and Address General Dynamics</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>8:15 Hold for Ad Taping</p> <p>12:00 Lunch w/VP</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>11:00 Mtg. w/Acting Sec. Eagleburger</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>B 7:20 Depart f/Cleveland, OH Cleveland, OH B* 8:30 Address Octoberfest Breakfast B* 10:50 Victory '92 Supp. Mtg. B* 11:10 Depart f/Ashville, NC Ashville, NC TENTATIVE B* 1:20 Lunch w/Harris Family Hendersonville, NC B* 2:45 Attend Hendersonville Apple Festival B* 3:50 Dep. f/Louisville, KY</p> <p>RON LOUISVILLE, KY</p>
<p>6</p> <p>Louisville, KY B* 10:00 Attend Church Service B* 11:30 Victory '92 Supp. Mtg. B* 1:10 Attend Annual Kentucky Harvest Game B* 2:35 Depart for Chicago, IL Chicago, IL B* 3:15 Attend Taste of Polonia Festival B* 4:25 Dep. f/Sault Ste. Marie, MI</p> <p>RON SAULT STE. MARIE</p>	<p>7 Labor Day</p> <p>Sault Ste. Marie, MI B* 8:45 Participate in Mackinac Bridge Walk B* 10:05 Depart f/Milwaukee, WI Milwaukee, WI B* 11:00 Attend Waukesha County Labor Day Picnic B* 11:50 Victory '92 Supp. Mtg. B* 12:45 Depart for Detroit, MI Detroit, MI B* 3:30 Hamtramck Polish Festival Parade</p> <p>B 8:20 Arrive White House</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>9:00 ADDRESS TO NATION</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>12:00 Lunch w/VP</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>11</p> <p>Virginia Beach, VA * TBD Address Christian Coalition Road to Victory Conference</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>12</p> <p>RON TBD</p>
<p>13</p> <p>RON TBD</p>	<p>14</p> <p>5:00 Haircut</p> <p>RON TBD</p>	<p>15</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>16</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>19</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>
<p>20</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>21</p> <p>New York, NY * TBD Address U.N. General Assembly</p> <p>* 8:30 Presidential Trust Dinner</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>22</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>23</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>24</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>25</p> <p>Chicago, IL * 8:30 Presidential Trust Dinner</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>26</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>
<p>27</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>28</p> <p>Rosh Hashanah</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>29</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>30</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>			
<p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>Dallas, TX * 8:30 Presidential Trust Dinner</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: KATHY SUPER

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Attend Hendersonville Apple Festival

DATE: Saturday, Sepember 5, 1992

TIME: TBD

DURATION: TBD

LOCATION: Hendersonville, North Carolina

ATTIRE: Casual

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open Press

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: Yes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

NOTE: SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Chief of Staff	Bobbie Kilberg	Susan Porter Rose
Phil Brady	CeCe Kremer	Dennis Ross
Sandy Bushue	Bill Kristol	Maria Sheehan
Nick Calio	Robin MacLean	Bill Sittmann
David Demarest	Tim McBride	Dorrance Smith
Bill Farish	Dan McGroarty	USSS PPD
Laurie Firestone	Bridget Montagne	David Valdez
Marlin Fitzwater	Henson Moore	Gary Walters
John Gaughan	Janet Mullins	WHCA Audio/Visual
John Herrick	Ed Murnane	WHCA Operations
Ede Holiday	Gregg Petersmeyer	Rose Zamaria
Janet Johnson	Patty Presock	

KAT 9/1/92