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Folder Title:
Gastonia, North Carolina 10/21/92 [OA 7582]

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DMAF/Nix
October 19, 1992
11:00 a.m.
[gastonia]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GASTONIA WHISTLE STOP
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 21, 1992
9:45 A.M.

Thank you all for this warm welcome. As the old song says,
"nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina in the morning."

// [Acknowledgements.]

Barbara and I are sorry we missed the Fish Camp Jam. /
Especially the catfish races. How they get the jockey to stay on
those fish -- I'll never know. //

I want to thank all of you for this strong show of support -
- especially Mayor [-----]. The choice we make two weeks from
now really transcends party. It's a choice we make not as
Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans -- and I thank you for
the trust you've placed in me.

If you want to know why I'm here today -- why I'm bringing
this campaign to the people -- the name of this train says it
all. We call it the Spirit of America -- and it's named for the
kind of small-town spirit that makes Gastonia such a special
place to live and raise a family. //

The choice we make Novemer 3rd will shape how you live here
in Gastonia -- how America leads in the world. This election --
like every election -- is a referendum on the future. You face
a real choice -- between two different candidates, two different
directions to take this country.

*Tim Helms, Pres.
Gastonia
Chamber
of Commerce
(704) 455-3253*

Jick Garland

^{error}
Gov Clinton seems to have a pretty strong cheerleading section in the national media. For weeks now, you've been hearing on the news that this election is all over -- that the vote you cast November 3rd is just a formality.

I know you get [⊕] alot of free advice, expert opinion about what matters in this election -- what issues you care about -- what issues are off-limits. I say, let the voters speak for themselves.

Governor Clinton says this this election is about the economy. So here's my challenge: Put our ideas side by side. Look at his economic plan, then look at my Agenda for American Renewal. I believe with all my heart that you'll decide our Agenda is the right way to create jobs and prosperity ^{for} and our kids -- right for economic growth -- right for America.

Yes, we've been through tough times. But you can't solve a problem unless you look at it honestly.

Governor Clinton tells you that the American economy is flat on its back -- that we face what our grandparents faced in the Great Depression. And his cheerleading squad in the national media echoes every word of his gloom-and-doom message.

But here's the fact: they aren't telling you the truth.
They don't tell you that there's been a slowdown world-wide
-- and America has come through better than our economic competitors.

They don't tell you that for the last three months -- the
economies in Germany and Japan actually got smaller -- they
actually contracted.

earlier this year
growth
have dropped sharply
Japan was flat
plummeted
At econo cont
that growth gap has

While our economy grew.

They don't tell you that American workers are the most productive in the world. They don't tell you that we have the lowest interest rates, the lowest inflation rates in 30 years -- and together those lower rates save the average family more than \$2,000 a year in mortgage payments.

Governor Clinton and his friends in the media don't tell you that almost one million more Americans are employed than ten months ago. They don't tell you that our industries are stronger and more competitive than four years ago.

For all the pain in America today, the Europeans would swap places with us in a minute. We have kept our economy afloat while most other economies are drowning. I am proud of that leadership.

Now, there's a reason Governor Clinton won't tell you the truth. If he can convince that you the economy is on its deathbed -- maybe he can convince you to go for his prescription of bigger government and higher taxes.

Look at what Governor Clinton has planned. He says he's a new kind of Democrat -- but his economic ideas are the same old liberal game of bigger government and higher taxes. But the American people will pay more than higher taxes -- they will pay with their jobs.

A new payroll tax, new taxes on business, new taxes on investment, more regulations, gutting the defense budget -- add it up and Governor Clinton's economic plan will cost Americans more than 2 million jobs.

Jim
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BQ
Campaign
Fact
Sheet

Jim
Ciccconi
BQ
Campaign
Fact
Sheet

That's the most basic difference between us: Governor Clinton wants higher taxes so much he's willing to destroy jobs in the process. My Agenda for American Renewal wants to create jobs -- by cutting your taxes.

With the new Congress in January, we can get to work on a short-term agenda to spur economic growth. We'll pass our new agreement to open Mexican markets to American goods -- give first-time homebuyers a \$5,000 tax credit to buy that first home -- cut taxes on investment to create jobs -- and give more Americans the chance to use their IRA savings accounts to buy a new home, or send their kids to school.

Add that up -- and our short-term growth agenda will jumpstart this economy and create more than ^{half a} one million new jobs.

But we won't stop there. My Agenda for American Renewal looks beyond this year, beyond the next four years -- to prepare America for the next century -- to compete in the new economy and win.

That's what my Agenda for American Renewal is all about: Taking the greatest country in the world and making it stronger, more secure than ever.

I want to win this election because I know my Agenda is right for America.

Here's what I'm fighting for.

I want to open markets -- so we can sell American products in every corner of the world. In the next decade, the jobs with the highest wages, the best careers, are going to be tied to the world economy.

It's fine that the [products] from [North Carolina] are sold in Detroit and Boston and Los Angeles. But that's not good enough. I want to sell those xx in Moscow and Mexico City and Yokohama.

carpet yarn sewing threads
textile *auto* *seat covers*
auto filters, valves, chainsaws
weed eaters
screwdrivers
wrenches
Keystone
~~_____~~
autoparts

When it comes to opening markets, I won't waffle, I won't fudge. I want the best jobs to be right here in the USA. Because I know something you know: give American workers a fair shake, and they can outwork, outthink, outcompete anywhere in the world.

And we have to make sure we stay that way.

That means we have to give our kids the finest schools in the world. Our kids deserve the best, and I want to make sure they get it.

[Gastonia and new American schools.]

Competition made America great, and competition can make our schools great. That's why I want to give all parents -- not just the wealthy -- give all parents the right to choose the best schools for their kids -- whether it's the public school down the street or the Baptist school across town.

But the best schools won't help our kids if we they can't find good jobs when they graduate. And the way Americans have always created jobs is through small business. They're the backbone of our economy. But they're being strangled by high taxes, arrogant regulators and ambulance-chasing lawyers.

That's why my Agenda will give small businesses relief from taxation, regulation, and -- yes -- litigation. We'd be a lot

better off if we had fewer lawyers in sharkskin suits and a lot more small businessmen and women creating jobs.

As a nation we must sue each other less and care for each other more.

That's the next part of our Agenda for American Renewal -- caring for each other, reaching out to each other -- so that no one is left behind. We need the talents of every American for the global economic competition.

That means letting people walk their neighborhoods without fear -- taking back our streets from the thugs and criminals. And that's why I've appointed strong judges -- who have no respect for the criminal and a lot more concern for the criminal's victims. And ^{those are} ~~that's~~ the kind of judges I'll appoint for the next four years.

Here's the last part of my Agenda: getting government off your back and out of your pocketbooks.

The fact is: government is too big and it spends too much.

That's why I'm fighting for a line-item veto and a balanced budget amendment.

And that's why I want you to have the power to designate 10 percent of your tax dollars to cutting the federal deficit. I

say if Congress won't help me cut the deficit -- then give the American people the power, and they'll do it for you.

they are the Am people

And that's why I've proposed that we cut taxes across the board.

That's my Agenda for American Renewal. It promises an America where ^{the} "Made in the USA" ^{label} is read in every marketplace of

America the world; where our kids go to the finest schools in the world; *an America*
where where the government knows its place, and you keep more of your
paycheck, not less.

Whatever my opponent and his friends in the media may say,
America is still the envy of the world. But America's not great
because its government is great -- America is great because its
people are good. //

traditional family → When it comes down to it, I put my trust in the people. In
the people waiting at the airport in a driving rain early one
workday morning not so long ago in Greensboro. In the families -
- the Moms, Dads and kids -- that stood out along the railroad
tracks from Gainsville, Georgia all the way in to Gastonia.
These are people yearning for change / ready to build on what's
good about America -- and make it better.

Whatever my opponent and his friends in the media may say,
America is still the envy of the world. But America's not great
because its government is great -- America is great because its
people are good. //

There is no change I can think of -- no challenge we face -
- that is bigger than America's heart or brighter than our
dreams. /

America is ready. So am I. //

Barbara and I thank you for this warm North Carolina
welcome. And may God bless this great country, the United
States of America.

#

Per Tim Helms, Pres of Gastonia Chamber of Commerce:

Textiles: carpet yarn, sewing threads, auto seat covers

Other major industry products: auto parts like auto filters, valves; chain saws, tools (company there makes Craftsmen Tools for Sears)

I. JOBS

- o My economic growth package will create 1,615,000 jobs
 - NAFTA 400,000 jobs
 - Surface Transportation Act 600,000 jobs
 - Homebuyers tax credit 272,000 jobs
 - Capital gains tax cut 282,000 jobs
 - IRA accounts 61,000 jobs
 - 1,615,000

- o Since December the number of **employed** Americans increased by over 970,000

- o Clinton's economic plan will cost America 2.6 million jobs
 - Additional defense cuts 1,000,000 jobs
 - Play or pay health care 700,000 jobs
 - Business tax increase 300,000 jobs
 - 1.5% payroll tax 300,000 jobs
 - Higher CAFE standards 300,000 jobs
 - 2,600,000

II. TAXES

- o My economic growth plan:
 - Cuts individual taxes across the board
 - Cuts the capital gains tax - creating 282,000 jobs
 - Creates a new investment tax allowance
 - Creates a \$5,000 tax credit for first time homebuyers - creating 272,000 jobs

- o Clinton's economic plan will tax middle-class America
 - \$150 million in new taxes - single largest tax increase in American history
 - Will hit over 800,000 small businesses
 - 7.9% payroll tax for health care would cut the average workers take home pay by \$1,700 and cost 700,000 jobs
 - 1.5% job training tax - will cost 300,000 jobs

Table week

OTick

11

- \$300 billion-plus revenue shortfall in Clinton plan will be funded by taxing people with taxable incomes as low as \$20,100

III. U.S. PRODUCTIVITY

- o "U.S. commands a significant lead over Europe and Japan in output per worker." (Source: Survey by McKinsey Consulting Co. with three of the nations top productivity experts including Nobel Laureate, Robert Solon)
 - "America's secret productivity weapon is not bigger companies, robots or brainier managers. Instead it is Washington's reluctance to protect companies from the rigors of competition." (Same source)
 - The U.S. is the world's productivity leader - "Productivity is the ultimate yardstick of international competitiveness. It determines not only a nation's standard of living but status in the world." (Same source)

IV. ECONOMIC REALITY

- o The Press reporting of the economy has become so distorted that it has lost touch with reality, scared the American people and could lead to destructive economic policies.
- o Lowest interest and inflation rates in 30 years saving the average family more than \$2,000 a year in mortgage payments and drastically reducing the costs of business.
 - Carter years produced double digit interest rates and inflation.
- o While GDP declined in 1991 it is expected to increase by about 2% in 1992.
 - From 2nd Quarter 1988 to 2nd Quarter 1992 real GDP growth 4%.
- o In 1990 we completed the longest peacetime expansion in U.S. history.
 - Created over 970,000 jobs since December

- o Economic conditions were much worse in the previous recessions, especially in the Carter recession.

V. HEALTH CARE

- o My program increases access to affordable health care and cuts cost by \$394 billion over 4 years
 - Provides up to \$3,750 in tax credits or vouchers helping over 90 million people
 - Transportability of health insurance from job to job.
 - Malpractice reform
 - Pooling of purchasing power in Health Insurance Networks (HINs)
 - For self-employed, 100% deductibility of insurance costs
- o Clinton's national healthcare plan will push 13% of the economy over to government control and cost \$80 billion in new taxes, according to the CBO.

October 19, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: GASTONIA COLOR INSERTS FOR SPEECH

Page 1, 3rd graph: Take Gastonia mayor mention out. He is a Democrat and "friendly," but he hasn't endorsed us. Advance isn't sure yet what his status is or whether he'll be at the event. Mayor Joe Lawling (a Republican) will be there. He is the mayor from Ranlo -- which is where POTUS will be. The stage where he speaks is actually about 20 feet from the border of Gastonia.

Page 1, graph 2: How they get the jockeys to stay on those fish -- I'll never know. // (plural)

Page 5, 1rst graph: "It's fine that textiles, auto parts and apparel from North Carolina are sold in Detroit and Boston and Los Angeles. But that's not good enough. I want to sell those products in Moscow and Mexico City and Yokohama."

Last page: The "Whatever my opponent and his friends . . ." graph is repeated. I'd delete the first reference.

We are not doing a Gastonia and new American schools insert. Delete.

For fact check changes re stump section, Carol has incorporated those on the Norcross master. Those apply to Kannapolis and Gastonia as well.

IMPORTANT: Remember, do not refer to "free trade" in NC. These people are not supporters of free trade. You can say "we want to open markets," but do not use "free trade."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO DATE

- Introduced by Congressman Alex McMillan (9th district)
- Congressman Cass Ballenger
- Governor Jim Martin

October 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST

FROM: RESEARCHERS

SUBJECT: ONE-LINERS

Play on Clinton's voice.

- That's what talkin' out of both sides of your mouth will do to you.
- Aha, we've silenced the poet.
- He's saving his voice for his concession speech.
- Too many waffles will do that to you.
- His policies aren't sound, why should his voice be?
- I never thought somebody that slick could have a dry throat.
- I guess all that hot air has burned the inside of his throat.
- Speak softly and [come off a bit slick].
- He has neither sound policies nor soundbites.
- What's the matter, taxes got your tongue.
- You've heard of tennis elbow, this guy's got liar's laryngitides.
- That's easy for you to say.
- His voice isn't the only thing he's going to lose come November.

VIRGINIA -- Mr. President, how do you think you did tonight?

- Clinton's fallen and he can't get up.
- I felt like I was facing the evil of two lessers.
- I think I even did as well as Dan.

- There's going to be big worry in Little Rock tonight.
- I've got some bad news for the people of Arkansas, your governor is staying.
- Better than Governor Taxes.
- Poor guy, he really tried, didn't he?
- It must be the shoes -- gotta be the shoes.
- I'm going to Disneyworld.
- Tell Hillary and Bill to cancel the movers.

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages ▶ 13

To	Michelle Nix	From	Tim Helms
Co.	White House	Co.	Gaston Chamber
Dept.		Phone #	704-864-2621
Fax #	202-456-6218	Fax #	704-854-8723

Gaston County



NORTH CAROLINA

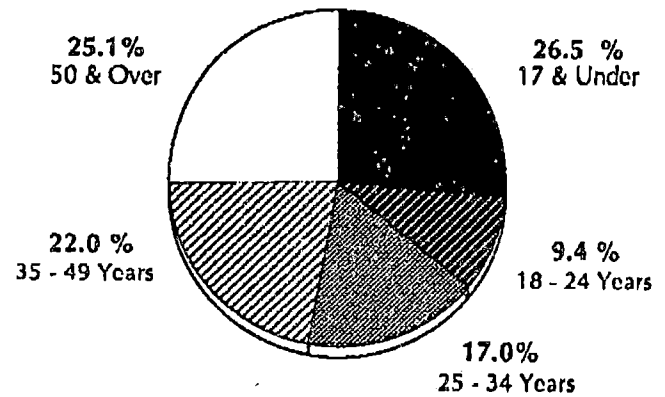


FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Gaston County Economic Development Commission
 2551 Pembroke Road
 P.O. Box 2339
 Gastonia, NC 28053
 Phone (704) 867-4771
 FAX (704) 861-8302

POPULATION

Population
by Age Groups - Gaston County



Median Age of Population 33.0

Source: Sales and Marketing Management
1990 Survey of Buying Power

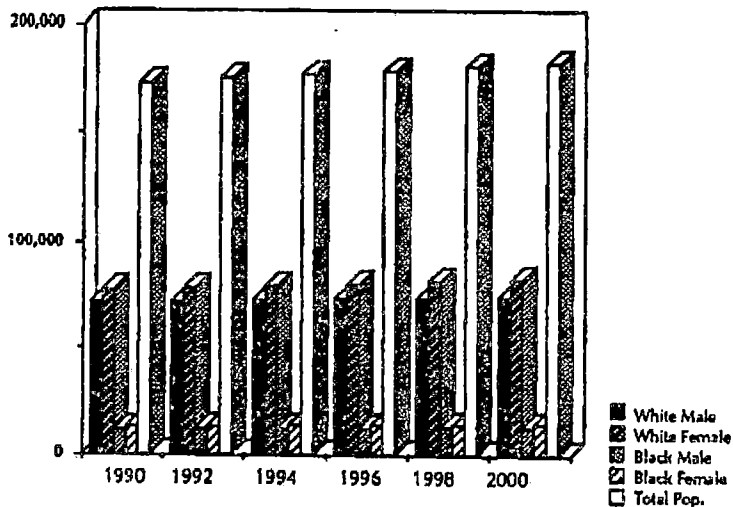
POPULATION - 1990 CENSUS

Gaston County	1990 Census	1990 White	1990 Black	1990 Other	1980	% Change 1980 - 1990
Total Municipalities	175,093	150,868	22,676	1,549	162,568	7.7
Belmont	8,434	7,354	829	251	4,607	83.1
Bessemer City	4,698	4,104	570	24	4,787	-1.9
Cherryville	4,756	4,311	389	56	4,844	-1.8
Cramerton	2,371	2,283	67	21	1,869	26.9
Dallas	3,012	2,367	625	20	3,340	-9.8
Dellview	10	8	-	2	7	42.9
Gastonia	54,732	40,501	13,617	614	47,333	15.6
High Shoals (Gast. Co.)	605	558	44	3	586	3.2
Kings Mtn. (Gast. Co.)	613	N/A	N/A	N/A	650	-5.7
Lowell	2,704	2,481	207	16	2,917	-7.3
McAdenville	830	814	7	9	947	-12.4
Mount Holly	7,710	7,006	645	59	4,530	70.2
Ranlo	1,650	1,537	90	23	1,774	-7.0
Spencer Mountain	135	135	-	-	169	-20.1
Stanley	2,823	2,738	73	12	2,341	20.6

Source: 1980 and 1990 Data - Census Bureau

GASTON COUNTY

POPULATION - PROJECTIONS FOR 1990-2000



	White Male	White Female	Non-white Male	Non-white Female	Total Pop.
1990	71,231	77,397	11,428	12,798	172,864
1992	71,774	78,265	11,730	13,081	174,850
1994	72,256	79,038	11,998	13,333	176,625
1996	72,770	79,881	12,264	13,595	178,510
1998	73,304	80,767	12,527	13,865	180,463
2000	73,770	81,543	12,758	14,100	182,171

Source: NC Update Population Projections Office of State Budget and Management, May 1983

ACCRA COST OF LIVING SURVEY

**ACCRA INTER-CITY COST OF LIVING INDEX
First Quarter 1991**

1	Gastonia, NC	91.2
2	Wheeling, WV	92.7
3	Spartanburg, SC	93.5
4	Greenville, SC	95.1
5	Lynchburg, VA	95.7
6	Albany, GA	95.8
7	Athens, GA	97.2
6	Danville, VA	97.8
8	Sarasota, FL	97.8
9	Fayetteville, NC	98.4
10	Charleston, W. VA	100.1
11	Augusta, GA	100.1
12	Gainesville, FL	105.5
13	Wilmington, DE	112.8
14	West Palm Beach, FL	115.6
15	Boca Raton, FL	116.5

NOTE: Twenty-one cities in this size range did not report cost data to ACCRA. Population estimates are from the 1990 Census.

SOURCE: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Assoc. Inter-City Cost Of Living Indicators - First Quarter - 1991

TAX RATES

GASTON COUNTY 79.90 cents/\$100.00

Municipalities

Belmont	48.0 cents	Kings Mountain	36.0 cents
Bessemer City	45.0 cents	Lowell	35.0 cents
Cherryville	40.0 cents	McAdenville	0.0 cents
Cramerton	42.5 cents	Mt. Holly	46.0 cents
Dallas	30.0 cents	Ranlo	30.0 cents
Gastonia	42.0 cents	Spencer Mtn.	13.0 cents
High Shoals	50.0 cents	Stanley	46.0 cents

All rates expressed as cents per \$100 of valuation July 1, 1991

Retail Sales Tax: State 4%, County 2% = Total 6%

HOUSING

Total Housing Units 69,133

Total Occupied 65,347

Owner Occupied Housing Units 45,285
 Median Value,
 Owner Specified \$57,700
 Person Per Unit 2.68

Renter-Occupied Household Units 20,062
 Median Contract Rent
 Renter Specified \$253
 Person Per Unit 2.57

Total Persons
 Total Persons in Households 172,791

Group Quarters 2,302
 Institutionalized Persons (Nursing Homes, Hospitals) 1,458
 Other Persons 844

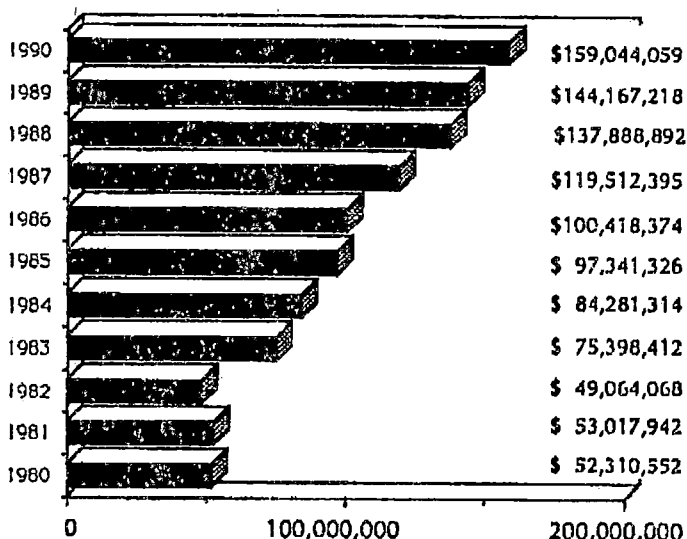
Homeowner Vacancy Rate 1.1
Rental Vacancy Rate 7.8

Source: 1990 Census Population and Housing Characteristics

BUILDINGS PERMITS

Gaston County (Including Gastonia)

Total Value Of All Permits



Commerical & Industrial Permits

Value - Total Permits - 1980 - 1990

	Commercial	Industrial
1980	\$ 6,332,093	\$ 3,838,360
1981	\$ 3,247,756	\$ 831,020
1982	\$ 5,144,010	\$ 3,706,094
1983	\$ 9,714,514	\$ 6,806,976
1984	\$ 11,365,915	\$ 11,424,011
1985	\$ 19,069,422	\$ 7,158,829
1986	\$ 17,414,842	\$ 5,603,453
1987	\$ 20,477,355	\$ 15,800,787
1988	\$ 21,685,000	\$ 9,929,565
1989	\$ 32,500,139	\$ 9,031,213
1990	\$ 14,625,119	\$ 21,150,880

UTILITIES

Electric Power Suppliers: Duke Power Company, Cities of Gastonia, Dallas, Cherryville and Kings Mountain, Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation and Crescent Electric

Natural Gas Suppliers: Public Service Company of North Carolina, Bessemer City and Kings Mountain

Telephone Service: Southern Bell

MARKETING

PER CAPITA INCOME

PER PERSON

Gaston County Per Capita Income 1988 - \$14,348
 North Carolina Per Capita Income 1988 - \$14,297

Source: Bureau Economic Analysis Dept. of Commerce, March 1991

EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME (EBI) 1989

Disposable Income

Effective Buying Income - Personal income from all sources less personal taxes, (federal, state, and local), non-tax payments (such as fines, fees, penalties), and personal contributions for social insurance.

CHARLOTTE - GASTONIA MSA

Total EBI \$14,395,281,000
 Median Household EBI \$ 25,920

GASTON COUNTY

Total EBI \$ 2,049,230,000
 Median Household EBI \$ 24,971

GASTONIA

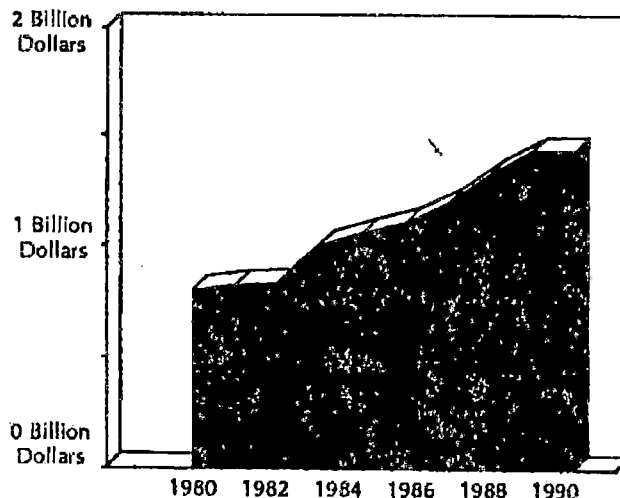
Total EBI \$ 702,928,000
 Median Household EBI \$ 22,967

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY EBI GROUPS - 1989

	\$10,000- \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - & Over
Charlotte - Gastonia	21.9	29.6	18.0	15.0
Rock Hill MSA	22.5	31.2	18.5	11.8
Gaston County	24.2	27.6	15.7	12.9

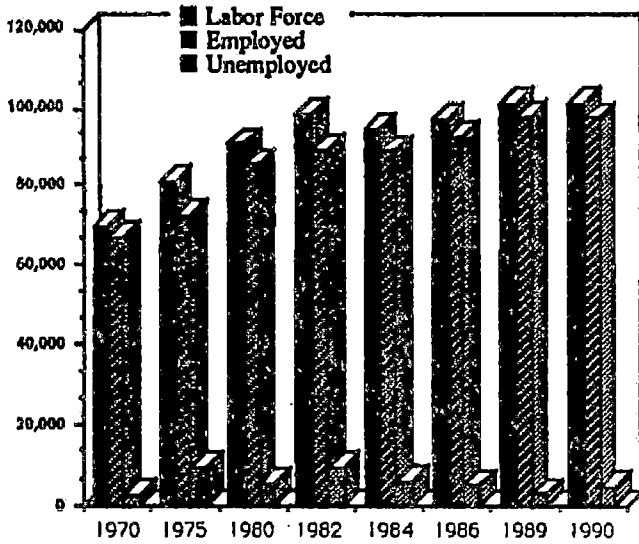
Source: Sales & Marketing Management 1990 Survey of Buying Power

GASTON COUNTY RETAIL SALES



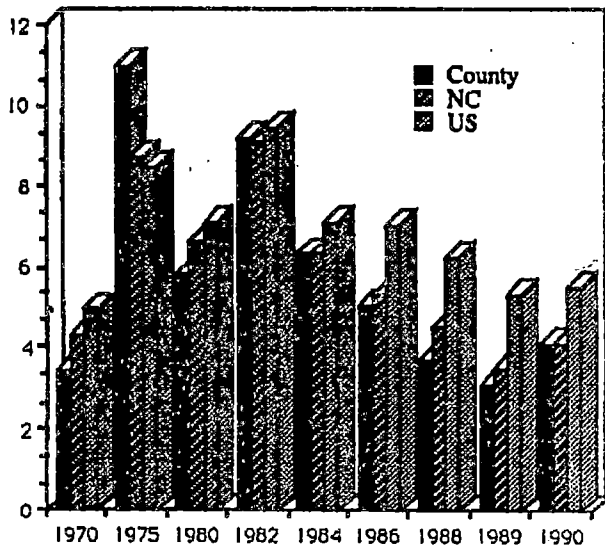
Source: North Carolina Department of Revenue

EMPLOYMENT



Employment Rate Summary

Unemployment Rate - Comparison Chart by %



* Figures may be adjusted

**Fortune 500 Firms Operating In Gaston County
April 1991**

- AMP
- ANHEUSER-BUSCH: Standard Distributors
- AVERY-DENNISON: Dennison Manufacturing
- BEATRICE: Del Mar Window Covering
- BURLINGTON HOLDINGS
- CR INDUSTRIES
- CPC INTERNATIONAL: Best Foods Baking Group
- DANA: Wix Corporation
- DANAHER: Easco Hand Tools
- DIXIE YARNS
- FMC: Lithium Corporation of America
- HOECHST CELANESE
- JPS TEXTILE GROUP
- KNIGHT-RIDDER: Charlotte Observer
- MARTIN MARIETTA
- PEPSICO INTERNATIONAL: Pepsi Distributors
- PPG INDUSTRIES
- RHONE-POULENC RORER
- RUBBERMAID: Allibert
- SARA LEE: Bali, Division of Hanes
- SONOCO PRODUCTS
- TRW: Keystone Carbon
- TEXTRON: Homelite
- VF: Modern Globe, Inc.
- VULCAN MATERIALS
- WESTVACO

GASTON COUNTY

Job Applicants (June 6, 1991)	Total	Men	Women	Experience		High School Graduates
				Substantial	Limited /No	
	5,854	3,067	2,547	2,815	1,273	376
Within 25 mile radius of Gastonia (April, 1991)	20,286	11,439	8,846	10,395	4,803	1,305

Source: Gaston County Employment Security Commission

GASTON COUNTY**MAJOR EMPLOYERS**

Company	# of Employees	SIC Code
A.B. Carter, Inc.	249	35
Allied Plastics, Inc.	27	30
American & Efird, Ruddick Corp.	2499	22
AMP	499	36
Armtex, Inc.	249	22
Arnold Foods Company, Inc.	150	20
Atlantic Spinners, Inc.	499	22
Automatic Transmission Shops	499	75
Avon Associated Warehouses	49	42
Bali	499	51
Beam Construction Co., Inc.	130	15
Belmont Abbey College	249	82
Belmont Automotive Dist., Inc.	49	75
Belmont Federal Savings & Loan	49	60
Belmont Hosiery Mills, Inc.	499	22
Beltex Corp.	499	22
Bike Athletic Goods	150	23
Blackwelder Textile Co., Inc.	249	22
Bradington-Young, Inc.	249	25
Brian Center of Nursing Care	249	80
Brinlaw Mfg. Company	749	23
Bryant Electric Repair Co., Inc.	49	17
Bryant Supply Co., Inc.	249	50
Burlington Industries, Inc.	125	22
Burlington Knitted Fabrics	296	22
Caldwell Drug Store, Inc.	50	59
Carolina & Southern Processing	200	20
Carolina Brush Company	99	39
Carolina Floral Imports, Inc.	49	51
Carolina Freight Carriers Corp.	2499	42
Carolina Mills, Inc.	525	22
Charlotte Paint Company, Inc.	120	17

GASTON COUNTY**MAJOR EMPLOYERS**

Company	# of Employees	SIC Code
Cherryville Federal Savings	49	60
Choice U.S.A. Beverage, Inc.	249	20
Countess York Ltd., Inc.	499	23
Craig Motor Company, Inc.	49	55
Crescent Spinning, Div. of Stowe-Pharr	220	22
CR Industries	375	30
Curtain & Drapery Fashions, Inc.	249	23
Dawson Consumer Products, Inc.	249	22
Dixie Lumber Co. of Cherryville	49	15
Dixie Yarns, Inc.	3200	22
Doran Textiles	499	22
Earl Tindol Ford, Inc.	100	55
Easco Hand Tools, Inc.	749	34
Ellico Industries, Inc.	49	51
Farnsworth Enterprises, Inc.	49	87
Finer Fabrics Corp.	50	57
Firestone Fibers & Textile Co.	999	22
Foxy Fashions Ltd.	50	56
Freightliner Corp.	2499	37
Gaston-Lincoln Mental Health	249	80
Gaston College	200	82
Gaston County	999	91
Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company	600	35
Gaston County Schools	3499	82
The Gaston Gazette	189	27
City Of Gastonia	999	91
Gastonia United Oil Co., Inc.	18	51
Gaston Memorial Hospital, Inc.	1499	80
Genuine Parts, Inc.	49	50
Gibson Machine Company	99	35
Gigi of Carolina, Inc.	99	22
Globe Manufacturing Company	249	22

GASTON COUNTY**MAJOR EMPLOYERS**

Company	# of Employees	SIC Code
Good Will, Inc.	99	22
Gowen Green Olds-Cadillac, Inc.	50	55
Gurney Industries, Inc.	3	22
H.M. Craig Metal & Supply Co.	17	50
Hays, Div. of Romac Industries	249	34
Haywood Pool Products, Inc.	249	35
Hewlett Manufacturing Co.	249	23
Hillhaven Healthcare of Gastonia	249	80
Homelite, Div. of Textron	580	35
Hoover Machine, Inc.	99	35
Howe Distributing Co., Inc.	50	50
Howell Manufacturing Co.	249	22
International Dyeing Equipment	99	35
Ithaca Industries, Inc.	749	23
John E. Jenkins, Inc.	99	16
Jenkins Metal Corp.	249	35
JMT Electronics & Control, Inc.	50	50
JPS Converter & Industrial Corp.	200	22
Knitcraft, Inc.	249	22
Knit Products Corp.	499	22
Lafar Industries, Inc.	499	22
Lewis Realty & Construction	50	35
Long Brothers Roof & Waterproofing	249	17
Mary Jo's Cloth Store, Inc.	99	59
McCutcheon Chrysler Plymouth	99	59
McKenney Chevrolet, Inc.	99	55
Modern Globe, Inc.	249	22
Modern Polymers, Inc.	249	30
Monroe Mobile Homes, Inc.	50	52
Niagara Therapy Mfg.	99	36
Owen Steel Company, Inc.	249	34
Parkdale Mills, Inc.	2500	22

GASTON COUNTY**MAJOR EMPLOYERS**

Company	# of Employees	SIC Code
Pearson's, Inc.	49	65
Petty Machine Co., Inc.	86	35
Piedmont Fabrics, Inc.	50	22
Pioneer Machine Works, Inc.	50	35
Pioneer Mfg. of Gastonia	499	23
Provident Life & Accident Ins.	249	63
Public Service Co. of N.C., Inc.	499	49
R.L. Stowe Mills, Inc.	1499	22
Rauch Industries, Inc.	900	22
Sherman Textile Company	249	22
Shiflet & Dickson, Inc.	50	50
Sonny Hancock Chevrolet, Inc.	249	55
Southern Gear Works, Inc.	49	35
Stanley Knitwear, Inc.	99	23
Stevco Knit Fabric Co., Inc.	249	22
Stowe-Pharr Mills	4495	22
Talon, Inc.	249	39
Textile Parts & Machine Co., Inc.	49	35
Travis Knits, Inc.	249	22
United Spinners Corp.	249	22
Universal Machine and Gear Co., Inc.	99	35
W.D. Lee & Co., Inc.	50	65
Wagner Knitting, Inc.	249	22
Wales Manufacturing Co., Inc.	249	22
Wallace Computer Services, Inc.	249	27
Western Auto Supply Company	499	55
Westvaco, Container Div.	249	26
Witten Supply Co., Inc.	49	52
Wix Corporation, Div. of Dana	1499	37

- Companies with 100 or more people and/or companies headquartered in Gaston County with a net worth of at least \$500,000.

Source: Charlotte Chamber of Commerce

GASTON COUNTY**NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT - 2nd QUARTER 1990**

SIC Industry	#Firms	Average Emp. for Quarter	Average ** Weekly Wages
<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>35,776</u>	<u>417.60</u>
20 Food	3	216	547.89
22 Textiles	76	18,796	360.11
23 Apparel	31	2,121	308.20
24 Lumber & Wood	9	106	288.99
25 Furniture	6	428	366.22
26 Paper	5	282	484.84
27 Printing & Pub.	33	803	374.45
28 Chemicals	12	1,402	599.34
30 Rubber & Plastics	19	875	456.21
31 Leather	*	*	*
32 Stone/Clay/Glass	*	*	*
33 Primary Metals	6	106	364.47
34 Fabricated Metals	42	1,398	487.32
35 Nonelec. Machinery	163	4,700	454.29
36 Electric Machinery	*	*	*
37 Transp. Equipment	8	4,047	520.41
38 Instruments	3	7	330.35
39 Misc. Mfg.	6	489	320.91
<u>Nonmanufacturing</u>	<u>2,851</u>	<u>44,991</u>	<u>369.97</u>
01-09 Ag/Forestry, Fish	45	452	256.58
10-14 Mining	*	*	*
15-17 Construction	396	2,712	352.79
40-49 T.C.U.	81	4,006	600.07
50-51 Trade	308	3,128	449.76
52-59 Retail Trade	799	12,809	217.00
60-67 F.I.R.E.	181	1,846	377.68
70-89 Services	948	10,245	328.90
90-99 Government	73	8,121	377.00
Total All Industries	3,273	80,767	369.62

** Figures include executive and production worker wages, bonuses, commissions and incentive earnings
 • Subject to disclosure suppression

Source: Gaston County Employment Security Commission

NORTH CAROLINA JOB TRAINING FOR EXPANDING INDUSTRIES

The State can provide free job training for new or expanding firms through the North Carolina Community College System.

See recent curriculum enrollment stats for Fall 1990.

EDUCATION

Gaston County School System

Fifth largest in the state: 29,801 enrollment, 54 schools: 35 elementary, 12 junior high schools, 7 senior high schools, one alternate school (7-12). Teacher/Pupil Ratio 15/1; Pupil Expenditure \$3,519.

Webb Street School for trainable mentally handicapped children

Extended Day Program in 3 high schools 9-12

Vocational Education Exposure Program

Exceptional Children Programs

All schools accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools

Other schools located in Gaston County

Gaston Day School (independent) - Preschool - 12

Saint Michael's School (Catholic) - K-8

Several Christian Academies



Gaston College

A State Supported Community College

1990 Fall Enrollments

Curricula

Accounting	160
Architectural Drafting	50
Business Administration	250
Marketing & Retail	25
Pre-Engineering	75
Civil Engineering	35
Computer Programming	210
Commercial Art/Design	55
Electronics Engineering	60
Industrial Engineering	20
Industrial Management	35
A/C Heating & Refrig.	55
Drafting - Mechanical	20
Electronic Servicing	25
Machinist	35
Welding	25
Nursing	300
Two-Year Transfer Program	500

Totals - All Programs 3,300

FOUR YEAR COLLEGES:

Belmont Abbey College

Enrollment Fall 1990	990 -1,000	Liberal Arts
Spring 1991	1,000	Liberal Arts

Two Year Colleges:

Gaston College

Approximate enrollment - 3,300 - Curriculum students

VOCATIONAL:

North Carolina Vocational Textile School

State operated

Belmont enrollment - 681 - State wide enrollment -1,461

Total enrollment - 2,142

Training for all phases of the textile industry

Southern College of Technology

Short term career programs in business and trucking

Business enrollment 267

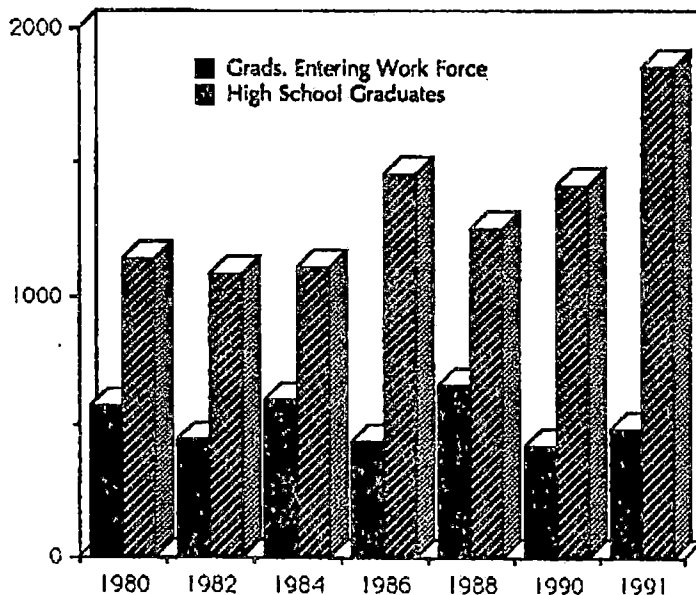
Trucking enrollment 121



High School Graduates

Entering Work Force

Gaston Graduates



Source: Gaston County Employment Security Commission

AGRICULTURE

Estimated income from sales of agriculture products in Gaston County.

1970	\$ 5,000,000
1980	\$ 10,296,491
1984	\$ 10,454,000 with \$4,750,000 from sale of dairy products
1985	\$12,200,000 with \$5,000,000 from the sale of dairy products
1989	\$ 37,000,000
1990	\$ 20,000,000 with \$7,000,000 from the sale of dairy products

There are 18 Grade A dairy farms in Gaston County and approximately 1,200 total farms in the county. It is estimated that 530 persons are employed as full-time farm workers.

Source: Gaston County Agriculture Extension Services

TRANSPORTATION

RAILROADS: Norfolk & Southern Railway, CSX and Amtrak

MAJOR HIGHWAY ARTERIES: Interstate 85, US 29, US 74, US 321

MOTOR FREIGHT SERVICE: Carolina Freight Carriers is headquartered in Cherryville. There are 57 other carriers that provide service to the county.

BUS LINES: Greyhound, Trailways Lines with 34 scheduled departures daily. City Bus Line: Gastonia Transit Department.

CHARTER SERVICES - Amercian Charters Ltd., EducaTours Charters, United Bus Lines Charters, and World Class Tours.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: City of Gastonia has intra-city bus service - 14 street routes covering all areas of the city.

AIRPORTS: *Charlotte Douglas International Airport, Charlotte* - served by 7 major and 3 commuter airlines with over 478 scheduled commercial departures daily and 7.2 million passenger boardings a year. US Air provides direct flights to London, Germany and Nassau. Lufthansa provides direct flights to Frankfurt, Germany.

Gastonia Municipal Airport, Gastonia - 1 lighted runway of 3,500 feet. 1 unlighted runway of 2,500 feet.

Foreign Trade Zone #57 - Charlotte - offers a company product quality control, cost and duty reductions, marketing assistance, and administrative and support services.

MEDICAL

Gaston Memorial Hospital - 453 beds

Gaston Ambulatory Surgery, opened in 1986, is a free standing same day surgery center.

Cancer Treatment Center, opened in 1989, offers state-of-the-art radiation treatment with a linear accelerator.

First Health Care Centers - offers prompt treatment for minor injuries and illnesses.

207 Medical Doctors and 50 Dentists practice in Gaston County

Gaston County Public Health Department - Provides the following: Child Health, Family Planning, General, Maternal Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Clinics also Adult Care, AIDS Services, Family Medicine Ctr., Pregnancy Counseling, WIC Program and Environmental Services.

Gaston-Lincoln Mental Health - Developmental Disabilities, Substance Abuse Program - Provides services in 50 different programs serving Gaston and Lincoln Counties - one of the "model programs" in the State.

MISCELLANEOUS

Religion & Civic Groups

There are more than 700 churches and other houses of worship in Gaston County representing over 30 denominations. At least 100 civic and service organizations operate in Gaston County. A list is available upon request from the Chamber of Commerce.

Library

Gaston-Lincoln Regional Library System, governed by a regional Board of Trustees, with each county having a six-member Board of Trustees. Ten regional branches with seven located in Gaston County. There are 436,329 volumes in the regional system, and 346,569 volumes in Gaston County. In 89-90 fiscal year, over 488,936 patrons utilized the Gaston County Library Facilities. The Gaston-Lincoln Regional Library System is the largest regional system in the State; the county operation is the sixth largest in the State.

NEWSPAPERS

The Gaston Gazette	41,500	(daily)
	45,000	(Sunday)
The Charlotte Observer	1,200	(daily)
(Gaston County Cir. only)	1,500	(Sunday)

Source: Circulation Departments

COMMUNICATIONS

RADIO STATIONS Gaston County

WAAK - AM	WGNC - AM	WCGC - AM
WGAS - AM	WSGE - FM	
WLTC - AM	WCSL - AM	

TELEVISION STATIONS

WBTV	Charlotte, CBS	Channel 3
WSOC	Charlotte, ABC	Channel 9
WJZY	Belmont, Ind.	Channel 46
WPCQ	Charlotte, NBC	Channel 36
WTVI	Charlotte, Educ.	Channel 42
WUNC	Charlotte, Educ.	Channel 58
WCCB	Charlotte, Ind.	Channel 18
WLOS	Asheville, ABC	Channel 13
WSPA	Spartanburg, CBS	Channel 7

Cable

Cablevision of Gastonia
 2290 Remount Road
 Gastonia, NC 28054
 864-8327

Jones Intercable
 4027 E. Franklin Blvd.
 Gastonia, NC 28054
 824-9856

Cablevision of Belmont/Mt. Holly
 400 Old Belmont/Mt. Holly Rd.
 Belmont, NC 28012
 827-7507

CLIMATE

Coldest Month - January (Average Temperature 48.5° F)
 Hottest Month - July (Average Temperature 81.1° F)
 Annual Heating Degree Days Per Year - 2,738
 Annual Cooling Degree Days Per Year - 1,991
 Wettest Month - Oct. (14.72 inches of rainfall)
 Driest Month - June (0.90 inches of rainfall)
 Annual Average Precipitation: Rain - 49.58 inches,
 Snow - 0.6 inches
 Average Relative Humidity - 65.5%
 Clear Days Per Year - 105
 Partly Cloudy Days Per Year - 111
 Days Per Year Max. Temperature of 90° F and above - 59
 Days Per Year Max. Temperature of 32° F and below - 26

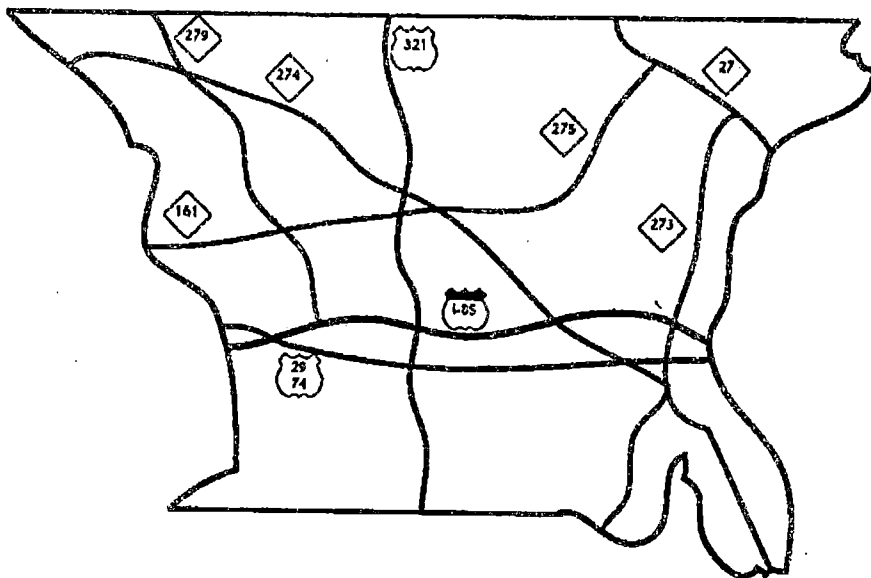
Source: 1990 Local Climatological Data Annual Summary; US DOC National Climatic Data Center, Federal Bldg. Asheville, NC 28801

GASTON COUNTY

Geographic Data

County Seat: Gastonia 29.5 square miles

364.5 square miles
 Population density of 469 persons/square mile
 227,200 acres land
 6,100 acres of water
 233,300 acres total
 825 feet mean elevation
 1,705 feet - highest point
 587 feet - lowest point



GASTON

Chamber

of Commerce

The Gaston County Chamber of Commerce is concentrating its 1993 Program of Work on issues that are a part of every political candidate's agenda such as:

Affordable Healthcare Insurance which is available to Chamber members who have under 50 employees.

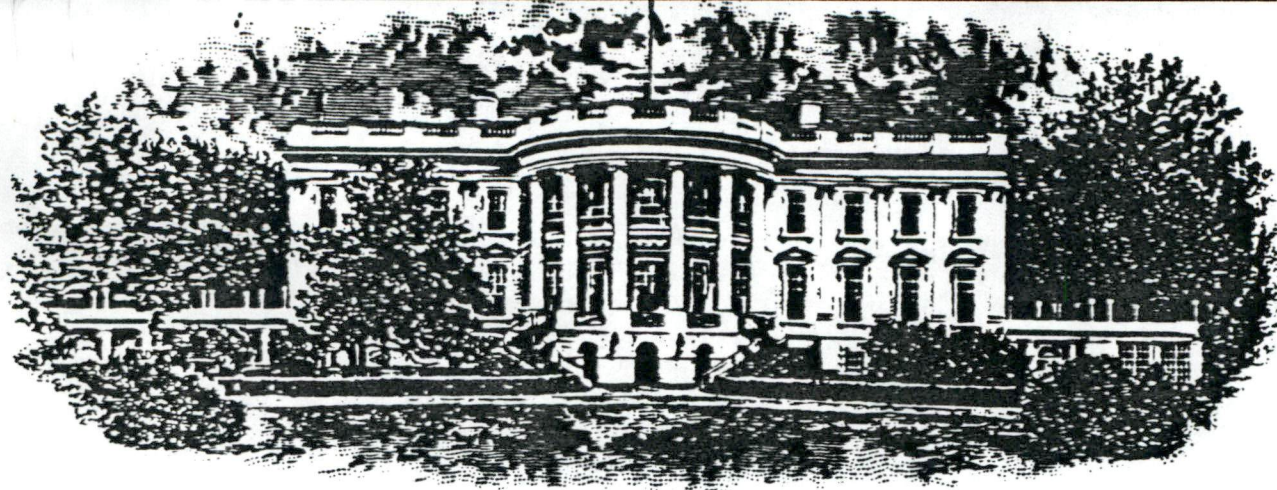
Programs for Small Business designed to provide opportunities for growth and expansion.

The Manufacturers Council which provides a forum for local manufacturers to come together to monitor, articulate and take action on issues of mutual concern.

Economic Development is crucial to the community's wealth and well being so that we can continue to improve the quality of life.

Education is on the top of the Chamber's agenda to insure we offer our children a world class educational system.

The Gaston Chamber of Commerce is taking a proactive stand at a local level on these and other issues which are major concerns of the entire United States of America.



OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 6

To Bob Marlowe

Fax Number (704) 739-4965

Date October 20

From Michele Nix

Office Number (202) 456-7750

COMMENTS

A few proclamations

(c) publish, or cause to be published, the names of contractors that have, in the judgment of the Secretary, failed to comply with the provisions of this order or of related rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary.

Sec. 7. Whenever the Secretary invokes section 6(a) or 6(b) of this order, the contracting department or agency shall report the results of the action it has taken to the Secretary within such time as the Secretary shall specify.

Sec. 8. Each contracting department and agency shall cooperate with the Secretary and provide such information and assistance as the Secretary may require in the performance of the Secretary's functions under this order.

Sec. 9. The Secretary may delegate any function or duty of the Secretary under this order to any officer in the Department of Labor or to any other officer in the executive branch of the Government, with the consent of the head of the department or agency in which that officer serves.

Sec. 10. The Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall take whatever action is required to implement in the Federal Acquisition Regulation the provisions of this order and of any related rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary.

Sec. 11. Nothing contained in this order or promulgated pursuant to this order is intended to confer any substantive or procedural right, benefit, or privilege enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers, or its employees, nor to authorize the assessment of any dues or fees by any labor organization.

Sec. 12. This order shall become effective 30 days after the date of this order.

George Bush

The White House,
April 13, 1992.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
12:15 p.m., April 13, 1992]

Note: This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on April 14.

Proclamation 6420—National Recycling Day, 1992

April 13, 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout the United States concerned Americans are actively involved in recycling solid waste as a way to help protect our environment and to conserve our natural resources. Consumers are choosing to buy products made with recycled materials, and more and more people are recycling materials that were once discarded; business owners are using recycled materials to produce high quality goods; and government officials are working to encourage further efforts of this kind.

Recycling is fast becoming a key part of our Nation's integrated waste management program. In response to public interest—and in an effort to address rising disposal costs and shrinking landfill capacity—more and more communities now collect recyclables at curbside. There are now more than 2,700 curbside recycling programs in communities across the United States. Beyond this, there exist thousands of other sites where citizens can drop off recyclables. Traditional "paper drives" and other voluntary recycling activities continue in many communities, and countless Americans "recycle" in their own backyards by composting yard trimmings.

Businesses both large and small have also responded to the challenge of recycling. Historically, this country has benefitted from the unsung efforts of waste haulers and scrap dealers who have taken our discarded paper, metals, and other commodities and used them to create jobs and economic opportunity. Recently, however, other businesses have stepped forward to apply American ingenuity in collecting all kinds of recyclable commodities and processing and remanufacturing them to produce new, high quality goods.

While we have made significant and commendable progress, all sectors of society must continue to work together to promote

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recycling. Public and private research efforts to develop more cost-effective and efficient recycling technologies are very important. In particular, we must explore new initiatives to encourage the use of recovered materials as feedstock for the manufacture of marketable products. Only when recovered materials are returned to the marketplace and purchased by consumers is recycling complete.

Today, every American can help to promote recycling by participating in curbside collection and other recycling programs and by purchasing recycled products whenever practical. On this occasion, let us reaffirm our commitment to reducing the amount of pollution that we generate overall and to recycling those materials that can be recovered for beneficial use.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 246, has designated April 15, 1992, as “National Recycling Day” and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 15, 1992, as National Recycling Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities that underscore and renew our commitment to recycling and other forms of environmental stewardship throughout the year. I specifically urge the Federal Government to attend to my direction of Executive Order 12780 regarding recycling and procurement in order to carry out its due share of continually improving the environment of the United States.

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

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:08 p.m., April 13, 1992]

Note: This proclamation was published in the Federal Register on April 15.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Prime Minister Jan Olszewski of Poland

April 13, 1992

The President met for approximately 45 minutes this afternoon with Prime Minister Jan Olszewski of Poland, who is in the United States on a private visit. The President reaffirmed his strong support for the pioneering transformation to democracy and a free market economy in Poland, whose success is all the more important in light of the revolutionary changes farther East.

The two leaders discussed economic and political developments in Poland as well as the larger European security situation. Prime Minister Olszewski outlined his government's economic policies and its commitment to working with the IMF on an agreed reform program. He thanked the President for U.S. support and discussed ways the U.S. could be helpful during the present difficult economic situation in Poland, particularly through encouraging greater trade and investment.

In that context, the Prime Minister welcomed the President's offer, made in a recent letter to President Walesa, to send a mission of U.S. business leaders to Poland with the aim of facilitating some of the many U.S. private investment projects now under negotiation. The President has asked former Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead to lead the mission and to select a long-term U.S. adviser, who would remain in Warsaw to follow up on the mission's recommendations and assist U.S. enterprises in their efforts to find joint venture partners and other investment opportunities.

Proclamation 6421—Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 1992

April 14, 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The American work force of tomorrow will face unprecedented challenges and opportunities in our increasingly interdependent, technological world. How well our students are prepared to meet them will determine not only their ability to succeed as individuals but also the economic competitiveness of our entire Nation. Indeed, our future standard of living will depend heavily on the standards that we set in education today. That is why we are pressing ahead with AMERICA 2000, our comprehensive strategy to achieve excellence in our schools.

While AMERICA 2000 constitutes a vital investment in the future of the United States, we know that a nation's quality of life depends on much more than worker productivity and economic competitiveness alone. It also depends on the standards of character and conduct that are upheld and cherished by society, since these, in turn, determine the degree of freedom, opportunity, and security enjoyed by each member. Thus, as we focus on excellence in American education, we must also recognize the importance of moral instruction.

As the parent of private virtue and civil order, moral education is vital to the healthy development of our children and to the continued strength and well-being of our Nation. When he took office, President Dwight Eisenhower urged Americans to "proclaim anew" the faith on which the United States is founded. "It is our faith in the deathless dignity of man, *governed by eternal moral and natural laws.*" This challenging yet ennobling view of humankind stands at the heart of America's commitment to freedom, equality, and justice. As President Eisenhower noted, it defines our full view of life. We cannot, therefore, overestimate the importance of education that fosters ethical and moral values in keeping with what our Founders called the "laws of Nature and of Nature's God." Moral education is the means by

which we preserve the very foundation of this Nation's great yet precious experiment in self-government.

Public as well as private institutions of learning have both an obligation and a proper interest in advancing principles of ethical conduct and moral virtue. In recent years, we have seen how some "value-neutral" curricula have exploited America's long-cherished commitment to diversity and tolerance by avoiding the teaching of values. By contrast, teachers who affirm the absolute reality of truth and the timeless, universal value of qualities such as honesty, compassion, and personal accountability help their students to develop a sound inner compass.

Although school has a role to play in providing direction to our youth, moral education begins at home, in the guidance that parents provide for their children, and in religious institutions, where we learn of our just and loving Creator and of the commandments that He has set before us. Recognizing that "fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," members of the worldwide Lubavitch movement, under the leadership of Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, have worked to promote greater knowledge of Divine law, including the Biblical injunction to assist those who are needy. Like the Psalmist who wrote, "Thy word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path," the individual who possesses such knowledge is well-equipped for a safe and fruitful passage on his or her life's journey.

In recognition of the Lubavitch movement and in honor of the 90th birthday of its leader, Rabbi Schneerson, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 410, has designated April 14, 1992, as "Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A." and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 14, 1992, as Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. I invite all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the Unit-

ed States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:20 p.m., April 14, 1992]

Note: This proclamation was published in the Federal Register on April 15.

Proclamation 6422—Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1992
April 14, 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This year, the peoples of the Americas are deeply mindful of our common heritage as we celebrate Christopher Columbus's historic journeys to this region half a millennium ago. Yet today we celebrate not only the great meeting of cultures that was initiated by Columbus and his crew but also our shared commitment to democratic ideals and to the advancement of human freedom and progress throughout the Western Hemisphere. Those shared aspirations and values form the basis of the unique international alliance that we celebrate each year during Pan American Day and Pan American Week.

The Inter-American System dates back to 1890, with the establishment of the International Union of American Republics—later known as the Pan American Union. Our present commitment to inter-American solidarity and freedom is embodied by that institution's successor, the Organization of American States. Recognizing that "the historic mission of America is to offer man a land of liberty, and a favorable environment for . . . the realization of his just aspirations," signatories to the OAS Charter agreed to work together to strengthen the peace and security of the American States, to prevent possible causes of difficulties among them and to facilitate the peaceful settlement of disputes, and to promote, through cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development. Signatories to the OAS Charter also declared that:

. . . the true significance of American solidarity and good neighborliness can only mean the consolidation on this continent, within the framework of democratic institutions, of a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man.

After a century of partnership, we know that any real and lasting progress within the Inter-American System has gone hand in hand with our commitment to this ideal.

The United States firmly believes in the value of the Inter-American System as a force for promoting peace and stability in the region. In recent years, the Organization of American States has proved to be an effective vehicle not only for the settlement of disputes but also for the promotion of representative government and human rights. With the principal exception of Castro's Cuba, we have come close to achieving the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. Today the OAS is playing a key role in efforts to restore democracy in Haiti and Peru.

As part of their expressed commitment to democratic ideals, members of the OAS have recognized that all human beings have the right "to attain material well-being and spiritual growth under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security." Accordingly, the United States and its friends and neighbors have also been working together to promote investment and free and fair trade in the region, to alleviate the problem of official debt, and to encourage protection of the environment. These goals form the heart of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which recently took another step forward with the establishment of the Multilateral Investment Fund. This new fund will provide targeted support for Latin American countries as they transform lumbering state-run industries into efficient private enterprises.

Because the security and well-being of our peoples—and the stability of entire governments—also depend on our success in the fight against drugs, we remain committed to achieving the goals of the 1990 Cartagena Declaration, which laid the foundation for the development of a comprehensive, multilateral anti-drug strategy. At our recent sum-

mit in San Antonio, the United States and six of our Latin American neighbors agreed to move beyond the achievements of Cartagena and to strengthen interdiction, alternative development, and demand reduction efforts. In these and other endeavors, we are heartened by the prospect of extending human freedom and progress throughout the hemisphere—from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Puerto Williams, Chile, and to every point in between.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, April 14, 1992, as Pan American Day and the week of April 12 through April 18, 1992, as Pan American Week. I urge the Governors of the fifty States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas under the flag of the United States, to honor these observances with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:18 a.m., April 15, 1992]

Note: This proclamation was published in the Federal Register on April 16.

**Address to Giddings & Lewis
Employees and Local Chambers of
Commerce in Fraser, Michigan**

April 14, 1992

Thank you very much. And Governor Engler, thank you; I'm proud to be introduced by our great Governor here. I want to salute our Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin. You met her when she came in. She is doing a lot, an awful lot in terms of job retraining, in terms of hope and opportunity for America's workers. I want to thank the CEO of Giddings & Lewis and Bill Fife here,

who greeted us and has given us a short tour. Thanks to some of the workers here in this wonderful plant and then to Barbara Holley and Linda Walling and Geary Maiuri and James Williams, Warren and to all the others from the six chambers of commerce. May I thank you for being here. I just want you to know I'm delighted to be with you today.

I'm sorry that Barbara Bush is not here. She's out in the State of Oregon today. But I take great pride in the fact that she's doing her part. I see these kids here trying to hit a blow for literacy in this country. And she asked me to extend her very best wishes.

Now, I want to talk to you today about the things that we really must do together, Government and business, public servants, private citizens, to leave our children a legacy worthy of this great country of ours. You see, I am not one who is so pessimistic about America. We are the leaders of the world, the undisputed leaders of the world, and now we've got great things to do here at home. I think that we've got to agree on what that legacy is going to be. Clearly, we want a world at peace. People say to the American people, "Well, how are things going?" And I take great pride in the fact that, see these little kids here, they won't go to sleep at night worrying about nuclear warfare the way the generations preceding had done. We want a world at peace. We want strong, wholesome families, and we want an economy that provides rewarding jobs for all.

More than any country on Earth, America has afforded each generation the opportunity to leave such a legacy. Today, we have that opportunity once again. The world is changing at a pace undreamed of a generation ago. And now America, which has led the world's transformation, must change as well. This afternoon I want to discuss five areas which I believe are overdue for reform, five key ways in which America must change if we are to honor coming generations with the legacy that they deserve.

As business men and women and as Giddings & Lewis employees, you understand the urgency. For each of these five problems presents itself to you not as some abstraction but in the most immediate way, as a cost, a cost of doing business. Too often these costs are beyond your control, drawing

It may make Western economists uneasy but history reveals that economically successful nations can have free markets without free people. Democratic reforms are not essential to explosive economic growth.

Michael Schrage

Since the birth of our nation, "We the People" has been the source of our strength. What government can do alone is limited, but the potential of the American people knows no limits.

President George Bush

Freedom and the power to choose should not be the privilege of wealth. They are the birthright of every American.

President George Bush

But what defines this nation? What makes us American is not our ties to a piece of territory or bonds of blood; what makes us American is our allegiance to an idea: that all people everywhere must be free.

President George Bush

Down through history, we've defined resources as soil and stones, land and the riches buried beneath. No more. Our greatest national resource lies within ourselves—our intelligence and ingenuity—the capacity of the human mind.

President George Bush

But you know and I know that all the drug prevention programs, all the pledges, all the preaching in the world won't pull you through that critical moment when someone offers drugs. At that moment, everything comes down to you. Yes or no: you've got to choose, and the answer will change your life. Your parents won't make the decision. Your teachers won't make the decision. Your friends won't make the decision. It's up to you.

President George Bush

1992 gives us a chance to reach back into history, to make this celebration a time of renewal. From Columbus' voyage to the settlers at Plymouth



OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: MICHAEL NIX

FROM: BOB MARLOW

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 11
(including cover page)

DATE: 10-18-92

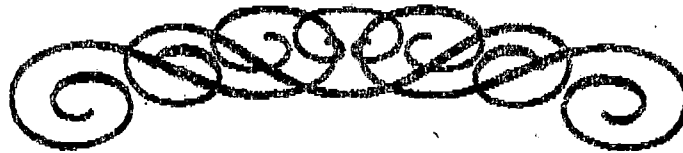
TIME: 1:30 PM

MESSAGE:

TRAIN INFO

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____



Baltimore

A proud heritage

The *Baltimore*, one of the oldest cars in the CSX Transportation fleet, has a proud heritage dating from the golden era of passenger rail travel. It has been in service by CSX Transportation and its predecessors for nearly 70 years.

With mahogany paneling and historic interior furnishings, office car No. 317 includes the president's stateroom, two guest bedrooms, an observation room, dining room, galley and crew quarters.

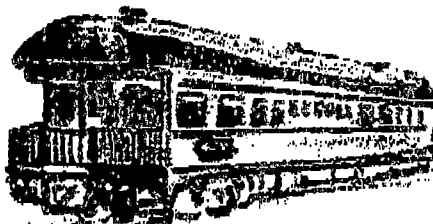
The car, originally called *Baltimore No. 1*, was placed in service June 2, 1924, when the Pullman Company delivered it to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company. The first officer to use the *Baltimore* was Seaboard President Davies Warfield of Baltimore, Md., an uncle of the Duchess of Windsor.

Later, the car served under the names *Carolina No. 1* and *Virginia No. 1* before it was named the *Alabama* in 1971 by Seaboard Coast Line President Prime F. Osborn III. In 1986, the car was renamed the *Baltimore*. The late Richard D. Sanborn, then president and CEO of CSX Transportation's Distribution Services unit, traveled extensively on the *Baltimore*, opting for rail travel over air travel whenever possible. In fact, upon his relocation to Baltimore from Jacksonville, Fla., the office car served as his residence in Baltimore while his home was under construction.

While the *Baltimore* has served many presidents of railroads over the years, it can now add to its list of guests a President of the United States. The *Baltimore* played host to incumbent George Bush on the Presidential Whistle-stop Tour 1992, a campaign swing through Ohio and Michigan in Sept. 1992.

While much of the car is original, several key modifications have been made since it originally rolled out of the Pullman shops. At one time, for instance, the car had a clerestory roof, so the small windows could be opened to provide cooling and ventilation. Now the roof conceals the duct work of a modern air conditioning system. Similarly, riding quality was enhanced when six-wheel, central bearing trucks were installed in 1963 at the Seaboard Air Line Shops in Portsmouth, Virginia.

The *Baltimore* combines modern comforts with the elegance of a bygone era.



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12:10 pm THE PRESIDENT makes Remarks.

12:30 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs stage and boards Train.

NOTE: Vice President Quayle assumes separate schedule at this time. Upon departure, THE PRESIDENT will return to Observation Deck and wave farewell.

12:45 pm (E.D.T.) THE PRESIDENT departs Norcross, Georgia en route Gainesville, Georgia.

TRAIN MANIFEST: (From Back to Front)

Baltimore	THE PRESIDENT
Selma	J. Keller J. Hooley D. Bates M. Lake E. Harnishfeger
Georgia 300	Control
Walter Dean	Gen. Scowcroft M. Fitzwater B. Farish T. McBride R. Zamaria M. Matalin P. Brady S. Provost R. Kaufman C. Martin D. Valdez S. Biddle F. Gantt B. Thompson C. Ott Doctor Mil. Aide Medic
Chicago	Diner

Challenger	Guests/VIP
Indiana	WHCA
Overland	WHCA
City of Los Angeles	Press Office Staff
Sunshine Special	Press
Portland Rose	Press
Cuivre River	Press Editing
1511	Press Dining
Power	
Engine One	
Engine Two	

(Track Time: 1 Hour 10 Minutes)

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Gainsville, Georgia, Guests and Staff will be escorted to Staff Viewing Area.

Please board Train no later than 2:40 pm for transport to Cornelia, Georgia.

1:55 pm
(E.D.T.)

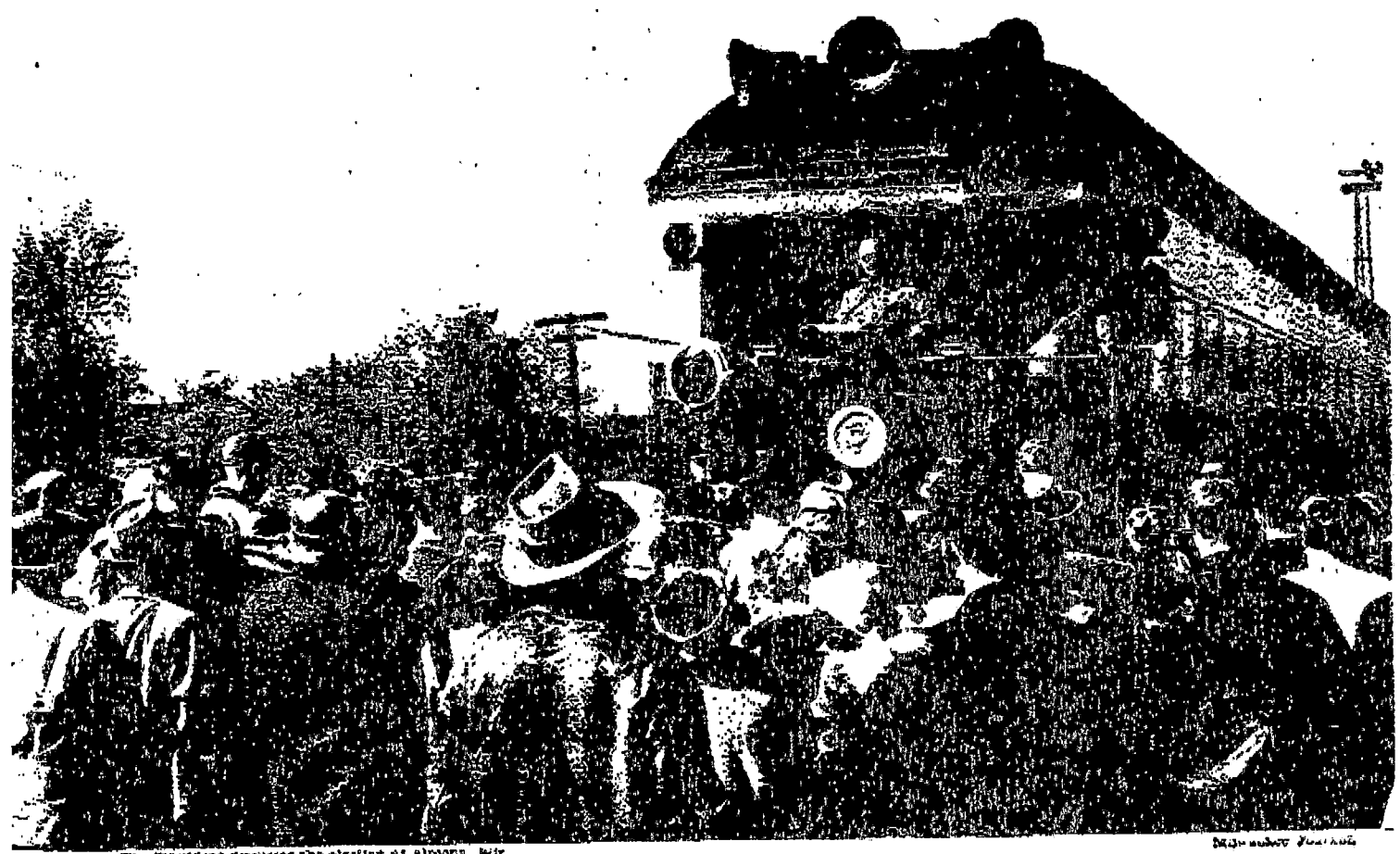
THE PRESIDENT arrives Gainsville Georgia and holds briefly.

EVENT: GAINSVILLE WELCOME

OPEN PRESS

ON-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

REMARKS



The President discusses the election of Alben W. Barkley.

President Truman's

Campaign Special



30,000 miles of travel by rail played an important part in the re-election of the man who pollsters said was bound for Missouri on a one-way ticket

THE RAILROADS, whatever they thought of Franklin Roosevelt's statesmanship, could never quarrel with his travel tastes. Not that Roosevelt was a railroad fan. There is no record that the Squire of Hyde Park ever set foot inside an engine cab, much less that he ever drove one, as a Balkan contemporary, Czar Boris of Bulgaria, liked to do. But when Mr. Roosevelt had a trip to take—and in his 12 years as President he rolled up more mileage than Boris did in a lifetime—the President went by train. When, after an overnight run from Washington to Hyde Park over the Baltimore & Ohio and the New York Central, he announced with cheerful calculation that he had enjoyed a good

night's sleep, the railroads got front-page endorsement of the kind money couldn't buy.

President Truman, on the other hand, became known early in his administration as a cockpit man. Stories of his fondness for playing pilot, fed regularly to newsmen by the crew of the Sacred Cow, not only stimulated Air Force recruiting, as the crew intended; they yielded benefit to the commercial air lines. When, during the summer of 1947, a series of crashes scared a good many airline patrons, the Sacred Cow became a mainstay on a radio program the operators were then sponsoring. As often as the winged horse, Pegasus, turned up in the old Greek myths, the Sacred Cow lumbered through the scripts read on Air Age News of the Day by the well-

known commentator, John W. Vandercook. They reminded the uneasy public that the perils aloft did not intimidate the First Citizen and helped restore confidence.

When, as it must to all elective officials, campaign time came for Mr. Truman, he returned from air to earth. True, the Sacred Cow's successor, the Independence, bore him on his one brief southern trip. With that exception, the chuff of competing trains—the President's and Governor Dewey's—was the dominant travel note of the 1948 campaign. It was a choice dictated by necessity. Only the rail networks tapped all the political harvest fields along cities, towns and whistle stops. Only trains—and the two 17-car specials were among the longest ever moved across the con-

BY WALTER FITZMAURICE

continent—could accommodate the hordes of threshing hands that came and went as the candidates moved from state to state, garnering the votes.

The railroads tackled their job with zest, carried it through with care and finished with almost perfect safety scores. For them, the prestige more than offset the heavy deficits of a job they had done often enough to make it routine. But for a White House reporter and train fan who rode 30,000 miles with Mr. Truman, there was memorable drama on the train—tension as it crawled safely through immense city crowds; stimulation as it raced across the prairies, making up lost time; sympathy when the effort failed, as it sometimes did. An engineer who is a Democrat may crack back when the Republican candidate passenger says he should be shot, as Governor Dewey said of his engineer at Beaucoup, Ill. But what can be said by an engineer, also a Democrat, when, with the safety valve about to pop, the Democratic President chides him for not keeping up steam?

Considering the pains in planning such a tour, a candidate, whether champ or challenger, can be forgiven a burst of temper when something goes wrong. In the case of a President who is running to succeed himself, the problem is comparable to that of an ordnance officer who, after servicing a small peacetime garrison for several tranquil years, suddenly finds himself called on to supply a vast battlefield in haste. His speeches, which are the President's heavy ordnance, are now in great and urgent demand. True, his stock of these is plentiful; what baffles him is how to deliver a personal salvo within two months at each point his lieutenants consider critical. Ideally, the fire should be concentrated on decisive states, and it would be if these could be positively identified and were punched. But when the truly decisive ones are as widely separated as New York, Illinois and California, and intervening states are doubtful, time schedules become weighty; routings, vital. Mileage means crowds; and crowds, in the last campaign at least, spelled the difference between victory and defeat.

Democratic national headquarters considers where the President shall go, and approximately when; but on all major decisions he has the final word. With an itinerary settled, a staff of technicians takes over, headed by a mild, modest and remarkably

efficient member of the civil service, the White House transportation officer, Dewey Long. On him falls the job of drafting and telegraphing the POTUS messages which advise the chosen railroads that the President Of The United States will soon be along. On the B&O and the Pennsy, both old hands at moving presidential specials, a POTUS message merely initiates a well-oiled routine. On the branch-line divisions of some western roads which were new to presidential business, last summer's messages, calling for extraordinary safety measures and promising extraordinary publicity, had the mingled effect of an earthquake and a jubilee.

Not least among the safety factors which Mr. Long must calculate is the length of the train. A reservation list posted in the White House press room for newsmen and telegraphed lists of the political part-trippers soon appraises Mr. Long how many cars he needs. Once that has been determined, Mr. Long knows where he stands. Last year's train consisted of two diners, three lounge cars, a press car, four compartment-sleepers, one stand-ard sleeper, a dynamo car for power, and the President's own iron-clad *Magellan*.

The *Special's* engineer knows where he'll stand also. A Secret Service crew goes out over the route, stopping at each station and staking for the engineer the stopping point, which, when measured against the train's length, assures the widest space around the *Magellan* at the rear. The SS men also check bridge load capacities against the *Magellan's* weight and instruct local police in crowd control. All this is done weeks before departure day.

All is orderly bustle in Washington Union Station when zero hour of

the big day or evening arrives. The usual crowd has clustered under the great arched roof above the train shed to see the capital's big boss off. Just inside the gate leading to Track 15, Mr. Long sits at a desk, quietly checking arrivals against his passenger list. On the lapel of each he pins a big white name-tag imprinted with the presidential seal. This will serve in lieu of a ticket and as open sesame through police lines out on the road. If you're a through passenger, you get no ticket ever; a bill comes a week or two after the journey's end.

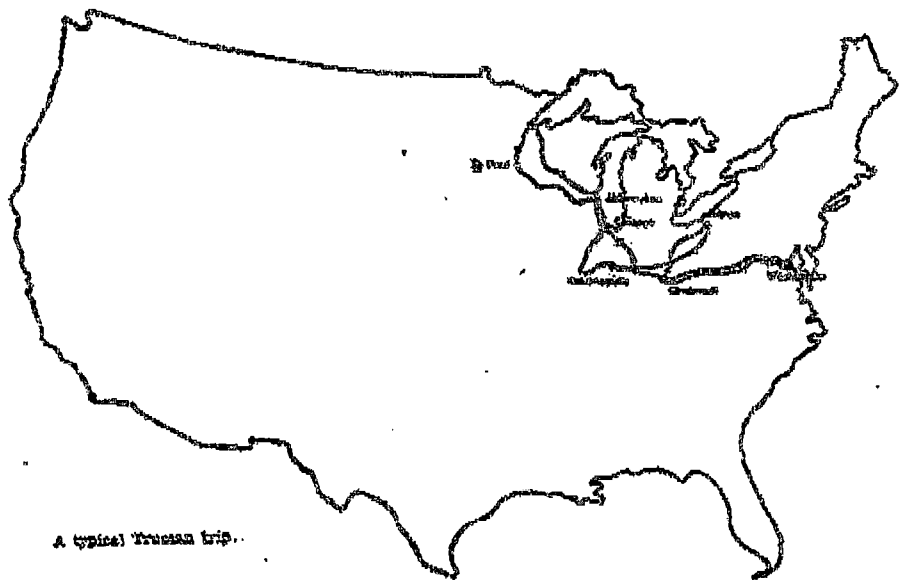
Now, the name-tag gets you past the gleaming *Magellan*, unchallenged by watchful SS men, through the newsmen and their chattering youngsters, up to the 4-6-6-4 Pennsy electric locomotive which will take the train as far as Baltimore. The pantograph upsquats against the power line and draws a blue flash. High in the locomotive cab you can see a half dozen men huddled over the train orders. As on every division we travel, the road foremen of engines, air brakes, car repairs and lighting are aboard.

Up the length of the train, echoing hollowly under the vaulted shed, comes a cheer. The President's limousine has wheeled him through a lane in the crowd, right up to the gate. You get back down there in time to see him board the *Magellan* and hear his goodbye to Senator Barkley, which sets the campaign theme.

"Hit 'em hard, Mr. President," says Barkley.

"Don't worry," the President chuckles. "I'll give 'em hell."

The *Special's* rear-end whistle wails its weird substitute for the brakeman's all-aboard and you climb on. As the train starts, you know the men in the engine cab can't be chuckling. The jerk which sets the train shudder-



A typical Truman trip.

ing as the couplings come taut against the *Magellan* warns them they'll also get some hell handling the 285,000-pound, armor-plated car on the Allegheny grades.

You go to the press car, knock off your stint, and then go back to your compartment where the reading lamp throws an inviting glow over your made-up berth. (The train is running smoothly now.) However, the hour is still early and the lounge cars are open so you wander back to the one just ahead of the *Magellan*. No news, no politicians there. The young man sitting just inside the rear door of the lounge car declines a highball, pointing with a smile to the Secret Service button in his lapel, and you know that Captain Ernest Chapman of the Baltimore & Ohio police, sitting just across the aisle, doesn't drink. So you talk about the *Magellan* and long-past presidential trips.

Captain Chapman recalls the incident on the Harding train in 1923 which earned him his post as a kind of master brakeman on all presidential trips since, whatever the road. The Harding train was highballing along the B&O beside the Ohio River near Millwood, W. Va., when the equalizer spring gave way under the presidential car. Harding, whom fate allowed to go on through to the West Coast and up to Alaska, but who took fatally ill at San Francisco on the return journey, might have met his end right then, except that Chapman got to the emergency brake cord. After repairs, the trip resumed but when Chapman and others went to the President's room to receive his thanks and congratulate him, he shook his head and said he felt he was then "a dying man."

Returning on the funeral train, Chapman had his first dealings with public recklessness. People swarmed like locusts on the right of way, laying flowers, coins and trinkets on the rails before the oncoming engine, then snatching the flattened souvenirs from between the trucks of the moving coaches. At the recollection, Chapman, a robust and placid man, closed his eyes.

"How we got through without hurting anyone, I'll never know," he said. "We tried tying down the whistle cord but it didn't help. Never had such an experience, before or since."

Chapman was to face similar trials once or twice on these trips and to be rewarded pleasantly at the end. Now, as the brakes slowed the train for Baltimore, the *Magellan* merely gave us a sharp spank.

Aside from the jolts, which in the President's case are minimized by setting the bed in his compartment crosswise, the *Magellan* makes a com-

fortable, even cozy, home. It is very compact, too, as the SS man explains. First comes the galley and pantry from which the Filipino cook serves the simple meals (meat, potatoes, vegetable and pie) which Mrs. Truman has the Secret Service put aboard at stops en route; next, a dining room paneled in pearwood, which can seat six and usually does since the Trumans like guests at meals; then, going down the side aisle, the President's office, his bedroom, and those of Mrs. Truman and Margaret, whose beds run lengthwise; and finally, the lounge, a room done up in soft green, which seats nine comfortably and, of course, opens onto the platform where the main business is done.

"And the family's just as comfortable as the car," says the SS man. "I mean to work for. We never get orders from back there; only requests."

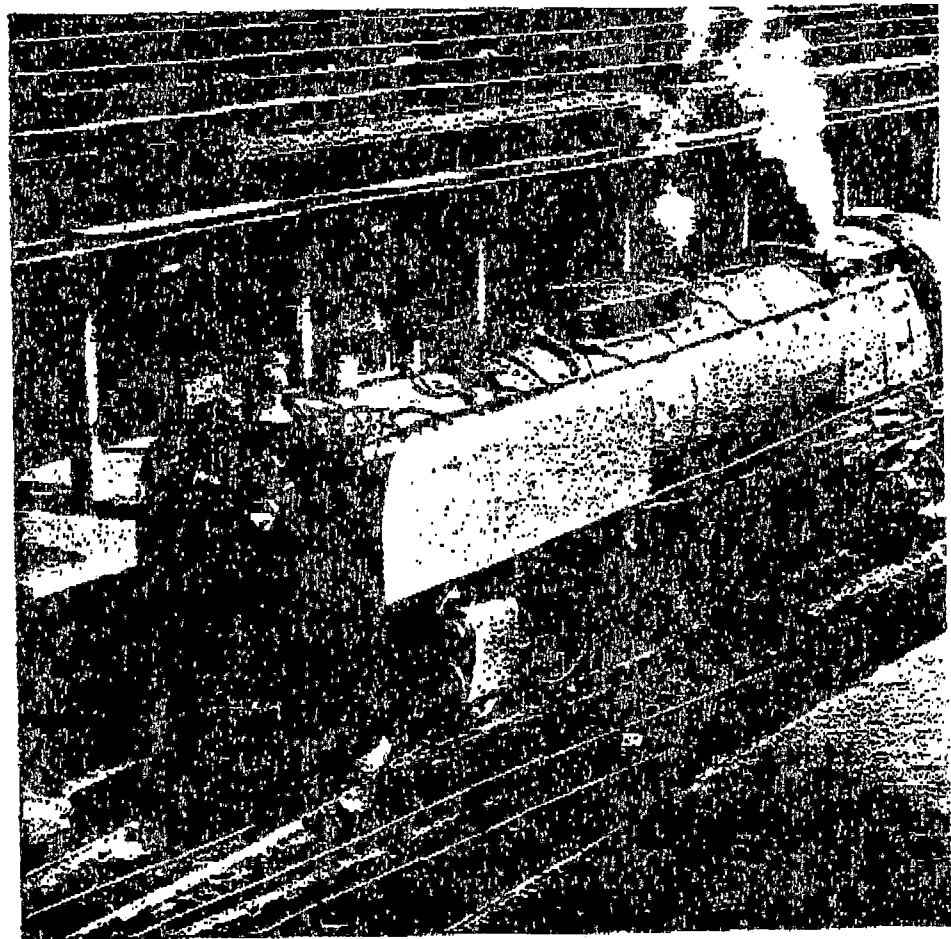
Midnight and the mountains approach and you turn in. But jolts and jars continue through the night and you awake, vaguely irritated. At breakfast, Harry Karr, the Pennsy's Washington passenger agent, a veteran with almost as many years as Chapman on presidential trains, assures you that once you become accustomed to the *Magellan's* clanks, you'll be as comfortable as at home —

and as safe. The assurance naturally prompts an inquiry about that best-known railroad safety appliance, the pilot train, which reports say always precedes the *Special*, ready to absorb any disaster which chance or malice might have aimed at the President. Mr. Karr, a small, wiry man with a small, round face, takes out an after-breakfast cigar and calmly announces that just at this point in the Pennsylvania-Ohio industrial complex, where crossings and switches are many, there is none.

"Nope," he says, lighting up, "a pilot train would be a nuisance here where we can pick up a regular passenger train every hour or so. Right now, 20 minutes ahead, one of our fastest trains [he lowered his voice and named a famous limited] is piloting for us; chances are, the passengers probably don't know it, of course."

"Look there." Mr. Karr pointed between the passing girders of a bridge to a man on watch down the slope. "And there." The cigar nodded toward another man knee-deep in the weeds beside a culvert.

"Every bridge, crossing and culvert has been under guard for hours," he said. "Every switch has been spiked, every freight train stopped, every opposing passenger train switched one track away. Expensive? Sure it is."



But money doesn't count when you're running a POTUS operation."

Many times during last fall's four trips, passengers on equally famous trains of other roads thus unknowingly served the President's security. But, as Mr. Karr watched the right of way and pointed out evidences of the other safety measures taken on the President's behalf, the chances of any martyrdoms among the passengers shrank to zero.

While the measures Mr. Karr mentioned are standard on all roads, each adds special rules geared to its own signal system, traffic density and track multiples. Add to this the varying judgments and experience of individual officials on the different lines, and the pattern on a coast-to-coast journey becomes a kaleidoscope. Thus, the Pennsy, which grandly vacates the track next to the Special's where the road has three or four, allows the Special and a passenger train to pass next to each other where its tracks narrow down to two. The pilot train, which most roads rate superfluous on much-traveled trunk lines, becomes imperative when the Special veers off on a single-track branch. And the composition of such a train varies, too. On a single trip, the Special may be piloted by an engine alone; an engine and caboose; engine, baggage

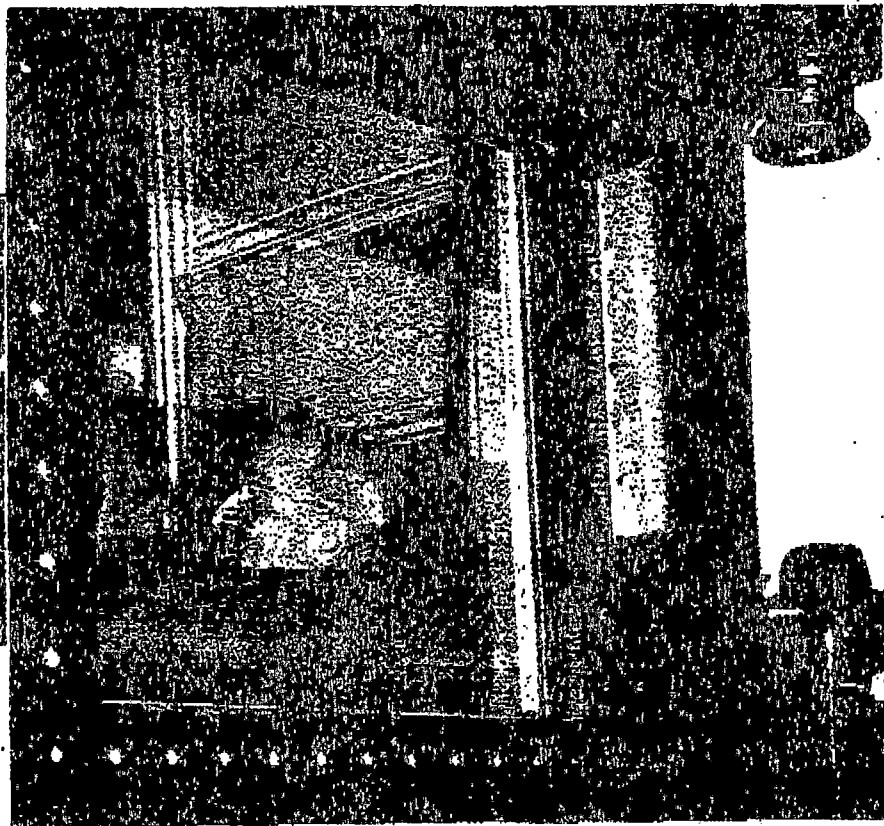
car and passenger coach; or, as in the case of one highly conscientious western road, an engine and one official car with the general manager himself aboard.

Nowhere was the contrast between mainline and branch-line operations drawn more clearly than in the friendly competition between the Chicago & North Western and its subsidiary, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. The North Western performed last June during the first of the Special's two transcontinental trips, handling it between Chicago and Omaha, a double-track stretch equipped with General Railway Signal's famed Automatic Train Control. The subsidiary took over in October, on the swing through Wisconsin after the second transcontinental trip. Though its meandering, single-track route from Wyeville to Superior has only the conventional signal blocks, the Omaha held its own, maintaining schedule despite a minor breakdown, which occurred, incidentally, on equipment borrowed from its

parent. It was the North Western which chalked up a minor casualty, the only one recorded on the campaign. More about this later.

THE CAB of the North Western's big green and yellow diesel was already crowded when its run began. Engineer Larry Martin shook his head when another head popped in the door. However, press credentials proved persuasive and the visitor found place behind Martin's seat with the supervisors — Elton Legg (automatic train control), A. C. Buran (diesel power), and Albert Hitchcock (road foreman of engines).

The run began smoothly, the reluctant rear-end mastedon balking only slightly as the train threaded through the Chicago terminal yards. From signal bridges ahead, lights glowed yellow, then green. The diesel picked up speed, empty suburban streets flashed by, and then the rails stretched toward open country. Down under the headlight beam, another tiny light glowed — brilliant as an elec-



The fireman of Union Pacific's No. 335 looks back along his train as his gleaming 4-8-4 brings President Truman's Campaign Special into Denver Union Station. Before her assignment to this schedule the double-stacked and smoke-deflectored Northern locomotive was double-checked against the possibility of mechanical failure; it became a very special engine for UP's No. 1 passenger of the year. Down in Ft. Worth, while riding the iron of the Texas & Pacific, the Chief relaxes in the rear lounge of the Magellan behind bullet-proof glass. Although a confirmed flyer, Mr. Truman nevertheless is a teatouch railroad traveler. He likes to joke with the engine crew and has been known to play engineer on a Baltimore & Ohio diesel with rare enthusiasm. Unlike his predecessor in office, he wants all the speed that the railroad permits for Operation POTUS.

Elmer Treloar.

tronic eye—when the locomotive moved into automatic control.

Under road tests, the North Western's two-unit, 4000-horsepower diesels such as this one clip off as much as 117 miles per hour. But with the whole night open for the run to Omaha and no speaking stops scheduled en route, the maximum was set at the usual 73-mile-per-hour limit on this region. As the miles rolled by, Legg explained the workings of the A. T. C., which acts for the engineer should a danger signal be ignored. It is a courteous robot. When, in a test, Martin momentarily ignored a yellow light, it bonged a reminder that if he didn't reduce speed, it would. "And it would, too," nodded Mr. Legg. "Within 30 seconds."

His next words were swallowed in a metallic roar as Buran opened the door of the power room and went in to check the engines. He returned shortly and reported "everything lovely back there." Above the nose of the locomotive, the track flowed at us, a long, golden lane at the sides of which the Mars lamp tossed its own rhythmic blobs of light. A culvert sounded a sudden thunder beneath the wheels and then, a little farther on, a bridge thrummed a longer, deeper chord, which quieted as the train sped on westward across the flat moonlit fields.

Hitchcock, without so much as a glance outside and without consulting his watch, remarked that a village would be coming up in 2 minutes 30 seconds. To test the accuracy of the prediction the visitor set the stop-hand on his own. When, a bit later, a red station flashed by and he reset the stop-hand, Buran came over to check the result.

"Two minutes, thirty seconds," said the visitor, "but how is it done without landmarks or a timepiece?"

Buran exchanged a smile with Hitchcock, then explained. "Remember the culvert and the bridge? When you've ridden a road as many years as Hitchcock has, you can wake up in your berth at night, listen a little while and your ears will tell you just where you are."

Mr. Legg resumed his instruction on the A. T. C., whose operation, if the pupil rightly understood, hinged on the behavior of an electric circuit in the rails, one end of which was closed by the Special's axles. Whether it proceeded at full speed, half speed or not at all depended on whether another train had closed the circuit ahead and how far away, or so the pupil gathered. Mr. Legg was explaining that it wasn't quite that simple when street lights, twinkling in a mass of tracés ahead, announced De Kalk, Ill., a brake-inspection stop,

ending the ride and the lesson. A last question on the A. T. C. came to the pupil's mind as he climbed down the ladder of the locomotive: What device caused that first brief, brilliant gleam as the train moved into automatic control?

"Device? Gleam?" Mr. Legg looked perplexed. Then his face cleared. "Oh! Gleam. You probably saw the headlight, reflected in a rabbit's eye. Guess we ran over one back there."

A glance at the locomotive frame confirmed the guess; it was blood-splashed but, however messy, it was only a rabbit's blood. The 1944 campaign had seen human faces cut and bones cracked when the Dewey train collided with another at Castle Rock, Wash., but this rabbit was the only casualty in President Truman's 30,000 miles of campaigning.

The line of closed, darkened Fullmans offered a more cheerful sight. A shaft of light slanting reassuringly from a single open door was proof that the porter had not forgotten a passenger who would otherwise have been pounding for entrance when the train pulled out. More interesting still—in retrospect—were two newcomers among the cars, twin blue-gray diners borrowed from the North Western's *Overland Limited*. One of these was to make trouble for the Omaha Road on the Wisconsin trip, a journey which was also noteworthy for a worrisome encounter by the President with a switch engine.

It was a crisp October morning after a night of frost, and the western Wisconsin forests blazed with color. The President's off-the-cuff talks in the little woodland towns along the line had made no news and the press car expected none until he got down to formal discussion of the issues that afternoon at Superior and Duluth. Musing over the scenery or their poker hands, the newsmen shrugged off the *Magellan's* jolts when the brakes went on for a whistle stop east of Eau Claire, and resumed their reveries or recreation. Few even bothered to look up the name of the town on the schedule.

In the lounge car just ahead of the President's own, all was tranquil too. Sitting quietly beside their train telephones, the Omaha's top officials wore the air of men who, having planned well against accident and delay, now needed only to watch their plans in operation. If they had erred at all, it was in prodigality. The diesel doctor from the Electro-Motive Division found his services unnecessary; the locomotive developed no ailments. It followed, then, that the steam power standing by at every roundhouse on the run was also superfluous. The

squads of car repairmen lined up beside the train when the stop was made might raise the idea you were in Altoona, Pa., the site of the world's largest car shops, except that the schedule plainly read Altoona, Wis. Within its means, little Altoona stood ready to see that the Special stayed on time provided the President himself didn't hold things up by talking overtime. He didn't.

The schedule allowed him five minutes and he took just that, ending with an appeal to vote the straight Democratic ticket "so I won't have to worry about the housing shortage." As always, the homely gag got a laugh and a cheer; as always, a secretary passed the cue to start up. The Omaha's general superintendent, H. F. Congdon, picked up his phone and said, "Go ahead."

The train didn't budge.

Three minutes . . . five minutes . . . eight minutes passed.

Newsmen, jogging back for a look-see, found the President still on the platform, beaming around, his smile now rather forced, and the crowd lingering on, staring at him.

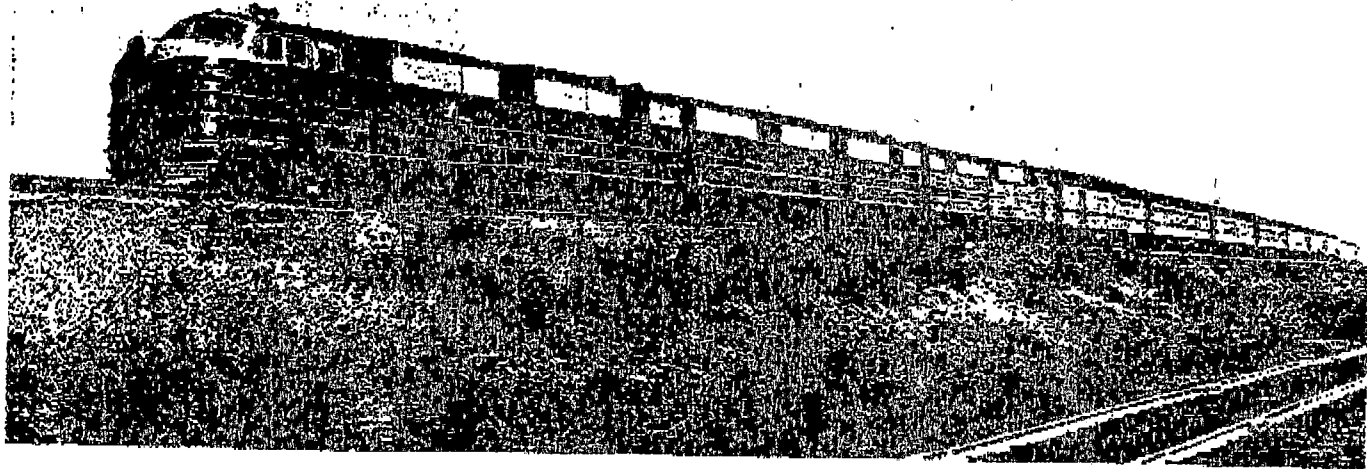
"What's he waiting for, Mom?" piped a tot in the crowd. "Why don't they start up?"

Mr. Congdon had the answer by now and he also had a problem. A sharp-eyed inspector had spotted a broken spring leaf under the rear truck of the borrowed second diner. Detaching the car meant depriving half of the 200 passengers of lunch, for its twin could serve no more than 100 before the mid-afternoon arrival at Superior and Duluth for the off-the-train show. And the remaining unfed newsmen would hardly be conducive to good relations with the press.

But something far more serious than good press relations might be jeopardized by going on without repairs. Though experience had shown that a broken spring leaf almost never shook off, the best chance that it might conjured up the fearsome word, derailment. Hopefully, the top man turned to the repair crew, which at once squared away for tinkering.

Tools were brought up and a thick plank procured. The car was jacked up and the plank jammed between the frame and springs, wedging the broken leaf in tightly. The crew foreman highballed Mr. Congdon, who again picked up his phone. A little unkempt at the point of repairs but completely secure, the Special started up. The jiggling of the coffee cups during lunch told of time being gained and the clock at Superior showed the Special on time for the encounter with the switch engine.

The President spoke his piece at

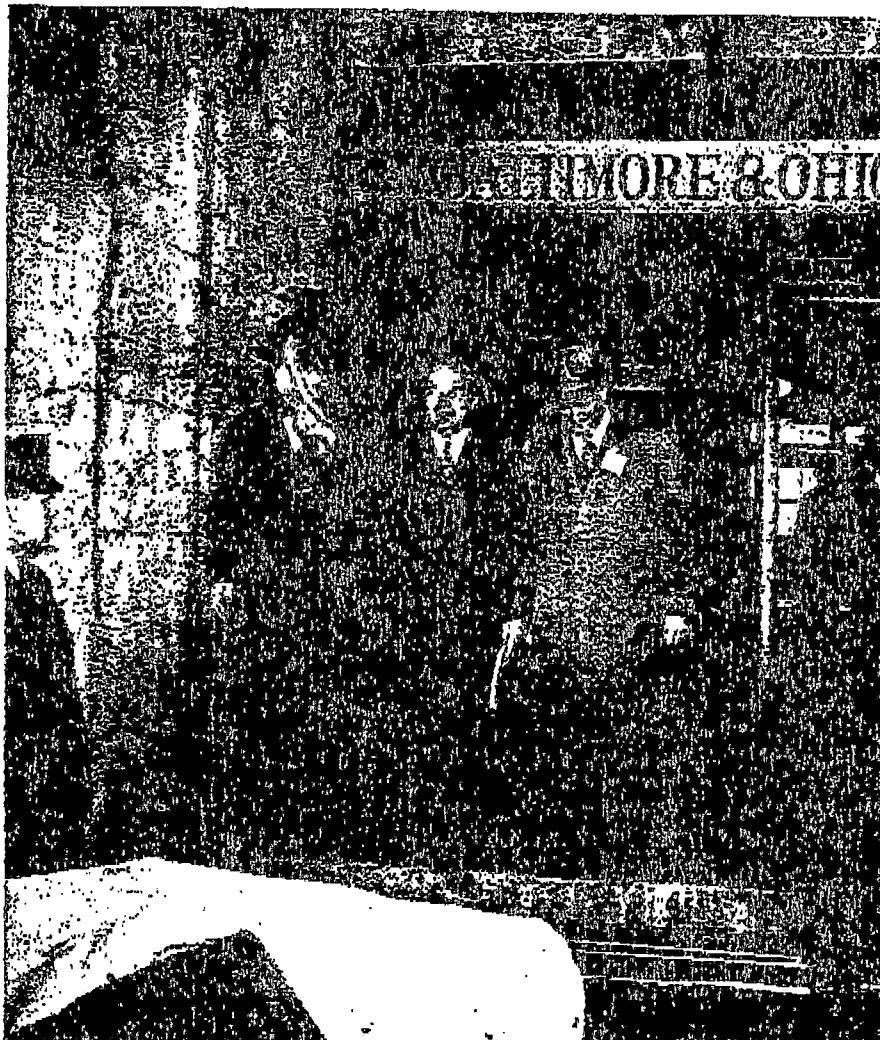


Superior, motored to Duluth, spoke again, and started back to the waiting train. His pennanted car came first in the parade, with Mrs. Truman and Margaret in a Cadillac six cars behind, and a long line trailing after. The motorcade, which barely crept in Duluth's crowded streets, picked up speed when, entering the Superior docks area, it found itself upon a deserted highway paralleled by a railroad track. If the SS advance crew had scented danger at the point where the track made an S turn over the highway up ahead, its rusty rails had reassured them. The crossing stood unguarded when the presidential car led the parade over it at 50 miles per hour.

Nor did Mr. Truman himself show any uneasiness when he met up with a chugging Soo Line switch engine one minute later. Across a dividing ditch, the crew and he exchanged greetings — a whistle toot and a wave — and sped on their opposite ways, he toward the Superior depot, they toward the crossing. In the press car, fifth in line behind the President's, however, faces turned and watched the engine and its rattling string of cars. The newsmen had discovered, as Mr. Truman obviously had not, that the parade was no longer following. A tire leak in the First Family's Cadillac had compelled it to stop just before the crossing and the others had pulled up behind it.

The juncture threatened nothing worse than a widened gap in the parade, provided the stalled cars stayed put. But this was a presidential parade, and the Cadillac was not

Baltimore & Ohio, an old hand at wheeling the White House on Rails, carries President Truman into Gary, Ind., behind a 6000-horsepower Electro-Motive diesel. Note radio car forward.



the least of its attractions. As the newsmen watched, the driver climbed in and then, clearly — following the engine's foot for the right of way — came another sound, whether the whistle's echo or the Cadillac's challenge the newsmen couldn't tell. A sharp turn in the road cut off the drama.

Five fast miles and another turn farther, a traffic light brought a halt, a crowd and a voice which called: "Hey, Mr. President, where's Margaret?" The president looked back at the dismembered line, his brows rising in surprise, and he repeated the question to the SS men. The answer came from down the road as the lost cars appeared around a turn and closed up fast; Margaret waved reassuringly and the parade moved on. The follow-up inquiry absolved the engineer who, while recognizing the occupant of the pennant car, had no idea that Margaret and her mother were in the first of the stalled ones. But while the SS men had no doubt the engineer barged in unintentionally, it could not absolve its own men for allowing a separation of the Truman family. Their failure to post a guard drew a reprimand.

Crossings were a minor problem, however, alongside crowd control; and the worry here was not so much over anarchist bomb-throwers (not a single crank menaced the President on the whole campaign) as it was that some good citizen be crushed to death in the rush to get near Mr. Truman. In big eastern cities, the boon of viaduct entry sometimes solved the problem; the President spoke from the vantage of an elevated right of way to his audience standing immobile in the street. But in small towns, two still pools of people, divided by the track before the oncoming train, became rivers on its arrival. They flowed along its moving sides, swirled at the rear, and still eddied around the Magellan's platform when it halted. A warning was drafted against such surging and a sepulchral-voiced SS man was appointed to read it from loudspeakers as the train rolled through the human lanes. "For your own safety, keep back; 6 feet at the sides, 30 feet at the rear. For your own safety, 30 feet."

But with only constables for enforcement, the 30 feet often shrank to 20 or 10, leaving so little clear space that when a speech began, newsmen squatted on the rails, typewriters on their laps, within 6 feet of the Magellan's wheels, while the B&O's Chapman leaned against the platform, a calm, alert, but presumably inadequate Atlas. A stop in a small western town showed Chap-

man to be anything but inadequate.

The crowd had wedged so close to him that the Truman lapel buttons were within plucking distance when close listeners suddenly heard a rumble accompanying the President's words — faint but fearful evidence that the train was starting to back up. The President went on talking, quite oblivious, but Chapman absorbed the warning. Unhurriedly, without even turning his head, he reached up and grasped a valve. A sigh of air stilled the rumble and the President went on. "Chappie sure earned himself a medal that day," an SS man said later, recalling how smoothly the meeting went. (Dewey had by then blown his top at Beaucoup.)

The tension aroused by the behavior of the crowds persisted, of course, so long as another speaking stop lay ahead — a tension that sometimes carried on past midnight, long after the speaking engagements had been fulfilled. On one occasion in the Far West, however, it ended happily at twilight. An eastern magazine, in a report on the second transcontinental trip, said the staff was so worried that it was "sweating blood" on the passage through the Rockies. Actually, on the run over the Continental Divide, everyone rested easily, so thorough were the precautions taken by the Denver & Rio Grande Western. These precautions included an inspection of the line several days ahead from an airplane, a roadmaster's inspection of the right of way the day before the Special arrived, and the posting of guards at all intersections, bridges and rock-falls an hour before the train was due. His train thus secured, the President could contemplate the grandeur of the Royal Gorge in peace and quiet, and that was what he did.

His talk had run rather long at Canon City, Colo., the last stop before the Gorge. Dusk was falling even then, and it turned to deep night a few minutes later when the train moved into the tremendous fissure. From the windows of the Pullman compartments, even with the lights out, the walls appeared as vague shapes, very close but indistinct. The vestibule doors on the other side of the car weren't locked but two newsmen who opened one were at once reminded of the risk by a trainman, who then led the way to a safer place. He opened a door leading into the diner's darkened pantry, closed it, then opened another to the outside and let down an iron bar across the frame. "There, lean out on that and you can see everything," he said, and then he left.

Below, so close you wanted to peel off your shoes and dangle your feet

in it, rushed the Arkansas River, indigo blue except where the water foamed white against big boulders. Across its narrow width, straight up from the far bank, rose the wall of solid rock on which, for millions of years, the river had been exercising its incredible abrasive power. Deep blue and coal black at the base, where only dim light filtered down, the wall lightened in color as it rose until, at the top, a thousand feet up, its scoured crests glowed strangely. A turn in the gorge revealed the moon which, having crowned the crests with silver when all was dark below, now flooded the whole canyon.

"What was it the guide book said?"

"Ummm. Something about this being a place where Man comes closest to realizing the Infinite."

"Uh huh. No exaggeration, either."

The diesel sounded a low arresting note, a reminder that while nature had worked wonders here, men had also performed a kind of miracle with the engineering that enabled a heavy train to get into the canyon. The track curved and the Pullmans ahead, their golden windows glowing against the overhanging immensity of the walls, shrank to model-train size. You felt very small. The green light of the Magellan, shining steadily at the rear, and a searchlight, darting its beam here and there along the walls, dispelled the illusion.

On the return from the West Coast, the Chesapeake & Ohio handled the home stretch, leading all to expect a novelty. Impresario Robert R. Young, the C&O chairman, provided a movie preview in the forward diner. Word spread that the Trumans might attend, but when the lights went out none of the three was present.

"Could the President be irked?" one newsmen asked, recollecting his occasional gripes at press coverage of the campaign.

Others scoffed at the idea. Casting up their own accounts — 30,000 miles covered with few delays and no accidents despite immense, sometimes unruly crowds, the railroad people too concluded the President intended no snub but was merely tired or busy. When the picture went on, his absence was regretted.

The campaign over, Mr. Truman again became a cockpit man. But though the Independence flew him to Key West for a post-election vacation and the Magellan went back to its shed, train people were not forgotten while he rested at the naval station there. Chapman was invited down as the campaign's transportation hero. He accepted with a great deal of pleasure and went — of course — by train.



October 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: CLOSING STATEMENT

I thought it might be helpful if I typed up a few of the points we discussed yesterday re the closing statement:

- The President can insulate himself from the media spin after the debate by giving a line or two about his own performance. This is the perfect opportunity to do so -- unfiltered by the media before the American people. It's also a natural way for him to start off his remarks:
"My goal in these debates has not been to rack up the most debate points -- obviously.// [smile] Although I may not have be as smooth and well rehearsed as Governor Clinton here and as entertaining and articulate as you, Ross [smile], I have tried to be sincere and truthful. And although I'm not the best debater, I believe with all my heart that I am the best man to lead this country forward . . ."
- Now is not the time to take a risk. Experience counts.
- "One of the guiding principles of my life has been this: I finish what I start . . ." ['88 acceptance GBism]
- Then follow with what he's fighting for here at home. "Here's what I'm fighting for . . . [tick off domestic agenda elements] . . ."
- Then give a few lines about the American spirit. "Others in this campaign have mocked America's potential. Now is not the time to question the American spirit. Now is the time to prove to all the world that it, indeed, exists. America is not number one because its government is great, but because its people are great. Believe in yourselves, believe in our country and what we can achieve together."

HUMOR FOR TRAIN TRIPS RE DEBATE SPIN

The President has always been best at self-deprecating humor. Let's help him further with the "you lost the debate" critics by giving him self-deprecating debate jokes. Clinton did this after making a fool of himself at the '88 Democratic

Convention: He made fun of himself -- so people couldn't make fun of him and do him any political harm.

RE "AMERICAN SPIRIT" CONCLUSION FOR TRAIN TRIP

"Spirit of America" is the name of the train. Might tie this into conclusion. The President did this a little in the last trip.

14 October 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS
RESEARCHERS

FROM: J. BUNTON *JB*
SUBJECT: SPIRIT OF AMERICA - [GA, SC, NC]

OVERALL:

Cookie cutter events. However, crowd sizes, times and dais locations are subject to change. Talk to your leads about this, re-confirm times and speaking sites [back of train v. dais in front of train.]

Trip is 444 miles long, nearly 200 miles longer than first -- 9 stops:

Day One - Tuesday, October 20, 1992: [4 stops/183 miles]

Atlanta, Ga. -- Norcross, Ga.
Norcross, Ga. -- Gainesville, Ga.
Gainesville, Ga. -- Cornelia, Ga.
Cornelia, Ga. -- Spartanburgh, S.C.

Day Two - Wednesday, October 21, 1992: [5 stops/261 miles]

Spartanburgh, S.C. -- Kings Mountain, N.C.
Kings Mountain, N.C. -- Kannapolis, N.C.
Kannapolis, N.C. -- Thomasville, N.C.
Thomasville, N.C. -- Burlington, N.C.
Burlington, N.C. -- Raleigh, N.C.

Advance expects smaller crowds [3-5,000] at each site, unless otherwise noted, because this trip occurs during the work week - rather than the weekend like last time. Stops last about one hour.

Unlike the last trip -- there are few scenic vistas. The route varies in extremes -- from the beauty of the Smokey Mountains in the distance -- leaves changing colors -- kudzu jungles -- desolate in places -- take your shotgun, deer scent, and hunting dogs -- you're in the deep woods Bubba to scrap iron heaps, to the chicken processing plant -- listen for chickens "screaming" in the background. All in all industrial/rural, U.S.A. -- somewhere between Deliverance and Mayberry.

The route passes over several lakes, many small towns [through which the train will slow and POTUS can hang off the back waving] and at least one prison.

Everywhere we stopped we drew attention. One old-timer in Norcross came over and asked "what all the commotion was about", one couple stopped on the tracks and asked if "Al Gore was comin' to town", one lady shouted from her front porch - "Hey what kind of train is this?" and the ultimate was the lady who - simply pulled her car into the parking lot - came over and said, "I'm just on my way home from the Thomasville Women's Club luncheon and I just wanted to know what was going on...". At least two of the hometown newspapers came out and took pictures of the 30 of us standing in the middle of the train tracks, pointing.

* There are large areas without cell coverage.

Also -- these are live tracks. Passenger trains and perhaps commercial trains will be passed along the way.

At one point our brakes caught on fire. True story.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Schedule	Re: POTUS "Spirit of America" train trip; telephone numbers redacted. (3 pp.)	10/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Gastonia, North Carolina 10/21/92

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 07582
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	

MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

<p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p>	<p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p>
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SCENARIOS:

DAY ONE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1992

Post debate in East Lansing, Mi. POTUS travels to Atlanta, Ga.
RON/Atlanta.

Morning of 10/20 POTUS participates in "Ask George Bush" or town meeting [site to be determined]. Then motorcades to train. Lead - Ed Murnane, Site - Kathy McCoy.

1) NORCROSS, GA:

10 am depart Atlanta. 10:40 am arrive Norcross. Norcross suburb of Atlanta. POTUS speaks from dais looking down Jones Street / train [the Baltimore car] as backdrop. POTUS left is large red brick building now an AC repair type place, two doors down or so is Johnson's Pharmacy -- been in the town and one family nearly 100 years, authentic soda fountain too. The owner/pharmacist Carl Johnson said Clinton would put him out of business -- everyone on town was "scared to death of what Clinton's taxes would do." / "I looked at my books and am scared to death of Clinton." He is a great contact for local color and personalization.

POTUS right -- "The Depot BBQ and Grill" and "The Depot Antiques" -- both housed in the old train depot. Main Street runs behind depot -- shops include: bank, the Tax specialist [couldn't see owners name], barber shop/ Thelma's beauty shop and insurance company. Behind POTUS is Thrasher Park, named for founder of Norcross -- J.J. "Cousin John" Thrasher -- good friend for Jonathan Norcross - 4th mayor of Atlanta in 1851 -- site of the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

High-tech in area: OKI Telecon, AT&T, HQ of Hayes Microcomputers. HQ of Scientific Atlanta, NCR, Southern Bell, Panasonic, and Technology Park.

This is in Gwinnett County / New Gingrich's district.

Get Mr. Johnson to give you the names of the professional baseball players who were from Norcross -- in the 40's he said, Norcross had 18 professional baseball players on teams ranging from Detroit Red wings to St. Louis Cards to New York Yankees....baseball capital of the world.

Contacts:

Lead - Tim Simonson
Site - Warren Hendricks

Carl Johnson - [REDACTED]
Mayor Maurice Allen

P-6, (b)(6)

P6
(b)(6)
Dot Burns can hook you up with someone her numbers are [REDACTED] or 404-320-1992 [Paul Coverdale's HQ]
Mychael Walker - 404-561-2948 [re high-tech industries in area]
Sheila Ward is Newt's press secretary.

2) GAINESVILLE, GA:

Depart Norcross at 11:40 am / arrive Gainesville around 12:40 p.m. From Norcross to Gainesville the route passes through the chicken death camp. This is a heavy industry area - yuk. Train will slow through town of Buford for a wave by.

POTUS remarks from rear of train -- POUTS left will be stationery black engine on tack next to him. Engine #5121 decorated with bunting and people. POTUS right will be depot. This site will take a lot of work -- train car up on blocks, empty buildings [NAFTA takes jobs away] and black smoke churning out of the chimney of at least one industry [so much for clean air act] -- be aware of this. Behind POTUS left shoulder is some grain processing plant -- this week is peak soy bean season. Other than that -- great big nothing.

Contacts:

Lead - David Balloff

Site - TBD

Gainesville Chamber of Commerce

Dan McMurray 1-800-554-7654 or Harrold Hucks [both of these guys are railroad company foremen and may have little to contribute - unfortunately our local reps didn't show.]

3) CORNELIA, GA:

Depart Gainesville 1:40 arrive Cornelia 2:30 p.m.

"Home of the Big Red Apple" -- no kidding there is a huge red apple on a pedestal adjacent to the depot. POTUS right is a huge grassy slope -- so high that it makes the track and depot appear to be in a valley and so steep that you can't sit on the side without sliding down. Advance has planned is so the press platform will actually have a low-flight bird's eye view of the train and will actually shoot down on the site. POTUS again delivers remarks from the back of Choo-Choo One. The BIG RED APPLE will be just in front of him to the right.

Cornelia was once upon a time an apple growing town -- now it's chickens about a million a day or something. This is Habersham county -- See Sidney Lanier's poem about the marshes of Glynn. There are several colleges [Piedmont College, Toccoa Falls College, North Ga. Tech] and service clubs [Rotary, Pilot, Optimist, Kawanis] in area. Central High School Raiders several jr. high schools. From this stop you can begin to see the foothills of the Smokey Mountains. Appalachian Trail starts about 20 miles from here and ends in Maine.

This is a poultry center / textiles area but Johnson and Johnson does have at least one medical production facility here they make sutures. Two lakes nearby - Lanier and Hartwell. [recreational fishing - bass and crappie] Large retirement community

Contacts:

Lead - Dianne Harrison
Site - Debbie Wilson
John Route

Mr. Hoyt Ausburn - former county chair. 706-778-4175
Chamber of Commerce - Russ Spangler - Exec. Dir.
Mayor Don Higgins
City Manager Howard Whatley - 706-778-8585

4) SPARTANBURG, SC:

Depart Cornelia 2:30 arrive Spartanburg 5-6 p.m. torch light rally. En route cross over Lake Hartwell -- through Clemson [home of Clemson Tigers]. POTUS de-trains. Speaks from dais which is in front of depot -- train and depot as backdrop. POTUS right will be train and across track and water is Spartan Mills - the mill owner's wife is the state chair for Perot. The mills are beautiful red - brick - huge buildings. Soon to be home of BMW plant. The Southern Crescent train runs through daily.

Lot of people will come from Greenville [about 35 mi. away] 3 colleges and 5 high schools in area. 3 open House seat and 2 uncontested senate seats. Co. council has a Rep. majority. The Spartanburg Herald daily newspaper is owned by the New York Times. Roger Miliken's [textiles] HQ is in Spartanburg -- this is where Hardee's started. USA Today on Oct. 13, 92 Super 25 high school rankings [football] listed Spartanburg as number 25 in nation. said: "last week not ranked. Improved winning streak to 13 with a 30-0 victory over Boiling Springs before 7,000. Tim Copeland ran 12 times for 126 yards and 2 tds. Shawn Gilliam had 4 tackles for loss. Next Friday at Spartanburg Dorman.

Contacts:

Lead - Kevin Hart
Site - Rich Bliss
Stephanie Ebert

Rosemary Bylerly - Rep. Chair. 803-578-5773 beeper [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce - Ben Haskew
State Development Board in Columbia may be helpful
Mayor Bob Rowell
Chairman of County Council is David Dennis

RON SPARTANBURG

R6,
(b)(6)

R-6, (b)(6)

DAY TWO: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1992

1) KING'S MOUNTAIN, NC:

7:30 a.m. depart Spartanburg / arrive King's Mountain 8:30 a.m.

Manufacturing, non-union area - Revolutionary War area, POTUS remarks from dais / Train as backdrop -- train surrounded on both sides of tracks by stores - Main Street USA. See diagram.

Contacts:

Lead - Bob Marlo

Site - Leo Tomeu

Peggy Bridges - Chamber of Commerce 704-487-8521

John Weatherly 704-487-0039 [he's a candidate for house]

2) KANNAPOLIS, NC:

Depart Spartanburg 9:15 - arrive Kannapolis 11:55 a.m. Crowd estimate 10-15,000. Site is 10-15 minutes from Charlotte, N.C.

POTUS will de-train and speak from dais looking down South Main Street. Train as backdrop. POTUS will walk down between rows of bleachers lining the street [set up in Y configuration]. Image will be of him walking among the people. Church to POTUS right - line of shops to POTUS left and right.

Shaw University / Mills florist, newspaper the Daily Independent, beautiful old railroad houses. I think this is going to be the best stop of the entire trip. [See diagram.]

Home of Fieldcrest Cannon Mills. Export everywhere in the world. A good spot for POTUS to talk about NAFTA - word is the millfolk are concerned about what it will do to jobs. NC has a positive trade balance. A movie studio is coming to the county -- recently announced.

In the town square - across from the baptist church POTUS faces a gazebo built by the American Legion post -- "dedicated to the men and women of the area who served or died in defense of our nation." In front of gazebo is a huge sun dial.

Cabarrus [Cab-BEAR-us] County. Celebrating bicentennial "A golden place to be." There is a dollar theatre [POTUS can see it] "Honey, I blew up the kids" is playing. For a buck you get a movie, cartoons and a preview. Old-fashioned retro theatre. Built back when ushers wore tuxedos. Have to confirm -- think Kennedy-Johnson train went through in 59. in 1791 Pres. Washington came in the area on his tour of the nation after his inauguration. In 1799 the first gold rush in the US happened not 15 miles away -- Young Conrad Reed [then about 12 years old]

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02. Schedule	Re: POTUS "Spirit of America" train trip; telephone numbers redacted. (1 pp.)	10/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Gastonia, North Carolina 10/21/92

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 07582
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	

MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

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found a 17 lb. nugget of gold -- didn't know what it was - used it as a door stop. The Reed mines are still working mines. Charlotte Motor Speedway is nearby - consider Dale Earnhardt a local hero.

Contacts:

Lead - Martin Paine
Site - Will Nance
Jim Ursomarso

Lynne Safrit - I met her -- 704-932-8631 / [REDACTED] - P-6,
Mayor is Bachman Brown (b)(6)
Chamber of Commerce - Tom Dayvault 704-932-4164 [Lynne Safrit is
chair of board of chamber] /

P-6,
(b)(6)
Carolyn Carpenter - Chair. Co Board of Commissioners beep [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] / office 704-788-8110 [Mrs. Carpenter's 9 year-old son
had a Bush sticker on his bike.]

3) THOMASVILLE, NC:

Depart Kannapolis 12:40 / arrive Thomasville 1:55 p.m.

Home of the Big chair. Thomasville Furniture company -- this week people from all over the world will be in the area for furniture mart. There really is this huge 16 foot tall dining room chair -- get the chamber of commerce to fax the brochure. Coming into town POTUS will pass Doak Park -- there are 5 horseshoe pits in the park - visible from the train.

You can smell the sawdust riding in. Busy revitalizing the town -- refurbishing old buildings - painting murals on one now. New K-4 primary school. Home of the Thomasville High School Bulldogs. There is a Rotary Club in town. Local festivals include "Everybody's Day" and annual town tree lighting -- which takes place in front of the chair -- the center of town. People actually say "Meet me at the chair".

20 minutes from Wake Forest Univ. // Duke is nearby. Charlotte 1 hr. away. 20 mins. Winston-Salem.

Newspaper is the Thomasville Times.

The town Presbyterian Church sponsored a Cambodian family -- the family now has its citizenship and runs a small business - Lotus Palace Cambodian food. Get Mrs. Hunter to tell you the detes.

Contacts:

Lead - David Anderson
Site - Dan Renburg

Sue Hunter - Co. Commissioner - 919-475-3235
Thomasville Chamber of Commerce - Judy

MILEAGE BREAKDOWN

DAY ONE	POPULATION BY CITY AND COUNTY		
	CITY	COUNTY/COUNTIES	
Atlanta to Norcross= 19 mi.	3,317	323,500	
Norcross to Gainesville= 34 mi.	15,280	90,000	
Gainesville to Cornelia= 24 mi.	3,203	28,200	
Cornelia to Seneca= 38 mi.	7,436	55,400	
Seneca to Spartanburg= 68 mi.	43,826	215,900	
DAY ONE TOTAL= 183 mi.			
Spartanburg to Kings Mtn.= 41 mi.	9,080	87,100/174,200	
Kings Mtn. to Kannapolis= 75 mi.	34,564	95,400	
Kannapolis to Thomasville= 43 mi.	14,144	124,300	
Thomasville to Gibsonville=37 mi.	2,865	105,800/336,800	
Thomasville to Burlington= 44 mi.	37,266	105,800	
Gibsonville to Raleigh= 65 mi.	150,255	388,100	
Burlington to Raleigh= 58 mi.			
DAY TWO TOTAL= 261 MI.			
TRIP TOTAL= 444 mi.			

October 11, 1992
Pre-Advance Schedule and Site Locations

Day #1:

9 am dpt. Atlanta (see attached map)
9:40am arr. Norcross (sta. at Jones St.; dwtwn)
10:25am dpt. Norcross
11:25am arr. Gainesville (location to be anncd)
12:55 dpt. Gainesville
1:40 arr. Cornelia (Train depot in dwntwn. park)
Land mark: large red apple statue nearby
2:25 dpt. Cornelia
4:55 arr. Spartanburg (Amtrak Sta. at Magnolia
St. crossing)

DAY #1 TOTAL:

183 mi

Day #2:

7:30am dpt. Spartanburg
8:30 arr. King's Mt. (Gold St. and
S. Railroad Sts.)
9:15 dpt. King's Mt.
9:35 arr. Gastonia (loc to be annc'd)
10:25 dpt. Gastonia
11:55 arr Kannapolis (E. 1st St. track intersx)
12:40 dpt. Kannapolis
1:55 arr. Thomasville (Randolph St. intersx)
2:40 dpt. Thomasville
3:40 arr. Gibsonville (dwntwn. tracks by the
Sthrn. Caboose Exhibit)
4:10 dpt. Gibsonville
5:40 arr. Raleigh (Blue Ridge and Hillsborough Rd.;
State Fair Grounds)
2:40 dpt. Thomasville
3:25 arr. Burlington (Main St. and Webb St.)
3:55 dpt. Burlington to
5:20 arr. Raleigh

DAY #2 TOTAL:

261 mi

TRIP TOTAL:

444 mi

Council
meetings

See
page 3B

GWINNETT REPORT

Legal Notice Section of the Gwinnett Home Weekly
232 Crogan St., P.O. Box 603, Lawrenceville, Georgia 30246

Public Notices
Government
Business

Thursday, October 4, 1990.

Phone 963-9205

Fax No. 339-8082

The right prescription

Serving up fellowship

By Glenn Matlock
Staff Writer

The old saying: "You can never go home," may not apply to Norcross pharmacist Carl Johnson and family. Johnson is home. In fact, he never left.

Not many today can claim they are truly home, living in the place where they have lived all their lives.

In a mobile society such as ours, how many can boast that they work, go to church and school all within three-tenths of a mile of where they live? The Johnsons can.

For the past year Johnson, a successful pharmacist with Kroger, has been striking out on his own, operating a pharmacy in the same building that his grandfather built for use as a hardware store in 1885. Following his grandfather's death, his father continued to operate a hardware store in the same location until his death in 1988.

Johnson's brother, Edwin, who had been in partnership with his father, decided there was too much competition from the hardware su-



Glenn Matlock

Norcross High School senior Jenny Elste mixes a customer a soda at Johnson's Soda Fountain. Ms. Elste, along with a number of other students work after school in Johnson's store.



Sherry and Carl Johnson wave at some of their many Norcross friends. The Johnsons have been running their downtown store for about a year.

See JOHNSON, Page 2B

Johnson

Johnson's hardware store is home to new Norcross pharmacy

• From Page 1B

perstores and went to work with the postal service.

Their mother ran the store six months longer, but finally, keeping

most of the antiques, sold the store's hardware inventory to another businessman.

Johnson is facing the same competition from the chain drug stores that his brother faced from the

larger hardware superstores.

Johnson realized before ever going into business for himself that the small, downtown, home-owned business is fighting for its life against the larger chain stores.

While the business has almost doubled during its first year of operation, Johnson said he is still struggling with the hold that the larger drugstore chains have on customers.

He said many of his customers have told him they intend to come in to have their prescriptions filled, but sometimes forget and go to the chain stores. Johnson believes that in time, customers will change their habits and will begin to increase his prescription business.

If there ever was a business arrangement, or a marriage, that was made in heaven, perhaps Johnson and wife Sherry's is.

Sherry Johnson, a former home economics teacher at Norcross High, who now runs the Johnson Store's soda fountain, said they felt that starting their own business was divinely inspired and directed.

Devoted Christians, the Johnsons said they based their move on a lot of prayer. After all it wasn't easy to leave a good position with a large corporation making a nice salary and with five-paid weeks of vacation a year.

Coincidentally, before the Johnsons ever considered going into business, the City of Norcross did a study of businesses in the downtown area that revealed that the number one business that was needed in downtown Norcross was a pharmacy.

So, with an empty building on their hands, the writing on the wall could not have been much clearer.

But still, said the Johnsons, more prayer was needed.

Somehow the word got out that the Johnsons were considering reopening the Johnson family store.

"Couples were stopping us, saying how excited they were about us opening the old store," said Mrs. Johnson.

Johnson said that while attending a pharmacist's convention he asked for other pharmacists' opinions on what they should do.

"Half of them said I was crazy to do it. The other half said I was crazy not to," he said. "Everybody said I shouldn't put in a soda fountain. They said I would never be able to keep enough help to run it."

Well that has been the least of his worries. Besides help from Sherry, and the kids, Carly, 11 and Ashley, 9, Johnson has also hired a Sunday School teacher who has known him since he was in diapers, the mother of a former childhood sweetheart, and several clean-cut, high school kids. Getting some help has probably been the least of his worries, Johnson said.

Being in business for himself allows Johnson to use his business more as a personal ministry to perpetuate his Christian beliefs. Many of the cards on the shelf have a Christian message. On every prescription bottle, the computer places a verse of appropriate scriptures from the Bible.

These messages have had great meaning for those who have received them and have contributed

not only to their health, but to their overall well-being, Johnson believes.

Many people who have problems with their health and family have come in just to talk, said Johnson. This is something that he could not have done working for a large corporation, he said.

Over the awning on the store the sign says: Johnson's Store, Pharmacy, Fountain and Fellowship. Johnson said he wants his business to be more than a business, he wants it to be a place where people come together in a spirit of caring.

Johnson says he believes that even though he's not making as much money now, that money is not the most important aspect of his new business.

Everyday he and his wife spend many long hours working the family business, but the money and the hours don't seem to matter.

Johnson has the unique and enviable opportunity to walk the floors where his grandfather walked, and climb the same concrete stoop that his grandfather laid 115 years ago.

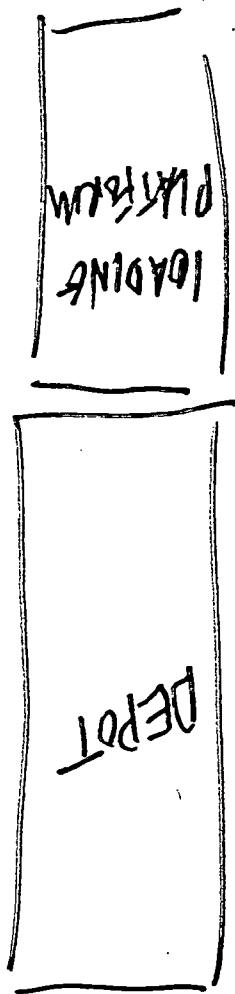
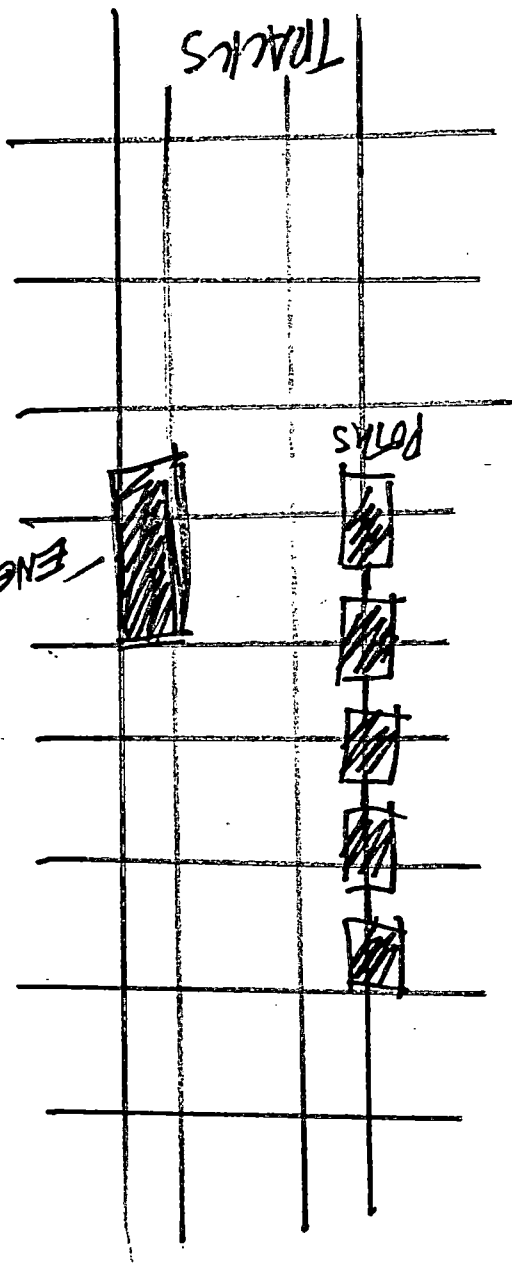
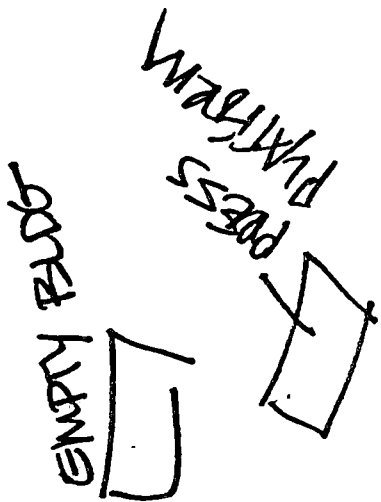
What does it feel like to be so immersed and surrounded with family history and the love of so many relatives and neighbors?

"Sometimes when I stand in here," said Johnson as he looked out the window at the row of old stores lining South Peachtree, "and I see my wife and family, and I see people who have known me since I was a baby, it's not like being at a job 12 hours a day, it's like being at home."

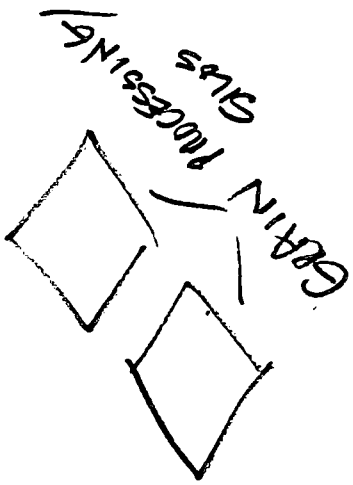


People and pundits like to hang out at Johnson's. Pictured from the left are: Harold Garmon, J. P. Payne, Bill Payne, Lamar Welch, Junior Hayes, and Junior Freeman.

↑
NUMBER
CO. / YARD



ROCKS



CHANNESVILLE, GA

CORNELIA, GA.

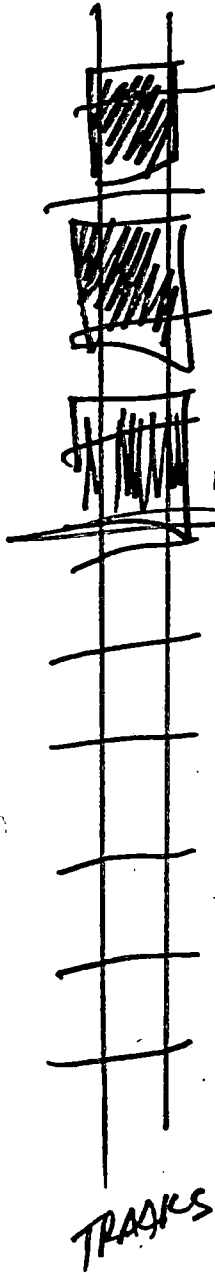
ROW OF BUSINESSES



PARK/SITTING
AREA W/ TREES
SHRUBS / BENCHES



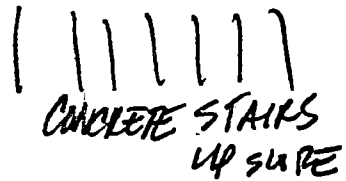
→ THE BIG
RED APPLE



POTS FROM BACK
OF TRAIN

STEEP
SLOPE

STEEP
SLOPE



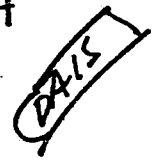
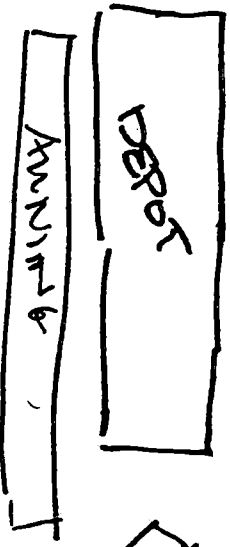
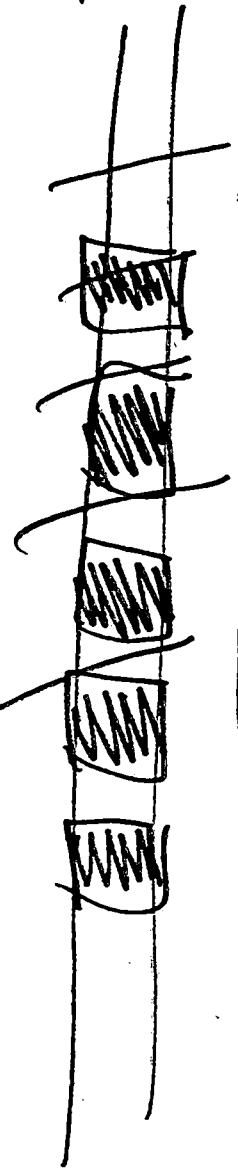
CONCRETE STAIRS
UP SLOPE

MORE SHOPS

SPARTANBURG, SC

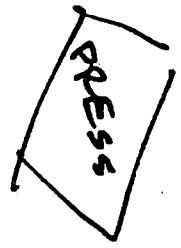
MAGNOLIA STREET

TRACK



DOWNTOWN
→

PARKING LOT

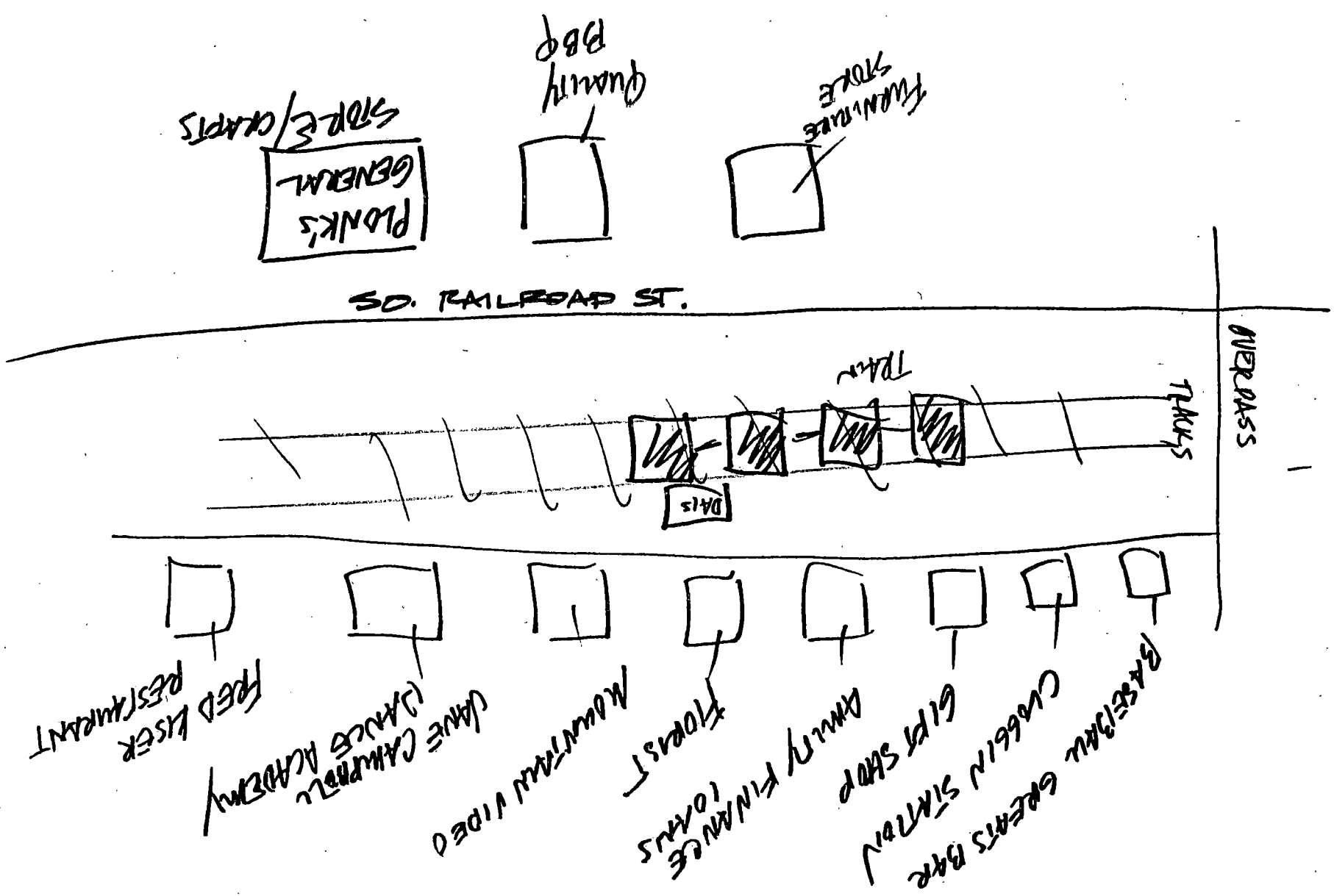


OPEN



FRAME: TRAIN/DEPOT/POSTS
THREE-IN-ONE

KING'S MOUNTAIN, NC



SD. RAILROAD ST.

OVERPASS

TRACKS

DAYS

FOOD USER RESTAURANT

DANE CARROLL'S ACADEMY

MOUNTAIN VIDEO

TROPIC FINANCE LOANS

ARMY FINANCE

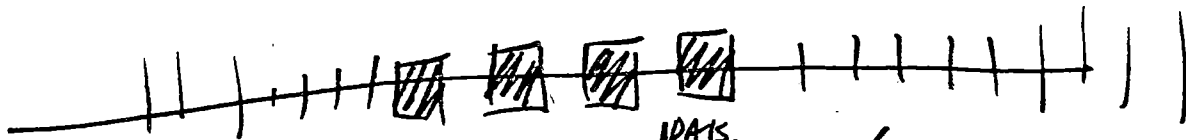
GIFT SHOP

CABBIN STORE

BASEBALL SPORTS BAR

KANNAPOLIS, NC

(NOT TO SCALE) HA HA

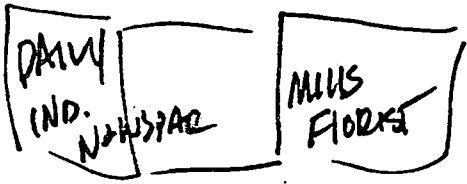
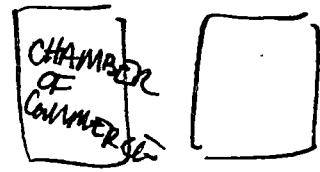


PAIS
STREET
SO. MAIN

Bleachers
BLEACHERS

Bleachers
BLEACHERS

SHOPS



← FINECREST CANNON MILLS 2 blocks

MORE SHOPS!



Church
+

SUN
DAZE

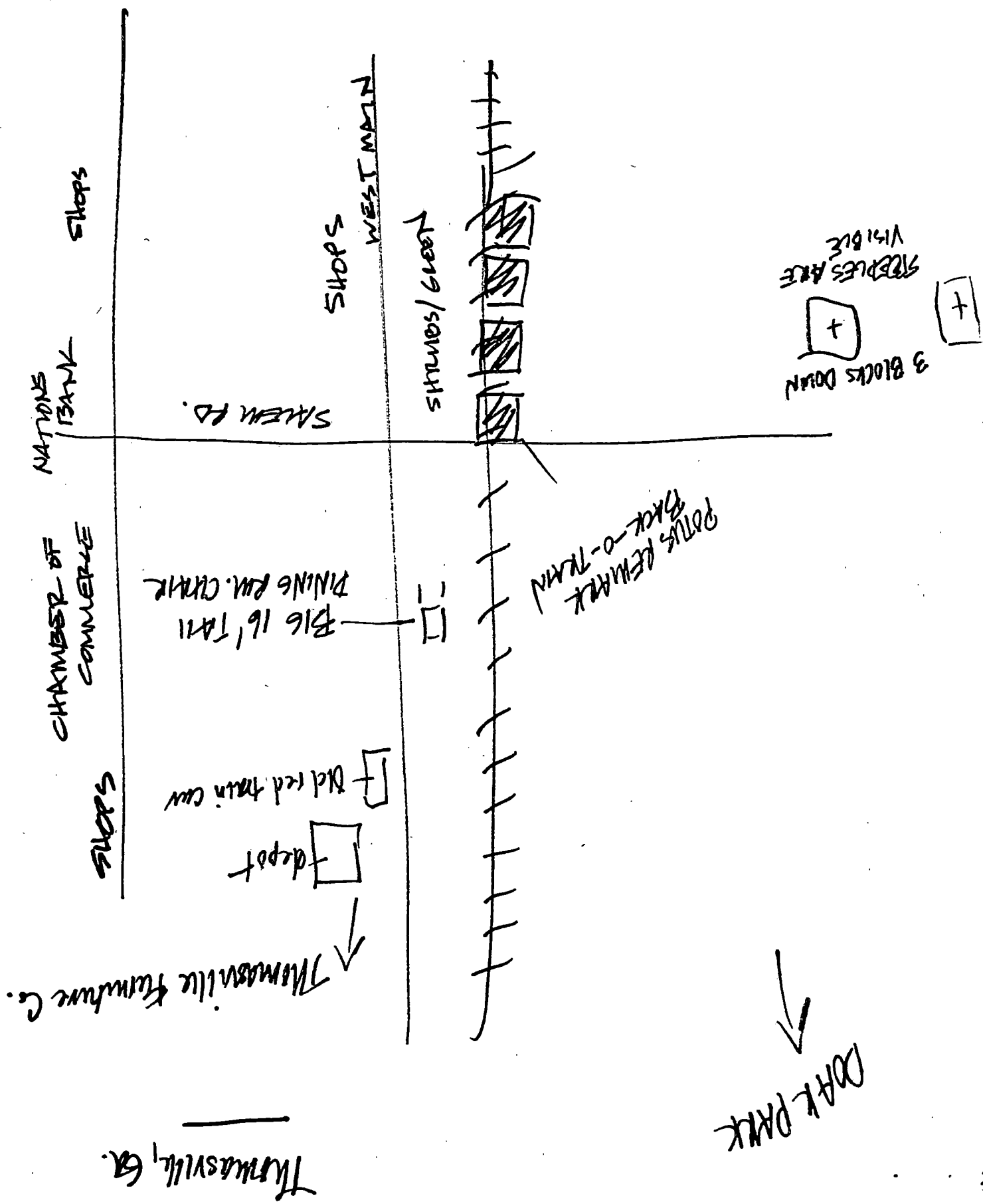
PARK

OLD MOVIE THEATRE

PONDAGE

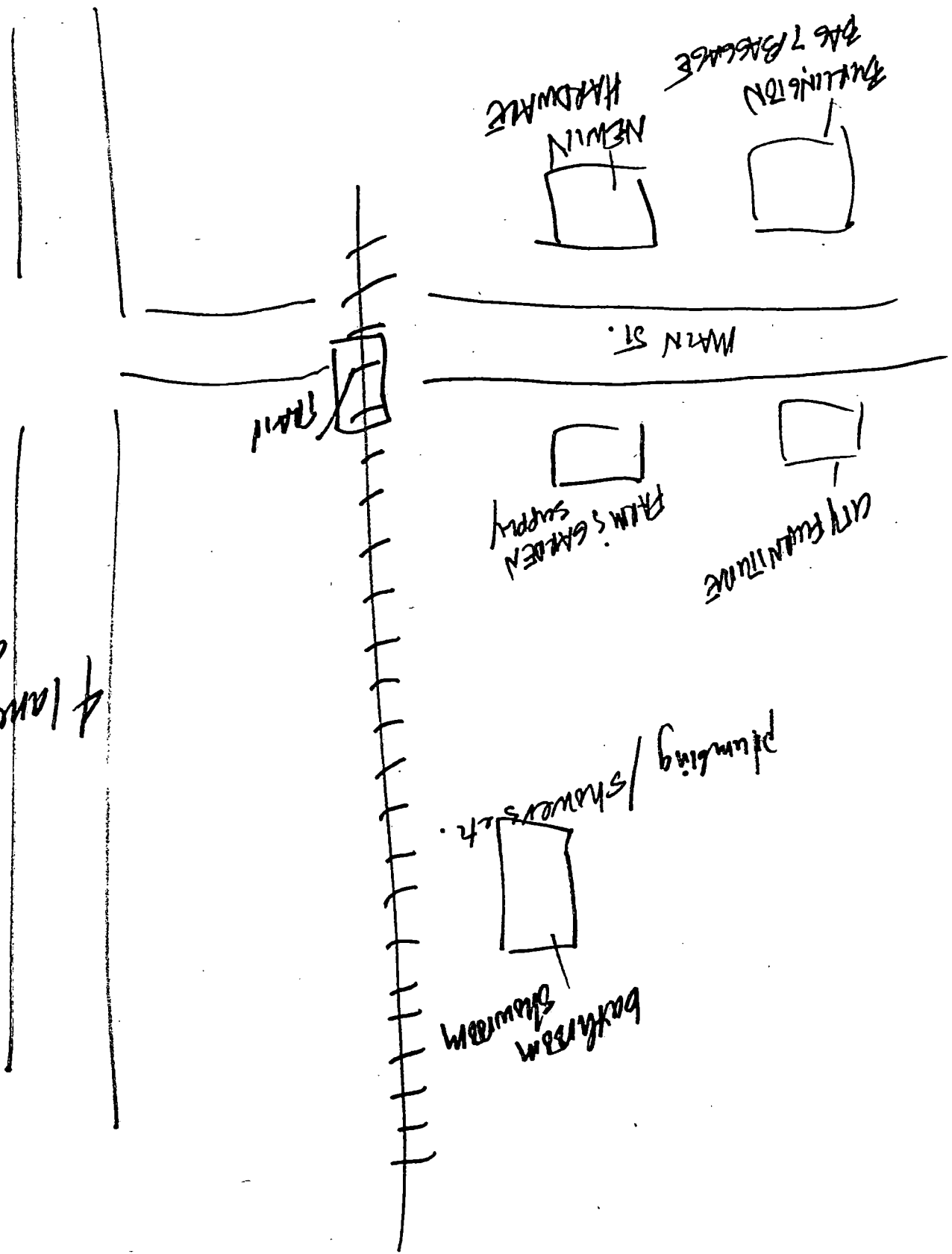


Thomasville, Ga.



Burlington, NC

4 lane rd
divided by
green
space



NEWLIN HARDWARE
MULTIPLY THE 7 BARBERE

MAIN ST.

PALM'S GARDEN

CITY FURNITURE

plumbing/shower's etc.

backyard shower

Garage

October 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: UPDATE ON GASTONIA

- The President will speak at 9:45 a.m.
- Still some banner language being worked out -- especially the Clinton-slamming ones. However, they are trying to get Clinton's Top Ten List (as they did at some of the last train stops) on a banner and nearby the stage. Good for a reference.
Other banners for POTUS include: "Welcome Mr. President," "Gastonia, North Carolina Welcomes President Bush."
There will be a 30-ft., cold-air balloon with a banner that says "Rolling to Victory on November 3, 1992."
- Behind the train, near the Arnold Bakery silos will be the country's largest flag. Good for a patriotism/ain't-America-great reference.
- There was also a problem with students getting off from school. Now, an agreement has been worked out: any high school student who has a ticket and shows up at the event will get their ticket stamped and be given an excused absence.

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- Behind the train, near the Arnold Bakery silos will be the country's largest flag. Good for a patriotism/ain't-America-great reference.
- Originally, there was a problem with letting the mill workers and other factory workers off of work for the event. Now most of the companies will work with just skeleton crews.
- There was also a problem with students getting off from school. Now, an agreement has been worked out: any high school student who has a ticket and shows up at the event will get their ticket stamped and be given an excused absence.

...aking kids to see Bush proves tougher than politic

By PAM SHEPPARD
Staff Writer

GASTONIA — How do you take 29,000 students on a field trip to see the president? You don't, even if he's only a few miles away.

Gaston school officials spent most of Thursday scrambling to find a way to involve students in President Bush's visit next week in Gastonia.

But by day's end, they decided they couldn't pull it off, not even for grades that are now studying U.S. history or government.

"Transportation is a humon-

executive assistant for Gaston schools.

Students would have to be at the site at Ozark Avenue and Cox Road by 8 a.m., when 12,000 of them are still on buses en route to school, she said.

Even if officials could get students to school earlier, state law says that yellow school buses can't be used for field trips. And bands from four Gaston high schools already have requested all of the available activity buses for the event.

The school system is encouraging parents to take their chil-

and junior high students will be excused from class, said schools attorney Julia Shovelin.

If high school students go, the absence will count as one of three they're allowed each semester. If they've already missed three days this semester, they'll have to make up the work.

"We'd love to excuse them," Shovelin said. "But with our policy, we can't."

Kings Mountain schools have no organized trip to Gastonia planned, but Supt. Bob McRae has told principals to be under-

decide how to handle the ular school's situation.

McRae said he figures who want to see Bush will downtown Kings Mountain where they can get a glimpse the president as his train slows about 10 mph.

"We know this is an opportunity that doesn't happen often," McRae said.

Ed Hatley, associate superintendent for Lincoln County Schools, said he's receiving requests to attend the event students or classes thus far



OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: M. Tix

FROM: Bob Marlow

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: ~~10~~ 15
(including cover page)

DATE: 10-17-92

TIME: _____

MESSAGE:

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____



ROBERT LAI

Historic tickets: Gloria Robinson, a volunteer for Republican headquarters in Gastonia, holds up tickets she will help distribute to those wishing to see the president speak his whistle-stop to the area Wednesday.

Campaigners make tracks for president

Republicans get ready for Bush whistle-stop

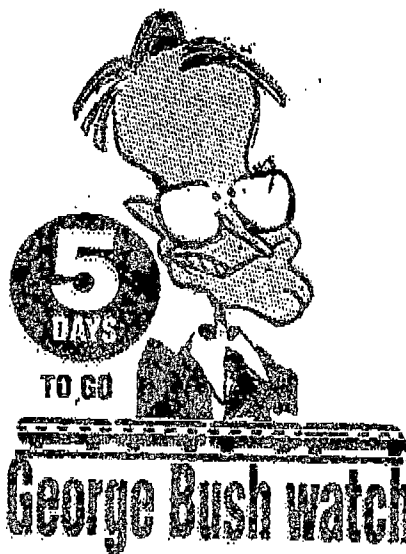
By JENA HEATH
Staff Writer

GASTONIA — It was 3 p.m. Thursday and George Bush supporter Walter Israel was starved.

"Somebody asked me if I'd had lunch yet," he said with a laugh. "I haven't had breakfast yet."

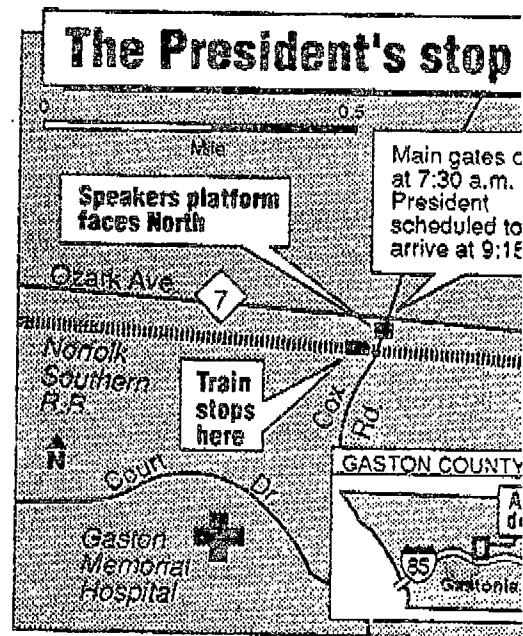
The Belmont campaign worker's already harried schedule has exploded since Wednesday's announcement that the president will make a campaign stop in Gastonia next week. Israel is handling the Gaston Republican party's public relations and advertising for the visit.

Bush's 17-car train is scheduled to pull in Wednesday at 9:15 a.m. He will speak from a



platform that will be erected near the railroad tracks at Cox Road and Ozark Avenue.

It wasn't known yet what issues Bush might address during his visit, one of dozens he's making on an Atlanta-to-Raleigh tour. On Thursday, county Republican party workers and a White House advance team headquartered at the Holiday Inn were still ironing out details for the visit. The Secret Service will have to approve all plans, Israel said.



MIKE FIS

Folks who want to see the president pick up free tickets at any one of locations throughout the county.

The first 2,500 tickets arrived at the Road Republican headquarters at 2 p.m. hour later, early birds eager to secure

Please see Visit/page 4



Gloria Robinson, a volunteer for Republican Gastonia, holds up tickets she will help

distribute to those wishing to see the president speak during his whistle-stop to the area Wednesday.

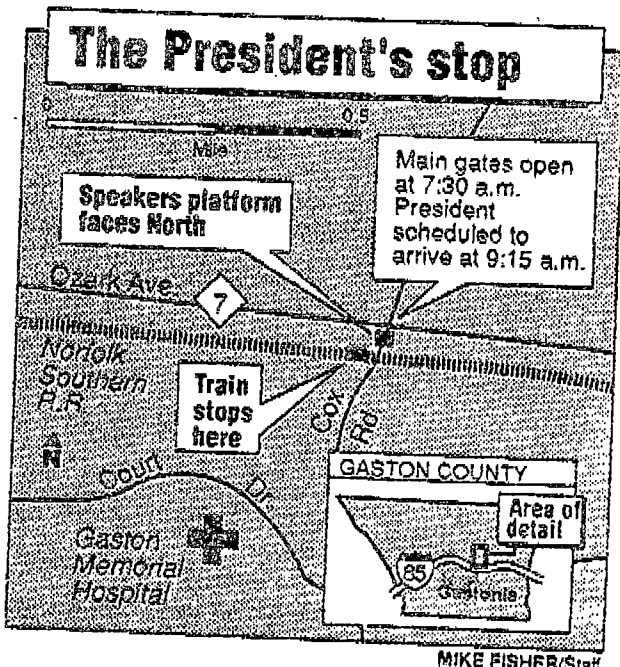
ROBERT LAHSE/Staff

Signers tracks sident s get ready istle-stop



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MIKE FISHER/Staff

Folks who want to see the president can pick up free tickets at any one of seven locations throughout the county. The first 2,500 tickets arrived at the Cox Road Republican headquarters at 2 p.m. One hour later, early birds eager to secure places

An ruin sca

By SUZANNE
Staff Writer

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Station manager

Polic out o charg

By CHIP WILSON
Staff Writer

GASTONIA — 1
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Please see Visit/page 4

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"We know this is an opportunity that doesn't happen that often," McRae said.

Ed Hatley, associate superintendent for Lincoln County Schools, said he's received no requests to attend the event from

party Thursday night which they charged with violating state law. The raid at Delta York St., came after undercover probe several groups that run bingo games, Gas Capt. Steve Michaels allows bingo games operated by nonprofit groups but they must follow restrictions.

"We also had some complaints," Michaels said. "We were concerned that there were concerns that illegal activities taking place. Michaels wouldn't name the people or group complained."

Police charged the Bingo's five board members

'He's a player'; will that carry Bush again?

By GARY BLONSTON
Observer Washington Bureau

The one constant in George Bush's political life was disappointment. He had smiled and waved and shaken a million hands, but he hadn't found the secret; he had lost more than he had won.

And as he sat waiting for Ronald Reagan to pick a vice president, he knew there was every chance he would lose again.

But on that August night in 1980, to Bush's amazement, he was the one who got the call. What would become the Bush presidency was born that night in Detroit — born of a relentless ambition that ultimately carried him past all the reversals and letdowns to the pinnacle of democratic government.

His friend Lud Ashley says a lot of it was simply luck, but he also

Presidential candidates

First in a series of profiles

Today: President Bush

Monday: Gov. Bill Clinton

Wednesday: Ross Perot

says: "When all is said and done, you've got to keep yourself in play, and he's a player. He's a hell of a competitor, and he was competing. If he hadn't, if he'd come off the oars a little bit, it wouldn't have happened."

If it hadn't happened — and Bush wasn't Ronald Reagan's first

Please see **Bush**/page 10A



Illustration by AL PHILLIPS/Staff

INSIDE

Contents ©1992
The Charlotte Observer

Bank probe:
Special investigator is named to probe the administration's handling of illegal loans to Iraq by the Atlanta branch of an Italian bank/next page

Business 1D
Classified 13C
Comics 18C
Editorial 12A
Home 1E

Ann Landers 19C
Living 10C
Local 1C
Movies 12C
Obituaries 6C

10A THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER Saturday, October 17, 1992 *****

YOUR VOTE IN '92 ★

Patient competitor hit tro

Bush

Continued from page 1A

choice — this second-tier political appointee, this earnest, open-faced loser of two out of four elections, this unsuccessful presidential contender, this ambitious, approval-seeking son of powerful parents, this very nice fellow with a crooked grin probably would have gone the way of William Ruckelshaus, Elliot Richardson and scores of other half-remembered political soldiers who never took command.

Instead, Bush became president, and whatever the quality of his performance since then, the sheer fact that he got the job is tribute to a temperament, an approach to life and work that turned an apparent political lightweight into commander-in-chief.

He was, above all, patient. Throughout his political career, he put up and he shut up, he aspired and he endured.

But as Bush himself has said repeatedly, politics and governance are two different things, and what the political man acquired so easily in 1988, the embattled chief of state will be lucky to win again in 1992.

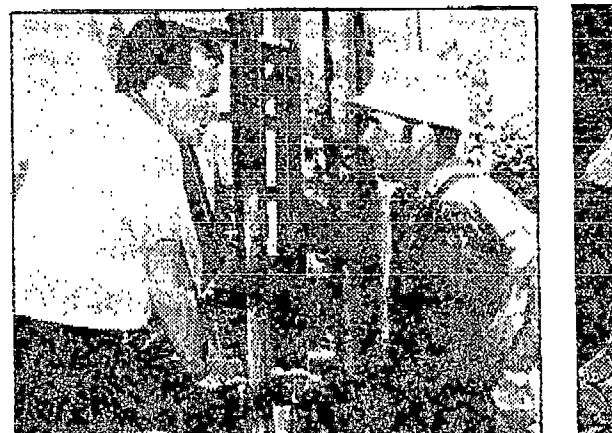
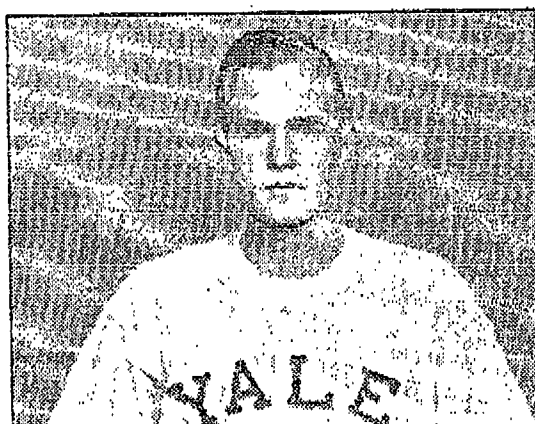
The reason is a problem that has pursued George Bush for much of his life: In the sports jargon that also follows him everywhere, he loves the game all right, but whether wielding a bat, a golf club, or the power of the presidency, he has always had trouble with his follow-through.

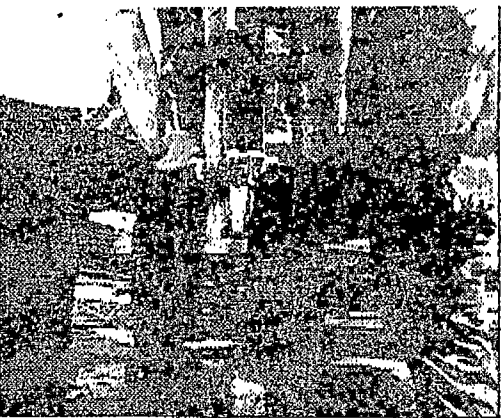
Forty-six years ago, Yale University's baseball groundskeeper Morris Greenberg slipped a concerned note under first baseman Bush's door. The note said:

"I am convinced the reason you are not getting more hits is because you do not take a real cut at the ball. . . . You are not going after any bad balls, and with the good eye which you have, I would suggest that the above be tried



All smiles after a safe hit, Bush leaves the field during a Fourth of July softball game in Faith,





FILE

Bush talks to an employee of his Zapata Offshore Oil Co.



MARK S. GLUDER/Staff

As president, he greets Persian Gulf veterans in Sumter, S.C., last year.



FILE

“When he went to Congress for support with Desert Shield, that's the Bush we'd like to remember. Unfortunately, there have not been many such occasions.”

— Gordon Hoxie, a Bush proponent and political researcher who directs the Center for the Study of the Presidency in New York

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...U.S. Sen. Prescott
...e himself.
...his prep school
...ted him third-best
...y, third-best athlete,
...pected, third-most
...most handsome and
...influential with the

full name: George Herbert Walker Bush.

Bush entered Yale after the war at age 21, recently married and hard-working. He finished school, as did many students after the war, in less than three years. At age 24 he was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate in economics, a member of the elite Skull and Bones society and part of a baseball team that played in the national championships two years in a row. It finished second both times.

When Bush left Yale, he broke with form and expectations and went west, into the expanding Texas oil business, and, with a significant dose of financial help from relatives and friends, did well. After a decade in the oil business, he sold his shares in Zapata Offshore Oil Co. for \$1.1 million — about \$3.8 million in today's dollars.

What drew him away was a desire for public office. At age 40 he ran for the U.S. Senate, where his father already sat.

He ran as a Republican in a traditionally Democratic state. He ran as a supporter of conservative presidential candidate Barry Goldwater, who was challenging Texas'

U.N. status of Taiwan before Nixon shifted his own allegiance to the other side, mainland China. Next, the president asked him to be Republican National Committee chairman, just in time for the Watergate scandal. When Nixon resigned in 1974 and Gerald Ford assumed the White House, Bush the good Republican hoped for recompense, in the form of the vice presidency.

Ford picked Nelson Rockefeller instead and offered Bush one of several prominent ambassadorships as consolation. Disappointed with Ford's decision, disillusioned by his tenure defending a president who had betrayed his trust, Bush chose to head the diplomatic liaison office in China, an unchallenging post far from the jagged edges of political Washington.

Eventually, near the end of Ford's term in 1976, Bush was called back to run the beleaguered and demoralized Central Intelligence Agency, a notoriously bad job from which to advance politically. Bush took it anyway and in a year brought marked improvement in the agency's public image and staff morale.

When Jimmy Carter defeated Gerald Ford and the Republic...

There were plenty of reasons for that popularity. Bush had played a significant role in supporting Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms of the Soviet Union, reforms that spread throughout the East bloc. And when Saddam Hussein's troops moved into Kuwait in August 1990, Bush was quick and decisive in his response.

But it would not take long for Americans to change their minds about the masterful George Bush of Desert Storm.

What first had seemed steady and trustworthy about Bush instead began to resemble immobility and vacillation. As domestic problems pressed ever closer, he became reactive, defensive, politically panicky — canceling trips on short notice to deal lamely with perceived crises, becoming whiny and combative about congressional resistance, promising bold new programs and delivering leftovers.

As the criticisms mounted, Bush tended to respond more and more to pressures from the right wing of his party, firming up his stands against abortion, business regulation and anything the party's conservatives might consider an assault on “family values.”

Effectively communicating his intentions and actions has been Bush's biggest problem in the last 18 months, sabotaged in part by his own awkward language and limited oratory skills, but also by the line he draws between acts of politics and acts of governing.

In his blood, in his patrician roots, and in his behavior, Bush appears not to feel any particular need to speak out to the country, to seek a public mandate that could strengthen his position with opponents in and out of Congress.

In the end, a competitor

If George Bush is reelected, he will join a handful of two-term presidents in the loftiest pantheon of American political history — the likes of Reagan, Eisenhower, the Roosevelts, Lincoln, Madison, Jefferson.

If he is defeated, he will join a somewhat less distinguished crowd, the ones who lost their bids for reelection — Carter, Hoover, Taft, Hayes, Fillmore, Van Buren.

Circumstances and personal style worked against all of them, but in the end they didn't reach the country and they lost the public's trust.

As for Bush, he remains an opaque and confusing figure, a little of this, a little of that, high-energy, low-energy, forceful, shrinking, firm in principle, wavering in practice, hungry for the office, less interested in the task.

But in fact, the best measure of the man might be that...

he became a pilot — the youngest pilot in the Navy when he was commissioned. He lost two planes, one to mechanical failure, one to enemy fire. He flew 50 missions and the Distinguished Flying Cross among other decorations. He knew that this male fellow wasn't them. As his nickname insisted on using his

own Lyndon Johnson in 1964. He ran, despite his best efforts to conceal it, as an obviously transplanted Easterner. He lost.

Then in 1970, after winning two terms on the House of Representatives, he tried for the Senate from Texas again. He lost again, but then-President Richard Nixon had promised to take care of him, regardless of the outcome.

What followed was a string of grinding appointive jobs in which he sequentially was either double-crossed or shunted aside four times.

Nixon made him U.N. ambassador, instructing him to defend the

Gerald Ford and the Republicans. Bush went back to Texas to make money — he did real estate and oil deals and sat on several corporate boards — and to prepare for the 1980 campaign.

Then he ran, and in the primaries he lost again, and Ronald Reagan was the nominee.

Watching Bush in the primaries, Reagan had concluded he was weak. Initially Reagan and other Republicans wanted to build a "dream ticket" with former President Ford back in his old vice presidential role. But Bush proved himself more malleable than Ford, who wanted a sort of co-presidency with Reagan.

the man might be that, weeks before he stands for reelection against Bill Clinton, no one can yet deny that George Bush, in his come-from-behind style, still might reestablish that trust.

The powerhouse campaigner, the disciple of public service, the boy-to-man approval seeker, the politician who will "do anything" to hold the job still might convince America that stability should prevail over change, familiarity over risk, experience over youth, global standing over a new face.

Or, after a lifetime of playing the political game, George Bush may discover that — for voters this year — loving the game is not enough.

Though 75,000 flocked to see Hoover, security was different ball game

By JOE DePRIEST
Staff Writer

KINGS MOUNTAIN — When President Herbert Hoover's motorcade crept through town in 1930, Hazel Fryer couldn't contain her curiosity.

The 16-year-old stepped onto Piedmont Avenue and walked within a few feet of the big convertible for a better look at the man she recognized from movie newsreels and magazine photos.

Looking back, she's amazed that no presidential security agents stopped her. But at the time, she was more astonished to see the president wearing makeup for the speaker's podium.

"I could see he had on some rouge and lipstick," says Fryer, 78, a retired Kings Mountain librarian. "He didn't wave or say a word to me. He just smiled."

Hoover came to town Oct. 7, 1930, for the 150th anniversary of the Revolutionary War battle of Kings

George Bush watch
These people are selected
use we do have to keep the
running that day," Schrum
e four plants and a small
se see Workers next page
Please see Visit next page

FOOTBALL

FRIDAY

Kings Mountain and Shelby suffer upsets, setting up a big showdown between the two at Kings Mountain next week.
Stories, 6B6 and 7B6

High school football coverage: Sports/1B6, 6-7B6

E. Mecklenburg	21	Bessemer City	10
Hunter Huss	14	Sandys	28
West Caldwell	0	Fred T. Feard	9
Lincolnton 31		East Lincoln	28
West Lincoln	13	R-S Central	14
Cherryville	6	South Point	20
W. Mecklenburg	14	Kings Mountain	6
East Gaston	30	Burns	14
Ashrock	14		
Independence	17		

Bush visit not enough to close nearby plants

By JENA HEATH
And JOE DEPRIEST
Staff Writer

GASTONIA — Workers from four industrial plants will be right next door to President Bush's Wednesday campaign appearance, but company officials say they can't shut down to let them hear him.

"We're going to try to give as many as we can a chance to see him," said Bob Dunnaway, plant manager at Arnold Foods Co. "It's a once in a lifetime opportunity."

Dunnaway said company officials had not decided how many of the plant's 165 workers will be allowed to see Bush when his train stops at Cox Road and Ozark Avenue. But Arnold is donating a large sign welcoming the presi-

View of the Bush presidency/page 1A

dent.

Most first-shift employees at the three Cox Road Carolina Mills plants won't be permitted time off for the 9:15 a.m. speech, spokeswoman Nancy Schrum said Friday. The plants' total work force is 250.

Schrum said 20-25 in-house reporters from Carolina Mills will see Bush so they can write stories for company newsletters. Three employees who will be honored for work performance and community activities as part of Textile Week also will get to go along with an unspecified number of managers.



George Bush watch

These people are selected because we do have to keep the plant running that day," Schrum said Wednesday. The four plants and a small

Please see Workers/next page

Though 15,000 to see Hoove was different

By JOE DEPRIEST
Staff Writer

KINGS MOUNTAIN — V Hoover's motorcade crept Hazel Fryer couldn't contain

The 16-year-old stepped and walked within a few feet for a better look at the movie newsreels and magaz

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Hoover came to town Oct anniversary of the Revolutio

Please see Visit/next page

Democrats left room for flack by picking a mule for mascot

I've wondered why the Democrats chose a mule for their symbol. After all, a lot of things go wrong with his animal. Traders had to be clever to pick out a good mule.

First, one had to judge its age carefully. I talked with retired veterinarian Jim Hughey, who said the buyer always examined the mule's teeth.

The age can be determined by the length of the front teeth and the condition of the back ones. Some may have already been lost or worn to the gums. After 12 years or so, not much can be read from looking inside the mouth.

Buyers always watched the mule as it was led around the lot. It was easy to see if there was a limp as it walked. If it couldn't walk at a lively pace after making a quick turn, it

might have sprain, an inflammation of the hocks that limits the pulling ability.

It was important that the mule be gentle and not apt to kick if the opportunity came. Pop always checked one out by hitching it to a plow, seeing if the animal was skid-dish as the traces were fastened. Pop had no use for a bad-kicker.

Jim talked about something Pop never experienced — a mule that was known as a "cribber." It was a habit that might compare to a baby sucking its thumb. Thus the name.

The mule would chew on the wooden planks in the stable and suck in air between his teeth, much like a child sucks a thumb. It resulted in burps later on. Apparently, there were no bad effects, except embarrassment to the owner when neighbors happened by the field to chat.

It seems the Democrats left room for a lot of flack by picking a mule for their mascot. President Bush could embarrass Bill Clin-

Please see Symbol/page 5



HENRY GASTON

FOOTBALL FRIDAY

Kings Mountain and Shelby suffer ups and downs in showdown between the two at Kings Mc. Scores, 6BG and 7BG.

High school football coverage: Sports / 186, 6-

E. Mecklenburg	21	Bessemer
Hunter Huss	10	Bandy's
West Caldwell	0	Fred T. F
Lincolnton	31	East Lin
West Lincoln	13	R-S Gen
Cherryville	6	South P
W. Mecklenburg	14	Kings M
East Gaston	20	Burns
Ashbrook	14	
Independence	17	

Ticket information

There is no charge to see President George Bush during his one-day morning visit to Gaston. You can get as many tickets as you want, but one ticket will admit a whole family.

Tickets are available at the following locations:

Bessemer City: Chamber of Commerce, 136 W. Main Ave.

Charlotte: Republican headquarters of Mecklenburg County, 1232 East 7th St.

Cherryville: Western Union, 119 E. Main St.

East Gaston: Republican headquarters, 615 Cox Rd. The Olive Tree Christian Bookstore, 1006 Union St.

Kings Mountain: B.F. Baker Agency, 307 York St.

Lake Wylie: Republican headquarters, 4547 N.C. 161.

Lincolnton: Jim Lail & Associates, 626 S. Magnolia St. and Republican headquarters, 216 Academy St.

Mount Holly: Carolina & Gift, 121 W. Central St.

North Belmont: Village Barber Shop, Hickory Grove Road at Four Points.

Shelby: Republican headquarters, 300 Gidney St.

Stanley: City Pharmacy, 220 S. Main St.

Riding the rails in luxury train car

GASTONIA — It ain't Amtrak. When President Bush makes his stop in Gastonia on Wednesday, he'll be aboard the Baltimore, a historic mahogany-paneled train car from the golden days of passenger rail travel.

The Baltimore combines modern comforts with the elegance of a bygone era," stated a press release from CSX Transportation in

Jacksonville, Fla. It has a stateroom, two guest bedrooms, an observation room, dining room, galley and crew quarters.

In the 1980s, it substituted for a hotel suite when the late Richard Sanborn, a CSX president and chief executive officer, needed a place to stay while his home was being built.

More recently, Bush used the car as he whisked through Ohio and Michigan last month during another whistle-stop campaign tour.

It has been named the Baltimore No. 1, Carolina No. 1, Virginia No. 1 and the Alabama. The car was renamed the Baltimore in 1986.

— Jena Heath

Workers

Bush visit not enough to close nearby plants

From preceding page

Carolina Mills laboratory are within a mile of the site where Bush will speak.

Walter Israel, county Republican party spokesman for the visit, said the campaign has made tickets available for all of the plant employees and hopes they will attend. He said he made the offer to compensate for any inconvenience the crowds will cause.

Campaign workers also are trying to include all seven of the county's high school bands, Israel said. All of them have asked to participate, but the county has only enough buses for four bands, school officials said.

Sandra Frye, executive assistant for Gaston schools, said band leaders and campaign workers are meeting today at 9 a.m. to decide which bands will be there and what their roles will be.

Bands from Bessemer City, Cherryville, East Gaston and South Point asked first, and they have received tentative approval.

Bush's 17-car train is coming to Gastonia as part of a campaign Atlanta-to-Raleigh tour. The president will speak for about 15 to 20 minutes from a platform erected near the railroad tracks.

Israel said Bush will leave the train for a few minutes to shake spectators' hands. Information about which state officials will accompany Bush or who will introduce him will not be available until Monday.

Sarah Knowles, co-chair of Gaston's Bush/Quayle campaign, estimated 15,000 to 20,000 tickets

have been distributed at seven locations in four counties.

On Wednesday, spectators can park in the south and southwestern portions of the Eastridge Mall parking lot and the northwest corner of Gaston Mall off I-85. Shuttle buses will take spectators to and from the presidential platform beginning at 7:15 a.m.

Spectators will pass through metal detectors before approaching the platform from entrances on Cox Road and Ozark Avenue, Israel said. The location for a third entrance from Spencer Mountain is still being decided.

1000 flocked to see Hoover

security was different issue

From preceding page

ain, fought about 8 miles away in York County was the last time a president spoke in the area before President Bush's scheduled one-day visit, although Franklin Roosevelt came here in a 1936 motorcade.

Hoover arrived in Kings Mountain by train. He led National Army and regular Army troops, and a motorcade then wound through town streets heading to the battleground.

Hoover's encounter with a president took place a year after the Great Depression. Then, the chief executive's wife, Lou Henry Hoover, could ride through a textile town in an open convertible without being surrounded by security agents. Thousands of people lined the streets or watched from porches and roof tops.

She didn't go to the battleground where Hoover made a 22-minute talk before a crowd estimated at 75,000.

When Kings Mountain National Military Park opened the following year, a bronze plaque mounted atop a stone was erected to the spot where Hoover spoke.

Mostly he talked about patriotic themes. But he couldn't completely ignore the issue of the Depression, precipitated by the stock market crash a year ago that mobilized Hoover.

The Observer reported that Hoover showed the cares of his police job but avoids politics but inferentially defended his administration hadn't done anything to ease the Depression.

This he did by comparing the material well being of the United States to that of other nations of the world. The Observer reported:

Twice as many Americans owned homes as Europeans, Hoover said, and seven times as many owned cars. Former N.C. Sen. Ollie Harris, who'd walked 8 miles from Grove to the not-a-tourist-day to hear the president, was impressed by the remarks. Still, he listened respectfully like most of the crowd. But some in the back yelled, 'Well, Hoover, all

en Bush's train rolls through downtown King
tain on Wednesday bound for a 9:15 a.m.
high stop in Gastonia; security will be much
ctors must clear metal detectors before being
a roped-off area along the track
agents and local author

But someone in the back yelled, 'Well, Hoover, all
us jackasses have here to get our hay,' recalls Harris,
a King Mountain funeral home operator. 'I guess
the message of the Depression was still on. Nobody
laughed, and Hoover didn't acknowledge him.'
When Hoover finished, poet Archibald Rutledge
read an original composition about the 1780 battle,
and a vocal quartet ended the program with 'Land of
Hope and Glory.'

Democrat who's running to reclaim his
beautiful
supporter; Harris will
historic stop tour.
of the United

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please see faxline/page
we can

Visit

75,000 flocked to see Hoover, but security was different issue

From preceding page

Mountain, fought about 8 miles away in York County, S.C. It was the last time a president spoke in the Gaston area before President Bush's scheduled Wednesday visit, although Franklin Roosevelt came through in a 1936 motorcade.

Hoover arrived in Kings Mountain by train. He reviewed National Army and regular Army troops, and his motorcade then wound through town streets before heading to the battleground.

Fryer's encounter with a president took place a year into the Great Depression. Then, the chief executive and his wife, Lou Henry Hoover, could ride through the small textile town in an open convertible without being surrounded by security agents. Thousands of spectators lined the streets or watched from store windows and roof tops.

When Bush's train rolls through downtown Kings Mountain on Wednesday, bound for a 9:15 a.m. campaign stop in Gastonia, security will be much tighter.

Spectators must clear metal detectors before being admitted to a roped-off area along the tracks. Meanwhile, Secret Service agents and local authorities will keep watch on overpasses and other spots.

Things were much more casual in 1930.

"I couldn't detect any Secret Service people around then," Fryer says. "And there was quite a crowd there."

As a teenager, she had no great interest in Hoover and didn't think he had much personality.

"But he was still the president of the United States."

She didn't go to the battleground, where Hoover made a 22-minute talk before a crowd estimated at 75,000.

When Kings Mountain National Military Park opened the following year, a bronze plaque mounted atop a stone was erected at the spot where Hoover spoke.

Mostly, he talked about patriotic themes.

But he couldn't completely skirt the issue of the Depression, precipitated by the stock market crash a year ago that month.

The Observer reported that Hoover, showing the "cares of his office," tried to avoid politics but "inferentially defended" charges his administration hadn't done anything to ease the Depression.

"This he did by comparing the material well being of the United States with that of other nations of the world," The Observer reported.

Twice as many Americans owned homes as Europeans, Hoover said, and seven times as many owned cars.

Former N.C. Sen. Ollie Harris, who'd walked 8 miles from Grover on the hot autumn day to hear the president, wasn't impressed by the remarks. Still, he listened respectfully like most of the crowd.

"But some guy in the back yelled, 'Well Hoover, all us jackasses are here to get our hay,'" recalls Harris, 79, a Kings Mountain funeral home operator. "I guess he meant the Depression was still on. Nobody laughed, and Hoover didn't acknowledge him."

When Hoover finished, poet Archibald Rutledge read an original composition about the 1780 battle, and a vocal quartet ended the program with "Land of Hope and Glory."

Harris, a Democrat who's running to reclaim his Senate seat, remembers the visit as a "beautiful October day."

Even though he's not a Bush supporter, Harris will be in Gastonia next week for the whistle-stop tour.

"I respect him as the president of the United States."



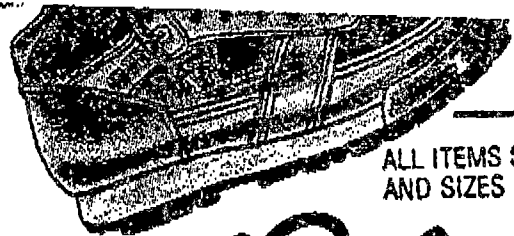
The night before Republican convention delegates would meet their new ticket, Reagan called Bush and invited him to come along. Getting the vice presidential nomination in 1980 gave him dead aim on the presidency.

To cash in on his good fortune, though, he still had eight years to wait, eight years of deference, conformity, obedience, personal compromise and unwavering loyalty. Bush never wavered. He was the perfect vice president.

And, by the judgment of the voters in 1988, he was the kindest shepherd of the Reagan legacy. George Bush had been hacking around in the underbrush of national office for two decades, getting this, losing that, hoping for this, settling for that, bearing humiliation, rejection, enmity from some right-wingers, disregard from some parts of the party mainstream. And then he was president.

Those who thought they were getting a dynamic sequel to the Reagan Revolution, though, were wrong. Bush arrived with no grand plan. Status quo was what he had.

Editor hit troubled times



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Extended Page 11.1
plan. status quo was what he had
offered the country.

But as he engaged the practicali-
ties of running the government,
Bush rapidly restored morale in
the federal work force, appointed
cabinet members more noted for
competence than fervent, Reaga-
nesque ideology, and allowed sig-
nificant reregulation where dereg-
ulation had left the health or safety
or finances of Americans vulner-
able to abuse.

At the end of his first year in
office, Bush had an approval rating
of 80%, higher than the first-year
score of any president since World
War II, and his popularity held
almost unabated throughout his
second year in office.

There were plenty of reasons for
that popularity. Bush had played a



GARY O'BRIEN/Staff

the field during a Fourth of July softball game in Faith, N.C., this year.



mere baseball critique. It also was a description of the George Bush the world would come to know — a man at once competitive and cautious, ambitious and passive, energetic and unimaginative, self-promoting and modest, ruthless and genial.

In the White House, he has traded the fiery energy of the political campaigner for the circumspection of the cautious man he is, and he has taken counsel mostly from close friends, old political allies, regular golf and tennis partners — people like himself.

When the times have turned tough, there has been no Morris Greenberg to slip notes under the Oval Office door about thinking creatively and swinging away.

Over the years, a formidable array of strong-minded people showed Bush how to conduct his life and work, how to represent his family and his social class, how to make friends, make money, run for office, compete, succeed, serve and survive.

But the masterful George Bush who might have risen from all those powerful influences seemed to appear for only one brief period during his presidency, the months of the Persian Gulf conflict. He was truly president then, the well-connected world statesman working the phones, the domestic leader building public support. He rallied Congress, stirred national pride and global cohesion, vented personal anger on an archetypal villain, sounded the old war cries, caressed the old values.

"When he went to Congress for support with Desert Shield, that's the Bush we'd like to remember," says Gordon Hoxie, a Bush proponent and political researcher who directs the Center for the Study of the Presidency in New York. "Unfortunately, there have not been many such occasions."

Many of the Americans who praised Bush and his handling of the war turned against him with stunning speed as the economy shuddered.

When voters began to sense decline in the country, there was little to hold them to him, little commitment, little loyalty, little affinity.

Whatever his own failings or omissions, though, Bush has confronted a set of circumstances that might have humbled any president. The federal budget deficit has run out of control; Congress is dominated by Democrats who often seem more interested in foiling the president or pursuing personal agendas than solving fiscal problems. The public has become increasingly restless with the entire political process and its

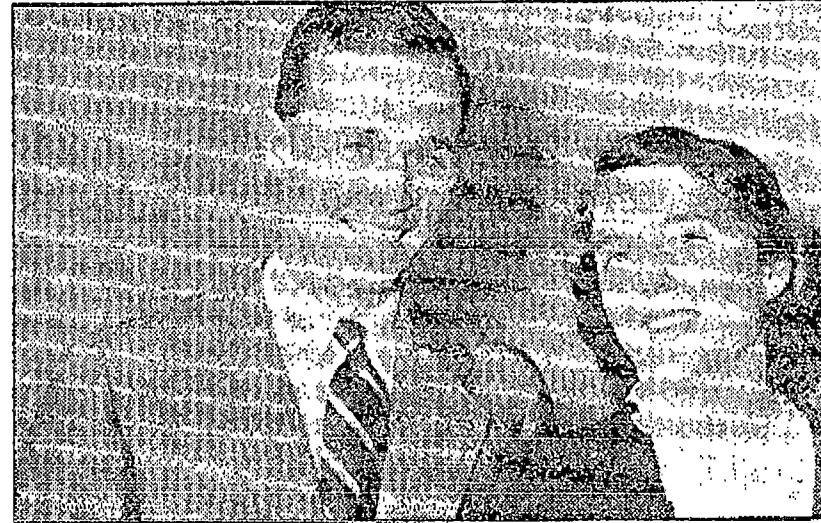


FILE

Bush was captain of the baseball team while at Yale.



Bush talks to an employee of his Zapruder Offshore Oil Co.



Bush with his wife, Barbara, in a photograph from 1945.

As he once told a group of schoolchildren who asked him about being president: "Sometimes it feels good, and sometimes it feels less good."

When it has been good, Bush has been decisive, consistent and reassuring, a protector of flag and family, a friend of business, a guardian of world peace, a steady hand.

When it has been less good, it has been because this personally appealing man has failed to make a convincing case for himself and his intentions to a nervous public. This self-described fighter has failed to muscle, threaten and horse-trade Democratic congressional partisans into constructive compromise.

Senses of power, duty

George Bush grew up around people who ran things. They expected their sons to do the same, to move easily into a close, congenial world of prosperity and power. Their minds, their money, their manners were guided by the Episcopal certainty that they were doing the right thing for God, country and capital gains.

On the south Maine coast where Bush spent his boyhood summers, the peninsula his great-grandfather called Walker's Point curves in picturesque isolation out into the Atlantic, the best piece of land around Kennebunkport, highly visible but inaccessible to almost all who pass.

In Kennebunkport; in Green-

First, not to luxuriate in his status but to serve his fellow man. And second, to compete enthusiastically, without rancor but without compromise.

From that rarefied and highly supervised world, he blossomed as a socially skilled, athletic, warm-hearted follower of the rules and a very nice guy, as literally thousands of his friends today will attest.

The second of four sons and a daughter in a home dominated by a formidable but often absent father, he also grew up with a need to prove himself, to fit in and measure up. And he eventually voiced a commanding desire to serve, just as his parents had directed him, and just as his father, financier and U.S. Sen. Prescott Bush, had done himself.

At Andover, his prep school classmates voted him third-best all-round fellow, third-best athlete, third-most respected, third-most popular, third-most handsome and second-most influential with the faculty.



Bush during World War II

When he enlisted as an 18-year-old in World War II, he became a pilot — the youngest pilot in the Navy when he was commissioned. He lost two planes, one to mechanical failure, one to enemy fire.

full name: George Bush.

Bush entered at age 21, received a hard-working, Harvard degree in less than three years. He was a Phi Beta Kappa in economics, an elite Skull and Bones member, part of a baseball team in the national championship in a row, both times.

When Bush finished with form and went west, into Texas oil business, he received a significant dose from relatives well. After a business, he saw Zapata Offshore \$1.1 million — in today's dollars.

What drew his desire for public life he ran for the his father already

He ran as a traditionally Democratic ran as a supporter presidential car water, who was own Lyndon Johnson ran, despite he conceal it, as planted Eastern

Then in 1970 terms on the Hill, he tried Texas again, then-President promised to

own uncertain future; the world has been changing unpredictably, with unparalleled speed.

But presidents are there to preside, savor the victories and answer for defeats, and Bush has been the one presiding — both a victim and a symbol of troubled times.

wich, Conn., where he was raised; on the exclusive campuses of Greenwich Country Day, Andover and Yale. Bush grew up inside signs that said "Private."

He was raised a blueblood and a preppe. But his parents dosed him with two compensating notions, honorable if slightly contradictory:

enemy fire. He flew more than 50 missions and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross among other decorations.

Still, his comrades knew that this upper-crust, hale fellow wasn't quite one of them. As his nickname, they insisted on using his

promised to regardless of ti

What follow grinding appoi he sequentially crossed or s times.

Nixon made dor, instructing

'He's a player'; will that carry Bush again?

By GARY BLONSTON
Observer Washington Bureau

The one constant in George Bush's political life was disappointment. He had smiled and waved and shaken a million hands, but he hadn't found the secret; he had lost more than he had won.

And as he sat waiting for Ronald Reagan to pick a vice president, he knew there was every chance he would lose again.

But on that August night in 1980, to Bush's amazement, he was the one who got the call. What would become the Bush presidency was born that night in Detroit — born of a relentless ambition that ultimately carried him past all the reversals and letdowns to the pinnacle of democratic government.

His friend Lud Ashley says a lot of it was simply luck, but he also

Presidential candidates

First in a series of profiles

- Today: President Bush
- Monday: Gov. Bill Clinton
- Wednesday: Ross Perot



Illustration by AL PHILLIPS/Staff

says: "When all is said and done, you've got to keep yourself in play, and he's a player. He's a hell of a competitor, and he was competing. If he hadn't, if he'd come off the oars a little bit, it wouldn't have happened."

If it hadn't happened — and Bush wasn't Ronald Reagan's first

Please see **Bush**/page 10A

INSIDE

Contents ©1992
The Charlotte Observer

Bank probe:

Special investigator is named to probe the administration's handling of illegal loans to Iraq by the Atlanta branch of an Italian bank/next page

- Business 1D
- Classified 13C
- Comics 18C
- Editorial 12A
- Home 1E

- Ann Landers 19C
- Living 10C
- Local 1C
- Movies 12C
- Obituaries 6C

Hold a few games, become the sweethearts of fans across the country, get called part of the most exciting

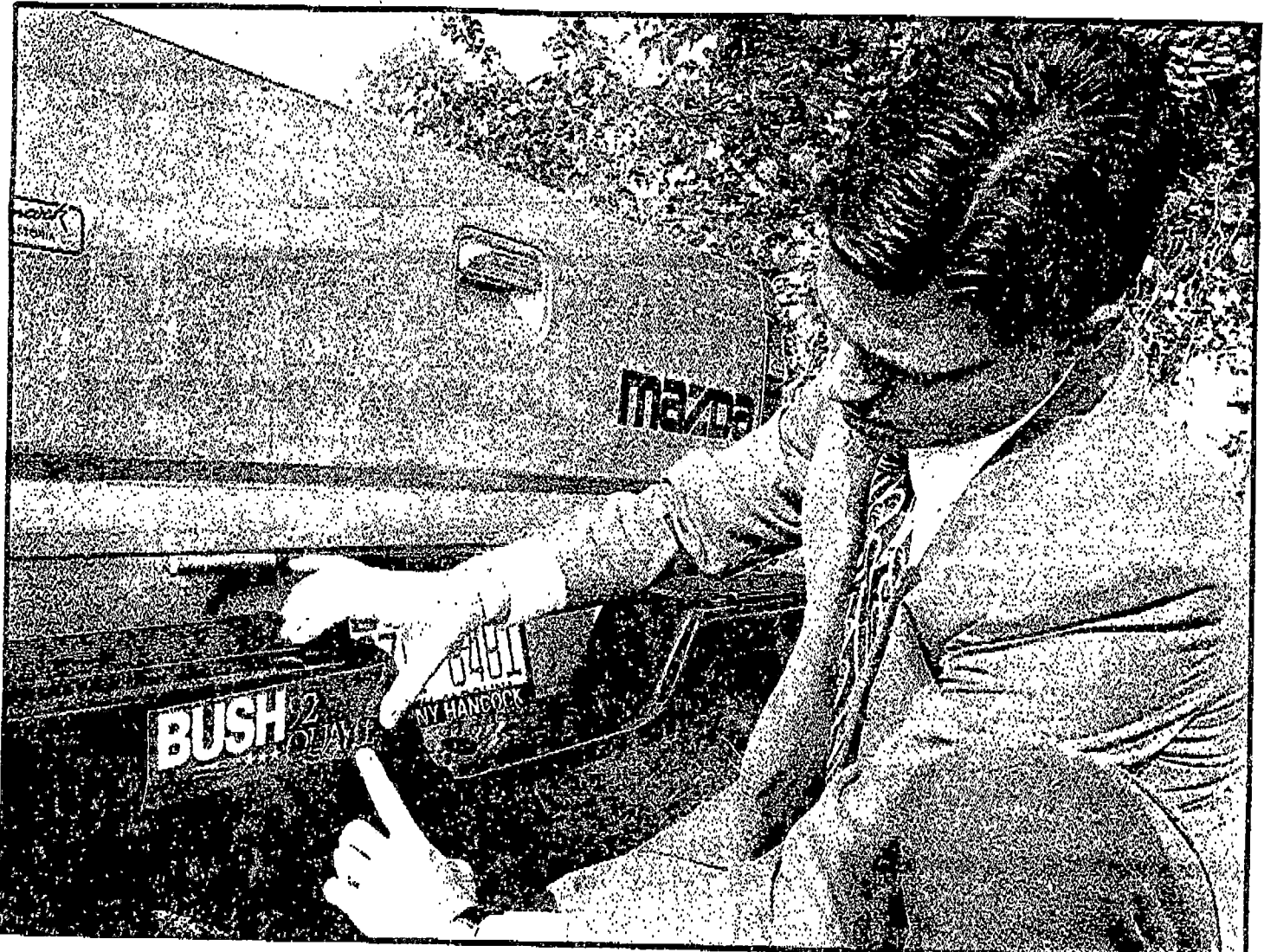
sports aren't even in town anymore. So now that Atlanta fans have gotten accustomed to this World Series thing, they're ready for the next logical post-

much. But that's long in the past, baby.

Please see ATLANTA/2A

First Start Jack Tom C

BUSH FEVER



John Clark/The Gazette

Jason Davis prepares for Bush's arrival in Gastonia Wednesday with a show of support Friday.

Candidates turn to baseball wisdom

The Associated Press

Bill Clinton and President Bush each invoked the wisdom of baseball great Yogi Berra on Friday, one to caution against overconfidence, the other to summon visions of a stirring comeback in the race for the White House.

"Listen, it's not over till it's over," the front-running Clinton said, exhorting supporters to keep up their struggle for 2½ more weeks.

Said Bush, lagging in the polls: "It

ain't over till the last batter swings. We're going to surprise the pundits, annoy the media and hit a home run on Nov. 3."

Berra — not on any ticket this fall — once said "It ain't over till it's over."

Clinton's running mate, Al Gore, also warned against overconfidence but couldn't resist another metaphor — that a contest, like opera, "isn't over till the fat lady sings."

"The fat lady hasn't sung yet," Gore

said. "But I believe I hear her warming up."

Bush and Clinton and Ross Perot headed into a weekend of politicking and preparation in advance of Monday night's third and final presidential debate of the campaign, with the polls pointing to a possible Democratic landslide and the economy delivering a double dose of bad economic news.

Please see CAMPAIGN/2A

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By Nan Gazette S

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■ BUSH stop in G ■ PERC proposes ■ QUAR eastern D

ship.
 Especially in Atlanta, where the two-time National League champion Braves are the city's only realistic shot at pro sports glory. Remember the football, basketball, hockey and soccer teams? — those last two big-league sports aren't even in town anymore.
 So now that Atlanta fans have gotten accustomed to this World Series thing, they're ready for the next logical post-

seemed the least logical choice Atlanta had at becoming No. 1 at something — at anything, it seemed, except futility.
 They used to be eliminated from championship contention in March, Atlanta humorist Lewis Grizzard used to say, not missing the actual date by much.
 But that's long in the past, baby.

Please see ATLANTA/2A

When: Tonight
TV: WBTV, Channel 3
Site: Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium
First pitch: 8:29 p.m.
Starting pitchers: Toronto's Jack Morris (21-6) vs. Atlanta's Tom Glavine (20-8)

BUSH FEVER



John Clark/The Gazette

's arrival in Gastonia Wednesday with a show of support Friday.

turn to baseball wisdom

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Gaston getting ready

By Nancy Moore
 Gazette Staff Reporter

GASTONIA — One man's decision to come to Gaston County sure has made a lot of other people busy. But that's because the man is President Bush.

A core committee of about 20 top Republicans is coordinating activities for Bush's campaign stop here Wednesday.

Hundreds are pitching in to help plan the event, from making posters to answering phone calls.

Thousands are picking up tickets at GOP headquarters on Cox Road and at satellite locations throughout the county.

Jay Greene, Gaston Republican chairman, said most of the volunteers are party members. He said some are Democrats who support Bush or just people who are excited about the president coming to town.

"This is an historical event," Greene said, "not just a political stop."

But make no mistake about it, Republican candidates are excited about the boost the president's stop could give their campaigns.

"I think it will help me," said Lynn Hoover, the GOP candidate for state Senate District 25.

Please see STOP/2A

■ **BUSH:** Information of the president's stop in Gaston. /2A

■ **PEROT** Ross Perot goes on TV and proposes higher taxes. /5A

■ **QUAYLE:** The vice president tours



OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: M. Nix

FROM: Bob Marlow

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 6
(including cover page)

DATE: 10-16-92

TIME: 8:15 pm

MESSAGE:

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10/16/1992 13:21 FROM GASTON CTY. SCHOOLS ADM. TO

96548723 P.02

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Odyssey Project describes a formal system of basic schooling for students ages 3 to 18 with a developmental prenatal to age 3 component. The project will use an outcome-based education model that focuses on the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that students should possess when they graduate from Odyssey learning centers. Five basic exit outcomes will provide the focus for the instructional program proposed by the project: (1) Communicator; (2) Collaborator; (3) Creative Producer; (4) Critical Thinker; (5) Concerned and Confident Citizen.

Odyssey schools will subscribe to the theory of multiple intelligences and will seek to develop each student's unique talents. At each level of schooling diagnostic criteria and specific performance outcomes will be designed to address each of at least seven distinct intelligences.

Performance outcomes set for each level of Odyssey schooling will include substantive assessment of each student's mastery of English, social studies (including geography), science, and mathematics objectives. The curriculum in these areas will reflect an appropriate balance between learning concepts, acquiring information, and applying essential processes. Each Odyssey student will study a second language, music, art, drama, and kinesthetics at each level of schooling. The computer will be used as a basic tool for instruction and management in all the disciplines. The curriculum will emphasize critical thinking and problem solving, and students will examine relevant ethical issues and learn how to make sound choices. In all curriculum areas an emphasis will be placed on understanding global issues.

In addition to formulating and refining the exit outcomes set for Odyssey schools, a set of world class standards will be designed against which Odyssey graduates will

... THE SET OF world class standards will include recommendations made by various learning societies that impact national and international curriculum standards. Also included in the standards will be recommendations from the U.S. Department of Education and information gleaned from top developmental programs in the U.S. and in non-U.S. countries.

In the five levels of schooling proposed by The Odyssey Project, traditional designations of grade levels will not be used, rather a Greek letter will designate an age range for learners who attend a particular center. "Alpha" will designate the pre-formal component of schooling for children ages 0 - 3; "Beta" will be the center for learners ages 3 - 6; "Gamma" for learners ages 7 - 10; "Delta" for learners ages 11 - 14; and "Odyssey" for learners ages 15 - 18. At all levels movement in and out of learning cadres will be determined by accomplishment of performance outcomes not by age, grade levels, or time frames.

All learning centers will have common characteristics. All will operate on a year-round schedule. Four terms of ten-weeks each will comprise the learning year. Learners will attend each of the four terms for a total of 200 days each year. At the end of each term, a three-week mini-term will be provided. Learners who accomplish all performance outcomes during the regular ten-week term may attend enrichment or extension sessions or may take leave time from their schooling. Learners who do not accomplish all performance outcomes will attend a five to seven day mini-term that extends their learning time.

All centers will provide learners with high technology environments. Learners will leave Odyssey schooling technologically literate. A wide range of technologies will be used to enhance learning and manage instruction.

Centers will contract with many different agencies to provide health care, social services, wellness and other essential support programs. Many of the agencies will be housed at the centers. This interagency arrangement will provide holistic support services to learners and their families. Also, these agencies will work closely with each center's staff to establish and maintain a non-violent, drug-free learning environment.

All centers will use Paideia concepts as the primary instructional delivery system. The appropriateness of the three levels of instruction--didactic, coaching, and seminars--will be understood, properly balanced, and consistently used during basic schooling.

At the four formal Odyssey levels--Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Odyssey--learners will stay with the same cadre of learners and facilitators for CORE learnings during their years at each center. During CORE-PLUS time learners from different cadres will work together.

At all centers virtually all non-instructional support services will be contracted. The major responsibility of center professional staff will be learning and other services will be managed and provided by outside agencies.

For all students at all levels a Learning Support Center will be provided. Located in proximity to the information center, the LSC will play a key role in learners' accomplishment of performance outcomes.

At the three upper levels of Odyssey schooling, learners will be required to attend weekly learning seminars that address national and world citizenship ideals and values. These seminars will focus on multi-cultural issues that prepare learners for living in the global society of the twenty-first century.

10/16/1992 13:22 FROM GASTON CTY.SCHOOLS ADM. TO

98548723 P.05

At all levels of formal learning, community service will be an integral part of each learner's experience. By the time learners graduate from Odyssey Center, they will have performed at least 220 hours of quality community service time.

Family involvement with their child's schooling will be a primary goal of The Odyssey Project. Family members will provide service hours at each Odyssey center and will attend a minimum number of progress conferences with center professionals each year their child attends the center.

Business and community partnerships will be an integral part of Odyssey schooling. A business-education consortium will be formed to determine the best approach to involving businesses in the basic schooling of Odyssey learners.

Each center will have an instructional manager and a non-instructional manager. The instructional manager will be responsible for the instructional leadership of the center. The non-instructional manager's responsibilities will be similar to that of an operations manager.

The Odyssey Project not only breaks the mold of traditional schooling, but it also breaks the mold of traditional thinking about school governance. Constraints to implementing the project will be addressed within the host school system by helping local board of education members understand the nature of the project and to adjust or waive constraining policies and regulations. At state-level, existing and pending legislation will be sought to enable the project's successful implementation. The project can be fully implemented without violating federal program regulations.

The Odyssey Project requires teacher training programs that are solution-centered, with theory and practice integrated through classroom application. The training will be a joint effort of university instructors, school unit specialists, and

The most promising educational research and programs were incorporated into the Odyssey Project design. A synergistic adaptation of the best components of the research resulted from the design team's work.

The budget requirements for each year of the three-phase program follows: Phase I-\$2,719,000.; Phase II-Year 1-\$7,339,900., Year 2-\$4,614,660.; Phase III-Year 1-\$3,019,910., Year 2-\$2,041,145. Total budget requirement for the five-year effort is \$19,734,615.

Evaluation of the success of The Odyssey Project will be based on both quantitative and qualitative measures. Quantitative measures will include assessment of learners' accomplishment of performance outcomes; pairing of each Odyssey center with a non-U.S. school; comparison to established national norms; and portfolio assessment system of learners' accomplishment of established world class standards. Qualitative measures will include analysis of collected data in six areas: (1) philosophical considerations, (2) curriculum structure, (3) instructional practice; (4) assessment and monitoring procedures; (5) organizational arrangements; (6) administrative support and staff development.

Project dissemination will be accomplished by explaining the benefits of adopting the project; by using visual technology to "show" perspective adopters the comprehensive nature of the project; by demonstrating how Odyssey centers operate; and by devising research-based strategies for replicating the project. Ultimately, The Odyssey Project will provide a comprehensive model of basic schooling that guarantees world class graduates.



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EDUCATION

Gaston bids for 21st-century school

Odyssey acceptance could mean millions for new program

By Charles Hoskinson
Gazette Staff Reporter

GASTONIA — Will Gaston County be the testing ground for America's schools of the future?

Today's the day school administrators, who've had their fingers crossed for months, find out.

The New American Schools Development



West

opment Corp. has scheduled an 11 a.m. press conference in Washington to announce the teams selected to design a prototype school for the 21st century.

Each team will test its design in a different community, while the non-profit corporation pays the bills.

A team of Gaston educators sent in one of the 686 entries considered from

across the U.S., including 10 from North Carolina.

NASDC won't say whether the Gaston entry was one of those chosen, but it invited Gaston school Superintendent Eddie West to today's press conference.

Gaston's entry is known as the Odyssey Project. It's so different from today's schools that there aren't any teachers or students in the Odyssey "learning centers." Instead, there are "facilitators" and "learners."

The Odyssey design is based on an idea known as "outcome-based education." That means defining what schools expect from kids and designing

schools to achieve the desired results.

Outcome-based education also means nobody fails — kids stay in school until they learn what they're expected to know.

Gaston schools will get \$2.7 million to begin planning work if NASDC selects Odyssey. Eventually, the five-year experiment will cost about \$20 million. NASDC will pay the total cost in exchange for the right to market the design to school systems nationwide.

NASDC is a private, non-profit corporation founded by business leaders in July 1991 to finance the creation of world-class schools across the U.S.

'Dream' schools come true

By Charles Hoskinson
Gastonia Staff Reporter

1-16-92

Gaston joins education's elite

GASTONIA — A handful of Gaston educators and their design for America's schools of the future shared the national spotlight Thursday with professors from places like Harvard and Yale.

The New American Schools Development Corp. chose Gaston's Odyssey Project as one of 11 aimed at creating models of world-class schools for others to copy.

The first three such schools could

open in Gaston as early as September 1993, bringing up to \$20 million in private grant money into the county's education system. They'll be among 150 experimental schools set up over the next five years in 20 states.

Students in the Odyssey "learning centers" would use computers and community service to master the skills they need in tomorrow's society, working together and sharing ideas instead of just reading, writing and doing math.

"This is the first time we as educators have ever been allowed to dream and have somebody to pay for that dream," said Melinda Ratchford, director of media and technology for Gaston schools and a design team member.

NASDC was founded a year ago by corporate leaders at President Bush's request to finance innovative designs for schools. The private, non-profit corporation hopes to distribute \$200

million in donations. So far, \$50 million has been raised.

The corporation's national design competition drew 686 entries from across the U.S., including 10 from North Carolina. Winning entries were announced Thursday in Washington.

Entries came from some of the top names in education, places like Harvard, Yale and Johns Hopkins universities, a foundation created by the head of Apple Computer — and a team of 11 Gaston educators.

Please see **SCHOOLS/2A**

tiations during the next two weeks. The project's total five-year budget is about \$20 million.

"The planning stage has just begun today," said Don Ratchford, director of secondary education for Gaston schools and a design team member.

Gaston team members plan to choose at least three existing schools as Odyssey learning centers: an elementary school, a junior high and a high school in the same community.

Over the next few months, teachers, parents and business people will join the design team, which will serve as a board of directors for the learning centers under the supervision of the Gaston school board.

"I hope everybody would understand that we have an opportunity to stand up and be noticed," school board Chairman Titus Greene said. "It's going to get Gaston County on the map in the educational field."

Eventually, the team will add Odyssey learning centers in another school system, probably in South Carolina, to see if the design can work outside Gaston as well.

The University of North Carolina at Wilmington will help train teachers for Odyssey learning centers. One of the Gaston design team members, Robert Tyndall, is dean of education at UNCW.

Probably the biggest challenge facing the team is convincing state lawmakers and bureaucrats to loosen up on regulations so Odyssey centers work as designed.

"There are going to be a lot of regulations and things that hinder schools now that we hope the board and the state Legislature will loosen up on," Ms. Drake said.

SCHOOLS

FROM 1A

"I'm real proud of our design team. They worked hard to design a quality product," said Gaston school Superintendent Eddie West, who attended the announcement.

Several design team members grinned as they watched the announcement via satellite at Gaston College in Dallas. They cheered loudly when Saul Cooperman, who headed NASDC's selection committee, said he was impressed by the passion of Gaston design team members.

"They so believed in themselves and their ability to do what they said they were going to do," he said.

"This is really exciting. I can't believe it," said Nancy Drake, who's also a Gaston school board member. "This is going to make our community nationally known."

Gaston has the state's fifth-largest school system with 29,250 students and 54 schools.


Another winning entry, from the Indianapolis-based Hudson Foundation, plans to use Charlotte-Mecklenburg schools as one of seven test sites for its Modern Red Schoolhouse design. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Superintendent John Murphy is a member of Hudson's design team, which is headed by former Education Secretary William Bennett.

Winning teams will spend the next year drafting detailed plans for the new kinds of schools. NASDC will pay to put these plans in place as long as teams meet self-imposed deadlines.

The Gaston team has asked for \$2.7 million in the first year. West said the school amount will be settled in near-

October 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST

FROM: MICHELE NIX 

SUBJECT: GASTONIA COLOR

The President will speak from a stage near the corner of Cox and Ozark Roads, with the train as a backdrop. The President will travel through the city of Gastonia and stop on the east side of town. The intersection is known as the Ranlo Crossroads because the tracks divide the small town of Ranlo from Gastonia. Advance is shooting for an audience of 10,000 people.

- Beyond the train, the audience will see three silos. On one silo: Welcome to Gastonia (or something like that -- they haven't decided). The silos sit on the site of the Arnold Baking Company -- which makes Thomas English Muffins and other bread products. [The Thomas English Muffins commercial shows British citizens disappointed because Mr. Thomas has a sign on his business that says "Moved to America." Perhaps we could use this for a trade reference.
- There will be seven Gaston County high school bands involved with the rally. Advance is trying to diplomatically decide which schools will get to do what at the event. The seven schools and their mascots are: 2 big Gastonia rivals -- Hunter Huss (Huskies), Ashbrook (Greenwave -- like ocean wave), Bessemer City (Yellow jackets), North Gaston (Wildcats), East Gaston (Warriors), Cherryville Junior-Senior HS (Ironmen), Southpoint (Red Raiders).
- The town is primarily made up of conservative Democrats, but they went with Bush in '88. The mayor, a Democrat, is thinking of declaring Wednesday "George Bush Day."
- The local congressman, Cass Ballenger started his own business in 1957 making plastic wrappings for J.C. Penney underwear -- by 1986 had a payroll of 220 and annual sales of \$20 million.
- Nearby cities -- Gastonia, Shelby, Charlotte, Dallas, Belmont
- Gaston County population is 175,093. Gastonia population is 54,732.

- Median household income of Gastonia is \$22,967; of Gaston County \$22,967. Unemployment rate for Gaston County is roughly 5.7%.
- Gastonia is a very blue collar, industrial area -- with a concentration of textile manufacturers (apparel, hosiery, etc.) The first textile mill appeared in the 1850s. However, over the years they have diversified their economy with the addition of truck manufacturers, autoparts companies and metal working businesses.
- Some of the largest employers include: Pharr Yarns, Wix Corporation (manufactures auto filters), Parkdale Mills, Freightline Corp. (manufactures tractor trailers).
- There are hundreds of small component parts stores and machine shops (Mom and Pop establishments) in Gaston County that epitomize the small businessperson.
- September 1 of this year Lamar Alexander visited Gastonia to honor them with his "A+ Break the Mold" Awards. This award is given to schools or school systems that are leading the way in educational reform -- going for a new way instead of the old way. Secretary Alexander presented the award to Woodhill Elementary.
 The New American Schools Development Corporation awarded the Gastonia community a grant to help them revolutionize their school system. Gastonia is not an official America 2000 community, but they are well on their way. The school superintendent is Dr. Edwin "Fast Eddie" West. He's called Fast Eddie because he gets things done quickly.
- Gastonia's Chamber of Commerce President says that Gastonia businesses are very focused on staying competitive in the global economy. A.B. Carter, Red Valve Corp. and Homelite are just a few of the Gastonia companies that export their products.
- This weekend, the city will host the Fish Camp Jam -- a yearly event in which seafood restaurants in the area offer tastes of various seafood dishes. It's a big event and thousands of people turn out for it. They also have fun activities like catfish races -- the President could say something like "How they get the jockeys to stay on those fish, I'll never know." //
- Charlotte is very close to getting an NFL team -- and Gastonians are very excited about the prospect.
- James Worthy of the Lakers and Sleepy Floyd of the Rockets are both from Gastonia.

- Gaston County area is known as a great place for bargain buys -- lots o' outlet malls. The President will be speaking in a mall-saturated area (about 5 malls closeby to where he and FLOTUS will be.)
- [CONCERN] The town has been shaken by a controversy: The Police Department is under investigation by the FBI for abusing street people -- beating them, urinating on them, etc.
 Also, the city just voted the entire council out -- except for the mayor and one council person. Gastonia is in a transition period.

ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA

- NC is the nation's 10th largest state.
- NC is Elizabeth Dole's home state.
- State motto -- Esse quam viders, meaning "To be rather than to seem" (Good dig against Clinton.)
- The state has three distinct sections -- the sandy coastal counties, the flat piedmont and the mountains of the west.
- Popular song, not state song -- "Carolina in the Morning"
 "Nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina in the morning . . ."

MEMORANDUM TO MICHELLE

FROM: Stephanie Fitzgerald
Department of Education

RE: Trip to Charlotte, North Carolina

My information regarding Gastonia and Charlotte is limited. Bruno Manno, Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning (401-3078) would have more detailed information.

We presented two "A+ Break the Mold" Awards:

- Woodhill Elementary School
The Odyssey Project
(704) 866-6295
1027 Woodhill Road
Gastonia, North Carolina 28052
Contact: Marcella Ingle

- Lake Wylie Elementary School
Modern Red Schoolhouse
(704) 343-3680
13620 Erwin Road
Charlotte, North Carolina 28293
Contact: Kit Cramer

I wish I had more info to give to you, but Bruno Manno's Office should be able to help you.

Call me if you need anything else (401-3043).

"A+ for Breaking the Mold"

**"A+ for Breaking the Mold" Award Winners to be
Visited by Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander
During the First Two Weeks of September:**

September 1

**The Odyssey Project
Woodhill Elementary School,
Gastonia, North Carolina**

Adults studying for the GED's while their kids are learning, too, is just one of the "break-the-mold ideas found at Woodhill Elementary School in Gastonia, North Carolina. It's part of the community-wide Odyssey design, one of 11 "blueprints" selected by the New American Schools Development Corporation. Other elements of the Odyssey design include parent involvement, an assessment-and-instruction portfolio for every student, a community service requirement (220 hours), cooperative learning, Paideia seminars, and more. Odyssey learning centers will be open 7 to 7 and year round. Contact: Dr. Edwin West, Superintendent, Gaston County Schools, (704) 866-6100.

**Lake Wylie School
Modern Red Schoolhouse
Charlotte, North Carolina**

Flexible staffing, multi-age grouping, individual education contracts, and more will enable all students at Lake Wylie Elementary School in Charlotte, North Carolina to study a classical core curriculum. A booklet spelling out what children are expected to know and be able to do at each grade level will be sent to every parent. And every course will have a major writing assignment as part of student assessment. Lake Wylie and other schools in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg public schools will serve as test sites for the Modern Red Schoolhouse, one of the 11 design teams selected by the New American Schools Development Corporation. Contact: Jeff Schiller, Assistant Superintendent of Planning and Research (704) 379-7050.

202-456-6218



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TO: M. Tivy

FROM: Bob Marlow

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To	Bob Marlowe		
From	Maitha Gallagher		
Co.	Gaston Chamber		
Dept.	Phone # 864-2621		
Fax # 739-6586	Fax # 854-8723		

Gaston County

Gaston County was settled by Scotch-Irish and German settlers in the 1750's in search of abundant water and fertile farmland. These immigrants brought with them the abilities to adapt and innovate along with a strong work ethic.

Textiles began in Gaston County with the first mill in the 1850's. By the 1900's literally hundreds of mills had been built dotting the country side. Gaston County soon became the most industrial county in a predominately agricultural state.

Diversification of industry came to Gaston County in the 1930's as a result of the textile industry. Machine shops supporting the mechanized textile plants sprang up everywhere and as the transportation industry emerged in the area those same machine shops grew to support them as well.

Gaston County has 25 Fortune 500 companies, 15 foreign companies, and 20% of North Carolina's largest held corporations.

The banking industry is well represented in Gaston County and Mecklenberg County is home to North Carolina's largest bank-Nations Bank.

Gaston County enjoys the greatest locational advantage of all the surrounding metro counties because it is immediately west of Charlotte, with greater access to Charlotte Douglas International Airport than most of Mecklenberg County itself.

The transportation system around Gaston County is one of its major assets. Interstate 85 is the major highway link with Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Durham, and Richmond to the Northeast and Greenville, Spartanburg and Atlanta to the Southwest.

Gaston County is the second largest in population of the seven counties in the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill MSA. This MSA is the 35th largest in the nation. The Gaston County population is 175,093.

The public school system is fifth largest in the state and third largest in terms of system employees. This strong ratio is one of the reasons that the school system has been recognized as a leader in programs meeting the needs of all its students.

There are also two colleges in Gaston County. Belmont Abbey, a four year college is located in Belmont, N.C., one of the counties eastern most cities. Gaston College is a two year college offering liberal arts, technical and vocational course work and degrees. Gaston College works closely with local industry to develop training programs for the area's workforce.

Page 2

Gaston Memorial Hospital is the only hospital in Gaston County. All 453 rooms are private and designed for patient comfort.

It has a full range of inpatient and outpatient services including Gaston Ambulatory Surgery, Cancer Treatment Center and First Health Care Centers. There are 207 medical doctors and over 50 dentists that practice in Gaston County.

In 1992 the world-class Stowe Botanical Gardens will open in southeastern Gaston County.

With over 6,000 acres of water in the county all kinds of water oriented recreation is available. Hiking, camping, and climbing are available at Kings Mountain National Park as well as Crowders Mountain State Park.

Gaston County is the home of many interesting museums such as the Schiele Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, C. Grier Beam Truck Museum, Belmont Train Museum and the Gaston County Art and History Museum.

Gaston County is within a two hour drive of the Appalachian Mountains and four hours to the Grand Strand area around Myrtle Beach.

Gastone



Business, industry growing stronger

American industry's history is mirrored in the economic growth and development of Gaston County.

The county's industrialization began with the development of textile manufacturing operations in the mid-19th century. While today Gaston County is one of the nation's largest textile producers, the economic growth of the county has diversified. Primary growth has come from companies manufacturing industrial and automotive machinery, machine components and other products.

The economic base continues to grow broader and stronger.

Labor force

Gaston County's stable and productive work force makes the area attractive to many firms. North Carolina can provide free job training

for new or expanding firms through the North Carolina Community College system, including Gaston College located in Dallas and the North Carolina Center for Applied Textile Technology headquartered in Belmont. Furthermore, less than one-half of one percent of Gaston County's manufacturing work force is unionized.

At the end of 1991, Gaston County's labor force measured 103,430 with 97,400 employed and 1,080 unemployed. The unemployment rate for December 1991 was 5.8 percent for the county, compared to 5.5 percent for North Carolina and 6.8 percent nationally.

Employers

Figures for the second quarter of 1990 indicate that there are 3,273 industries in Gaston County, employing 80,767 workers with average weekly income of \$369.62.

The 422 manufacturing firms operating in Gaston County employ almost 45 percent of the labor force with average weekly wages of \$417.60. Nonelectrical machinery firms lead the category of manufacturing firms with 163 firms, employing 4,700 workers. Next, textile firms numbering 76 employ over 18,000 workers.

Of the 2,851 non-manufacturing firms in Gaston County, 948 are service-related, employing 10,245 workers. Second in the category are 799 firms involved in retail trade, employing 12,809 workers.

*Gaston
County's stable
and productive
work force
makes the area
attractive to
many firms.*



Gastonia



recently completed a new operation in Kings Mountain. The company rebuilds textile machinery.

Also recently located in the area are the claims processing office for Mutual of Omaha and offset printers Queens Group.

Recent expansions include the Freightliner parts plant, a 118,000 square foot expansion of the Gastonia parts plant. This addition was a \$7.2 million addition to the facility and is part of Freightliner's \$35 million expansion plan for its two Gaston County plants.

Rubbermaid-Allibert, Inc. recently completed modifications to its warehouse, office and storage areas, bringing the company's investment to more than \$14 million in the Stanley facility.

Pepsi recently completed a new distribution center in the Sunbeam Industrial Park in Cherryville which includes a 35,000 square foot warehouse at a cost of more than \$3 million.

Other companies expanding their plants in Gaston County include Keystone Carbon, Stabilus, Frederick Gumm Chemical, Inc., Globe Manufacturing, Parkdale Mills and Avery Dennison.

A new 50-acre business park located at the I-85 and Bessemer City interchange is in the planning stages. Emphasis will be placed on high quality buildings on smaller sites ranging from three to seven acres. The park will help fill a need for smaller commercial sites in a protected park setting.

Foreign investments

Among the foreign companies who have invested their time and money in Gaston County are German-owned companies Freightliner Corporation, Stabilus, Inc., Holzma US, Inc.; French companies Rhone-Poulenc Walsh Latex Products, Rubbermaid-Allibert Inc. and Hoechst-Celanese Corp.; Luxembourg's Precision Seal Company; Finland's Walkisoft, US; Sweden's SKF Textile Products, Inc.; Australian-owned Fleischmann's Yeast, Inc.; Scottish-owned Cinderella Knitting Mills, Inc. and Japanese China Grove Textiles. Stevens Automotive in Cramerton has entered into a joint venture with a Japanese firm.

Stowe-Pharr Mills, a manufacturer of yarn, is the county's largest employer with over 4,000 employees. Other major employers include Gaston County Schools, American & Efird, Carolina Freight Carriers Corp., Dixie Yarns, Inc. and Parkdale Mills Inc.

There are 25 Fortune 500 firms operating in Gaston County, including Amp, Avery Dennison, Beatrice, Westvaco, Knight-Ridder, Rubbermaid, Hoechst Celanese and Sara Lee. Recent locations, expansions

Within the past year, several companies have opted to locate plants in Gaston County. Walkisoft, USA, plans to manufacture non-woven paper products for consumer and medical use in a 100,000 building in Stanley.

Fontaine Modification and Components Co. has announced plans to build a new facility in Mount Holly near Freightliner. Fontaine will modify trucks from the Freightliner plant in a new 20,000 square foot building.

Textile Machinery Services

There are 25 Fortune 500 firms operating in Gaston County.

Gastone



Schools look to next century

Gaston County School System is proud of its curriculum and

instructional offerings.

Committed to providing a quality education for all students, the system is the fifth largest in the state with 54 schools serving well over 29,000 students.

The organization plan features K-6 elementary schools, 7-9 junior high and 10-12 senior high schools with a few deviations made necessary by existing facilities.

Elementary schools basically are self-contained. Grades 7-12 are departmentalized with students changing classes each period. Ninth grade credits count toward high school graduation.

Of the 54 schools, 35 are elementary schools, 12 junior high schools, seven high schools and one alternate school serving seventh to 10th grade students.

Recently the Board of Education voted to reorganize the junior high program to middle schools, grade 6-8. While it will take a number of years to plan and implement with middle school program, it is anticipated that this process will be completed by the 1994-95 school year.

Designed to provide maximum opportunities for students at all grade levels, the school system offers a full range of academic, vocational/technical and pupil support programs. In addition to the basic

has one of the most outstanding programs for exceptional children in the state. The purpose of the program is to ensure that handicapped and gifted alike develop to the maximum extent possible.

An advantage for Gaston County students, curriculum is being designed to emphasize computer skills and integrated learning with emphasis on higher order thinking skills to help prepare students to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

A developing program for four-year-old children provides assistance in language and motor development. The system offers extended day programs, an alternate school and a "state of the art" school for the mentally handicapped with a therapeutic pool, greenhouse and carpentry shop.

Cultural arts opportunities include music, art, drama, band and physical education.

Close to three out of four of the 1,934 graduating seniors in 1989 continued their education in some institution of higher learning. They received well over \$1 million in scholarships.

Much of the success of the educational program in the Gaston County School system is attributed to teachers blending a variety of methods to produce a well-balanced program. While the program meets local and state standards and expectations, the system's staff goes beyond minimum requirements and meets the challenge of offering quality learning opportunities.

All Gaston County School System schools are accredited by the Southern

Close to three out of four of the 1,934 graduating seniors in 1989 continued their education in some institution of higher learning. They received well over \$1 million in scholarships.

Gastonia

The Gaston County Educational Foundation, a non-profit foundation, was organized last year to raise money for public education in Gaston County.

It is controlled by a board of directors composed of business and community leaders as well as educators.

The foundation's goal is to raise money for projects and equipment not funded by county taxpayers.

The foundation came about through the efforts of the Gaston Chamber of Commerce and Gaston County Schools Superintendent Eddie West.

Another way business is impacting schools, the business/schools partnership program in Gaston County now has more than 100 businesses participating. Virtually all 54 schools have been adopted by at least one business.



Businesses provide speakers, occasional clerical help and even computers and other surplus equipment.

Many also provide incentives for students for better grades and attendance.

At the chamber's request, more than 100 firms have adopted a nine-point

employment policy aimed at discouraging dropouts. The chamber's goal is to enlarge that by 250 by June.

Mentoring has become the chamber's major goal for 1992 - finding business people to work one-on-one with Gaston students in danger of failing school.

Association of Colleges and Schools. The system is also state accredited.

The system is governed by a nine-member Board of Education which sets policy and establishes guidelines for school operations. Board members are elected on a non-partisan, countywide basis with seven representatives chosen from six townships and two members selected at large.

The superintendent, appointed by the board, is responsible for the administration of the school system. He is assisted by an associate and three assistant superintendents.

Private schools

Students in Gaston County also have the option of attending one of the county's several private and church-affiliated schools.

Among these schools are St. Michael's Catholic School, First Wesleyan Christian School,

Day School, Temple Christian School and Cramerton Christian Academy.

Higher education

Gaston College, located in Dallas on a 166-acre campus, offers four two-year fully-accredited associate degrees, 12 one-year programs in vocational area and 15 certificate programs.

The college also has a campus in Lincolnton and teaching facilities in various locations throughout the two campus area.

There are 97 full time faculty members and 158 part time instructors. The current undergraduate enrollment is approximately 8,500.

The Continuing Education Division of Gaston College offers individuals the opportunity to explore new interest, upgrade skills or develop new skills. The range of courses includes emergency medical training, real estate, computer skills, office

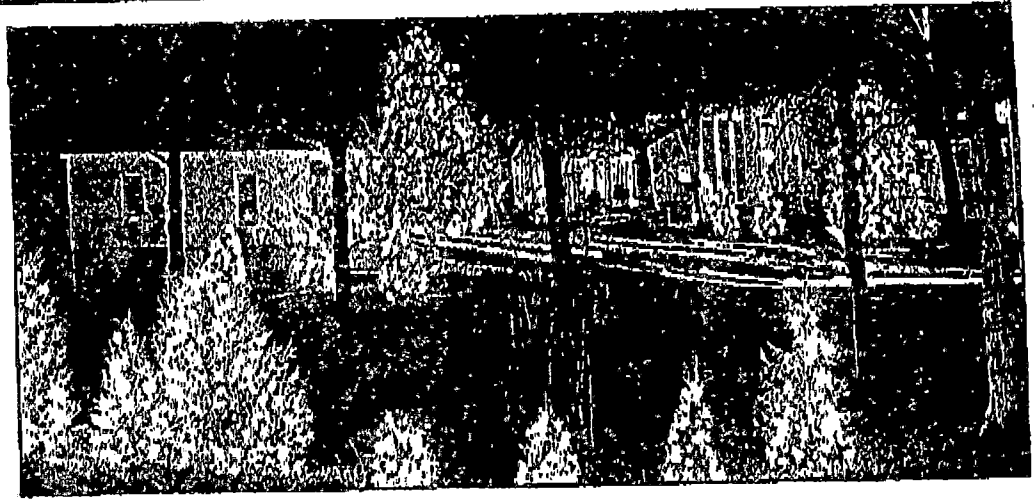
skills, business and economic development, the Professional Development Institute and the Small Business Center.

Also part of the North Carolina Community College system, the North Carolina Center for Applied Textile Technology is located in Belmont and designed to train employees in the latest technology of the textile industry. The center has a total enrollment of over 1,500, which includes students enrolled in training throughout the state.

Belmont Abbey College, located in Belmont, was founded in the 19th Century by Benedictine monks. The four-year liberal arts college serves a co-educational student population of about 1,000.

The Southern College of Technology, located in Gastonia, offers instruction in business-related courses as well as

Gastonia



There are several community theater groups in Gaston County, including drama groups at Gaston College and Belmont Abbey as well as groups at several churches in the area. Little theater organizations in Gastonia, Cherryville and Belmont have brought audiences performances ranging from the classics to modern comedy and drama.

The Gaston County Art Guild has provided the county with its first artists-

owned, operated and staffed gallery cooperative in the county. Visions Gallery, offers work by members of the guild.

There is a variety of museums in Gaston County, covering topics ranging from natural sciences to the evolution of the trucking industry, railroads, military history and the art and history of the area.

The most visited museum in North Carolina, the Schiele Museum of Natural History, located in Gastonia, offers a

planetarium, exhibition area and natural trail. Gaston County Museum of Art and History is located in the historic district of Dallas and includes Victorian period rooms as well as art and artifacts.

At least four music organizations call Gaston County home, including the Gaston Choral Society, Gastonia Music Club, Sharps and Flats Music Club and the Gastonia Music Foundation. In addition to performances by these organizations, events are sponsored by the Gastonia Community Concert Association, recreation departments and schools and colleges.

Each season brings its own array of arts and cultural activities to Gaston County. The Gaston Gazette's Starving Artists Festival caps off summer each September on the newspaper's grounds and attracts several hundred artists and craftsmen



Fish Camp Jam has grown each October into what is now a festival that attracts over 100,000 residents and visitors into downtown Gastonia to celebrate the area's unique concentration of "fish camps" or family-style seafood restaurants.

Special events include musical entertainment, hundreds of exhibits by

"Christmastown USA" lights up thousands of red, green and white lights in celebration of Christmas. The lights are just part of the town of 832 residents' effort that goes into expressing their feelings for the season.

Other exciting annual events and celebrations include Textile Week

THE CHRISTMAS TOWN TRADITION

The quiet little town of McAdenville, which lies along the South Fork River in Gaston County, N.C., comes alive in spectacular fashion each year as Christmas draws near. Almost overnight, the small textile town is transformed into "Christmas Town, U.S.A."

In 1956, the McAdenville Men's Club conceived the idea of using lights to decorate a few trees around the McAdenville Community Center. With the permission of town and company officials, nine trees were decorated the first year. The reaction to this early effort was so favorable that the number of trees has been increased each succeeding year until in 1991 more than 365,000 red, green and white bulbs on 375 trees gave off a warm holiday glow to the town and surrounding area.

From the beginning, the management of Pharr Yarns has been instrumental in the development of the program. The cooperation of company officials and townspeople alike has continued to support the effort that makes McAdenville a special place at a very special time of the year when almost every home and every evergreen tree proclaims the birth of Jesus.

The 375 trees which were decorated last year range in height from four feet to more than eighty feet. Only live trees are used. The number of lights on individual trees varies with the height, diameter and fullness of the trees. As few as 500 lights and as many as 4,200 lights may be used on one tree.

Lights are normally placed on the trees in a circular pattern although, in some cases, vertical positioning is necessary in order to fill in the gaps.

One of the favorite spots for viewers is the lake which is situated near the heart of town. Here are 75 trees, ranging in size from 11 to 15 feet, which ring the lake. The reflection of the lights in the water adds to the beauty of the scene. A fountain, located in the center of the lake, jets water 75 feet into the air at a rate of 3,000 gallons per minute. Lights shining on the fountain go through a sequence of red, green, blue and amber about once every ten seconds. Credit for the idea of decorating the lake and for many other decorations that have been added through the years goes to Mrs. M.J. Pharr.

Since the beginning of the program in 1956, Mr. Wayne Yeague has been in charge of all tree decorations and many of the other decorations. Beginning in early September, Wayne and his crew start checking all bulbs, wiring and circuits. About the third week in September, the actual stringing of lights begins. This work is not completed until a day or two before the lights are turned on in early December.

This year, 1992 marks the thirty-seventh anniversary of the McAdenville Christmas light pageantry and tradition. Except for two years, 1973 and 1974, the lights have dazzled and delighted the eyes and hearts of thousands and perhaps millions of local citizens and visitors. In 1973 and 1974 the country was in the midst of an energy crisis, and the town remained dark in response to a plea for energy conservation from the President.

A measure of the interest that has been generated by the McAdenville Christmas lights is given by the number of visitors who view them. These

visitors come by the car-load and load from all over the United States as well as from many foreign countries. Once they have made the trip, many of the visitors turn the experience into an every year tradition. Literally millions of people have taken advantage of the opportunity to view the Christmas fantasy during the 36 years of existence. In 1991 alone, 400,000 vehicles passed through the town of McAdenville representing almost every state in the Union.

In 1980, Charles Kuralt on "Morning Show" gave national television coverage to the beauty of McAdenville and placed it on the map as Christmas Town, U.S.A. In 1981 Christmas Town was featured on Guideposts and in 1990 the 700 Club gave nationwide television coverage to the extravaganza. Both organizations viewed Christmas Town celebrating the true spirit of Christmas.

While much emphasis has been placed on the lighting of trees, this represents only a portion of the effort that goes into the preparation for Christmas. A life-size nativity scene and life-size figures of carolers complete with music, add to the effort. In addition, the town residents play a big part as they decorate their homes in original styles according to their own personal feelings. This is a special expression of "Best Wishes for a Merry Christmas" from the townspeople to their visitors. More than 200 wreaths, each with a tied red velvet bow, adorn lamp posts throughout the town. Santa and reindeer, a display that is nine feet tall and seventy feet long, overlook the lake.

Nearly 75 spot and flood lights are used in varying colors to accent the scene and to give special effects to the trees and surrounding scenery.

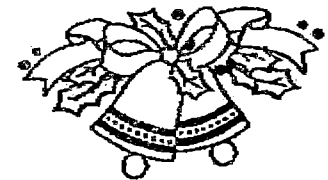
Another Christmas tradition in McAdenville is the "Yule Log" parade; a tradition that began in 1950. Each year, carolers follow the Yule Log, which is pulled on a sled decorated with holly, through the main part of town to the Community Center. There it is placed in the fireplace and lighted while the audience joins together in carol singing.



Christmas Town

U.S.A.

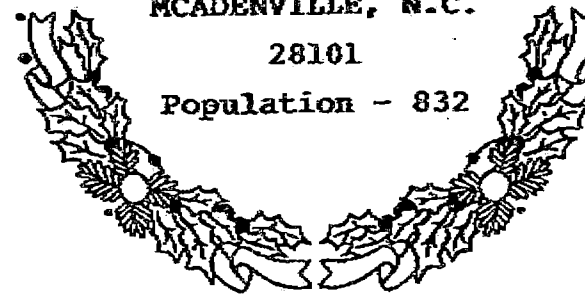
1992



MCADENVILLE, N.C.

28101

Population - 832



CHRONO-CHIME CARTILLO

The latest addition to the Christmas scene is a set of Chrono-Chime bells. These bells, handcrafted in Holland, are mounted on a 30 foot structure located at the Community Center and will play Christmas carols during the Christmas season. They are dedicated to every person; past, present and future of McAdenville.

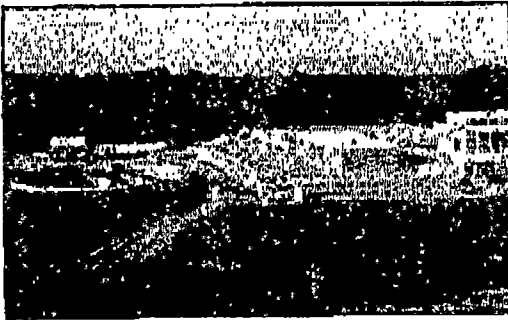
Dates

December 1 - December 26

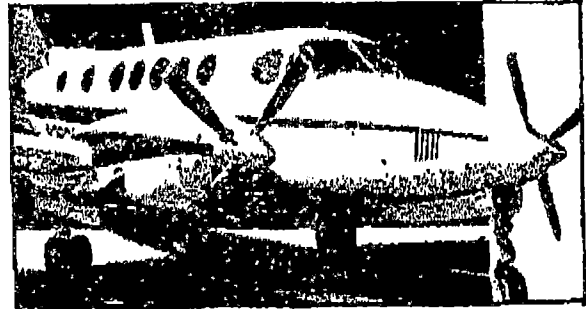
Hours

Monday - Friday 5:00 - 9:30 P.M.
Saturday - Sunday 5:00 - 11:00 P.M.

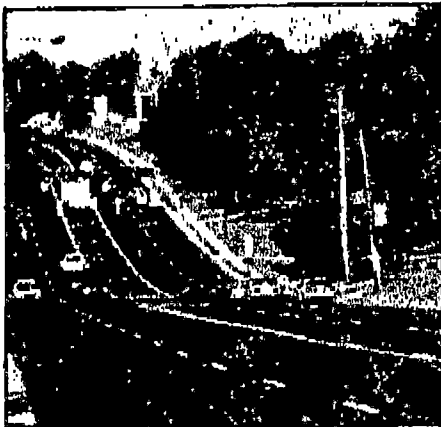
Hours for December 19 - December 26
are 5:00 - 11:00 P.M.



The new 6 million gallon Crowders Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant Opens April 1, 1992.



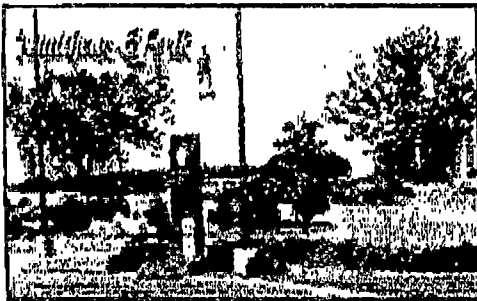
Gastonia's airport is the busiest general aviation facility in North Carolina and is only minutes away from Charlotte Douglas International Airport.



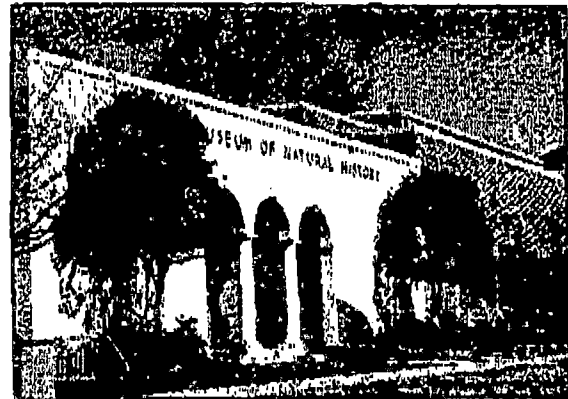
Gastonia is within one day by truck of most of the nation's largest population centers. Five Gastonia interchanges provide direct access to Interstate 85.

GASTONIA

"A Commitment to Excellence"



Gastonia is a Regional Retail Center serving several counties and two states.



Gastonia's Schiele Museum of Natural History and Planetarium is the home for the largest North American Mammal Collection in the Southeast and the center for Southeastern Native American Studies.

Gastonia, North Carolina

Gastonia, Gaston County's largest town (pop. 54,732) is strategically located in the gently rolling southern Piedmont area of the Carolinas. It is about sixty miles from the Appalachian Mountains of western North Carolina and 175 miles from the Atlantic Ocean beaches.

Originally settled by Scotch-Irish and German immigrants during the first half of the nineteenth century, it first gained prominence as a textile manufacturing center. Today, it has more than 400 manufacturers producing textiles and related products. Recently, however, there has been increasing diversification of the area's industries, with a resulting influx of newcomers from all parts of the United States.

The Piedmont's climate is among the best in the South. Winters are mild, with little snow, and are followed by long springs, famous for their blooming peach trees, dogwoods and azaleas. Summers are moderately warm, with magnolia and crepe myrtle in bloom; autumns are crisp and the fall foliage in the mountains attracts many visitors.

Gastonia's proximity to Charlotte (20 minutes by car) allow its residents to have all the variety and stimulation of a big city, while enjoying the benefits of living in a smaller town. Charlotte offers symphony, ballet, opera, art, theatre, and professional sports. The recently expanded Discovery Place is a "hands on" museum for children and their parents.

Gastonia is conveniently located for traveling. Charlotte's busy Douglas International Airport (over one million boardings in 1990) is only 20 minutes away, and Gastonia is located on Interstate 85, a major east/west highway, and close to Interstate 77, a major north/south highway.

Several colleges in the area offer speakers, programs, and continuing education for adults. Gaston College and Belmont Abbey College, are only a few minutes from downtown Gastonia. Charlotte is also home to a branch of the University of North Carolina (UNC-C), Queens College, and Central Piedmont Community College. Winthrop College is a mere 20-25 minutes away located in Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Gastonians have seen the completion of a new, modern public library containing 300,000 volumes and servicing seven branches, and a modern 480 all private bed hospital and out-patient surgical unit, staffed by 150 physicians representing almost every major specialty. The hospital maintains a full range of inpatient and outpatient services including Gaston Ambulatory Surgery Unit, Cancer Treatment Center and First Health Care Centers.

The recently expanded Schiele Museum of Natural History and Planetarium is one of Gastonia's biggest attractions, drawing visitors from around the state and country, and offering many trips and services.

The Gaston County Museum of Art and History is located in a restored historic building in nearby Dallas, N.C. A recent addition of a carriage house will offer more space for its exhibits and collections. The Gastonia Little Theatre and the Community Concert series are two other cultural attractions well supported by the citizens of Gaston County.

Outdoor recreational opportunities in the area include hiking, skiing, white water rafting, canoeing, kayaking and other sports. Only 10 minutes from Gastonia is Crowder's Mountain State Park, which attracts hikers, rock climbers, and rappellers. Kings Mountain Battleground and National Park is 15 miles to the west. Gastonia also offers six golf courses, several neighborhood swim clubs, municipal and private tennis courts. The South Carolina beaches are only 4 hours away.

Shopping in Gastonia is convenient and uncrowded. Eastridge Mall has 115 shops, Gaston Mall has 25, and Franklin Square has 45 businesses and shops. In addition, the entire Piedmont is well known to bargain-hunters for its mill and clothing outlets and for the many fine furniture showrooms featuring North Carolina manufacturers based in nearby towns.

October 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: GASTONIA COLOR

The President will speak from a stage near the corner of Cox and Ozark Roads, with the train as a backdrop. Advance is shooting for 10,000 people.

- Gastonia is a very blue collar, industrial area -- with a concentration of textile manufacturers (apparel, hosiery, etc.)
- Beyond the train, the audience will see three silos. On one silo: Welcome to Gastonia (or something like that -- they haven't decided). The silos sit on the site of the Arnold Baking Company -- which makes Thomas English Muffins and other bread products. [The Thomas English Muffins commercial shows British citizens disappointed because Mr. Thomas has a sign on his business that says "Moved to America."] Perhaps we could use this for a trade reference.
- There will be two high school bands. They haven't decided which schools.
- The President will travel through the city of Gastonia and stop on the east side of town.
- The town is primarily made up of conservative Democrats, but they went with Bush in '88. The mayor, a Democrat, is thinking of declaring Wednesday "George Bush Day."
- The local congressman, Cass Ballenger started his own business in 1957 making plastic wrappings for J.C. Penney underwear -- by 1986 had a payroll of 220 and annual sales of \$20 million.
- Nearby cities -- Gastonia, Shelby, Charlotte, Dallas, Belmont

ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA


- NC is the nation's 10th largest state.

- NC is Elizabeth Dole's home state.
- State motto -- *Esse quam videri*, meaning "To be rather than to seem" (Good dig against Clinton.)
- The state has three distinct sections -- the sandy coastal counties, the flat piedmont and the mountains of the west.
- Popular song, not state song -- "Carolina in the Morning"
"Nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina in the morning . . ."

In this campaign, Candidate Clinton gives new meaning to the phrase "a running joke."

October 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST

FROM: MICHELE NIX 

SUBJECT: GASTONIA COLOR

EVENT SCENARIO

- The President will speak from a stage near the corner of Cox and Ozark Roads, with the train as a backdrop. The President will travel through the city of Gastonia and stop on the east side of town. The intersection is known as the Ranlo Crossroads because the tracks divide the small town of Ranlo from Gastonia. Advance is shooting for an audience of 10,000 people.

LOCAL COLOR

- Beyond the train, the audience will see three silos. On one silo: Welcome to Gastonia (or something like that -- they haven't decided). The silos sit on the site of the Arnold Baking Company -- which makes Thomas English Muffins and other bread products. [The Thomas English Muffins commercial shows British citizens disappointed because Mr. Thomas has a sign on his business that says "Moved to America." Perhaps we could use this for a trade reference.
- There will be seven Gaston County high school bands involved with the rally. Advance is trying to diplomatically decide which schools will get to do what at the event. The seven schools and their mascots are: 2 big Gastonia rivals -- Hunter Huss (Huskies), Ashbrook (Greenwave -- like ocean wave), Bessemer City (Yellow jackets), North Gaston (Wildcats), East Gaston (Warriors), Cherryville Junior-Senior HS (Ironmen), Southpoint (Red Raiders).
- This weekend, the city will host the Fish Camp Jam -- a yearly event in which seafood restaurants in the area offer tastes of various seafood dishes. It's a big event and thousands of people turn out for it. They also have fun activities like catfish races -- the President could say something like "How they get the jockeys to stay on those fish, I'll never know." //

- Charlotte is very close to getting an NFL team -- and Gastonians are very excited about the prospect.
- James Worthy of the Lakers and Sleepy Floyd of the Rockets are both from Gastonia.
- Gaston County area is known as a great place for bargain buys -- lots o' outlet malls. The President will be speaking in a mall-saturated area (about 5 malls closeby to where he and FLOTUS will be.)

ABOUT GASTON AND ITS ECONOMY

- The town is primarily made up of conservative Democrats, but they went with Bush in '88. The mayor, a Democrat, is thinking of declaring Wednesday "George Bush Day."
- Gastonia is a very blue collar, industrial area -- with a concentration of textile manufacturers (apparel, hosiery, etc.) The first textile mill appeared in the 1850s. However, over the years they have diversified their economy with the addition of truck manufacturers, autoparts companies and metal working businesses.
- The local congressman, Cass Ballenger started his own business in 1957 making plastic wrappings for J.C. Penney underwear -- by 1986 had a payroll of 220 and annual sales of \$20 million.
- Nearby cities -- Gastonia, Shelby, Charlotte, Dallas, Belmont
- Gaston County population is 175,093. Gastonia population is 54,732.
- Median household income of Gastonia is \$22,967; of Gaston County \$22,967. Unemployment rate for Gaston County is roughly 5.7%.
- Some of the largest employers include: Pharr Yarns, Wix Corporation (manufactures auto filters), Parkdale Mills, Freightline Corp. (manufactures tractor trailers).
- There are hundreds of small component parts stores and machine shops (Mom and Pop establishments) in Gaston County that epitomize the small businessperson.
- September 1 of this year Lamar Alexander visited Gastonia to honor them with his "A+ Break the Mold" Awards. This award is given to schools or school systems that are leading the way in educational reform -- going for a new way instead of the old way. Secretary Alexander presented the award to Woodhill Elementary.

The New American Schools Development Corporation awarded the Gastonia community a grant to help them revolutionize their school system. Gastonia is not an official America 2000 community, but they are well on their way. The school superintendent is Dr. Edwin "Fast Eddie" West. He's called Fast Eddie because he gets things done quickly.

- Gastonia's Chamber of Commerce President says that Gastonia businesses are very focused on staying competitive in the global economy. A.B. Carter, Red Valve Corp. and Homelite are just a few of the Gastonia companies that export their products.

- [CONCERN] The town has been shaken by a controversy: The Police Department is under investigation by the FBI for abusing street people -- beating them, urinating on them, etc.

Also, the city just voted the entire council out -- except for the mayor and one council person. Gastonia is in a transition period.

A LITTLE ON NORTH CAROLINA

- NC is the nation's 10th largest state.
- NC is Elizabeth Dole's home state.
- State motto -- *Esse quam videri*, meaning "To be rather than to seem" (Good dig against Clinton.)
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