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605 Bill Gambel

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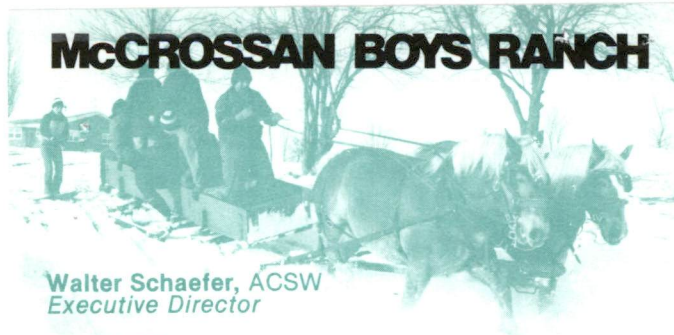


**SOUTH DAKOTA
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION**

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(McNally/Simon)
September 10, 1989, 4:00 p.m.
Draft One (B:SIOUX)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SOUTH DAKOTA CENTENNIAL CEREMONY
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

Thank you. Thank you, everyone. [[PAUSE]]

Hello Sioux Falls! [[PAUSE]]

And HAPPY BIRTHDAY SOUTH DAKOTA! [[PAUSE]]

And thanks to the young men of the McCrossan Boys Ranch for the ride in here. Apparently when Teddy Roosevelt came to Sioux Falls, they called that wagon "Buckboard One."

I also want to thank Governor and Mrs. Mickelson for their warm welcome. And it's always a pleasure to see my old friend Bill Janklow, as well as Lt. Governor Walter Dale Miller and the fine delegation that represents the Sunshine State in Washington.

You know, years ago -- when I first started thinking about running for President -- I went out for a long drive outside Washington, to think it over alone, hoping I'd be sent a sign to help me decide. Sure enough, a sign appeared. It said: "ONLY 2,000 MILES TO WALL DRUG." [[PAUSE]]

We're sure enjoying a friendly reception here. Outside one lady even had a sign that said: "Add Bush to Mount Rushmore." I thanked her, but protested it was too early for that. She said: "On no, Mr. President. We were talking about adding a statue of Barbara." [[PAUSE]]

Before the turn of the century, when your state was not yet 10 years old, a former Ohio Congressman who had fought for

statehood came here to greet the returning heroes of the Spanish American War -- South Dakota volunteers famous throughout America for refusing to abandon their decimated ranks until replacements could be shipped to the Philippines.

The ex-Congressman was President McKinley, who praised South Dakota's early pioneers for always setting up three things wherever their wagons stopped: School houses, churches -- and the America flag.

McKinley called South Dakota a "new and promising state." And in your first 100 years, you've made good that promise. You've built a good state, a good place to call home, a good place to raise grain and livestock and barns, and a particularly good place to raise families. Yours is a people that draws strength and purpose from the land, sinking deep roots, feeding your country and nurturing the dreams of your children.

insulting?
too much
on
farm?

And South Dakota is one place that never did forget what it was that made America great: Pride. Hard work. Neighborliness. Self-respect, and respect for others. And, as a visitor to Sioux Falls wrote in 1814, "the spirit of the west is one of faith" -- faith in God, faith in country, and faith in one another.

Maybe you've heard the definition of "the real West" in the old cowboy poem: "Out where the handclasp's a little stronger, out where the smile lasts a little longer, that's where the West begins." That's where South Dakota began, and that's where South Dakota is today: Still a place where business is done with a handshake.

[Handwritten signature]

Some years after McKinley's visit to Sioux Falls -- after McKinley was shot in 1901 -- Teddy Roosevelt became the youngest President in U.S. history, and the only one this century to be enshrined at Mount Rushmore. Everyone knows which four Presidents are found on the mountain. Less well known is that the statues were chosen not to represent four American individuals, but rather, to represent four American ideals.

Washington represents "freedom." Jefferson, "democracy." Lincoln, for "equality." And Roosevelt, "conservation."

In the American galaxy of ideals, conservation is rarely ranked up there alongside freedom, democracy, and equality. But it is on Mount Rushmore, it is in South Dakota, and it's time that tradition was rekindled everywhere.

Earlier this year we introduced dramatic new proposals to strengthen the Clean Air Act, calling for an end to acid rain, urban smog, and other toxic emissions. And I said then that our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board.

It's not enough to stop dirtying the air. We've got to clean it up. And to help do that, **we've proposed the oldest, cheapest, and most efficient air-purifier on Earth. Trees.**

We need to re-forest this bountiful land. Trees can reduce the heat of a summer's day, quiet a highway's noise, feed the hungry, provide shelter from the wind and warmth in the winter. The planting of trees can dramatically reduce erosion from wind and water, and the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that

a massive tree-planting campaign would cleanse the air of literally millions of tons of carbon dioxide -- one of the leading causes of global warming.

Nature has powerful rejuvenative forces. But we need to help them along. For its centennial year, your sister state to the north has pledged to plant 100 million new trees by the Year 2000. Well, I've heard it said around Sioux Falls that anything North Dakota can do, South Dakota can do better. [[PAUSE]] I challenge you to match that pledge -- to join the new greening of America by foresting South Dakota with centennial trees.

The forests are the sanctuaries not only of wildlife, but also of human life. They refresh and renew the human spirit. In a different sense, they refresh and renew the very atmosphere: The atmosphere of the Earth, because trees produce oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide. And the atmosphere of human endeavor, because every tree is a compact between generations.

The White House today remains blessed by an elm planted by John Quincy Adams, the southern magnolias of Andrew Jackson, and Dwight Eisenhower's oaks. George Washington's home at Mount Vernon is still shaded by a dozen living trees planted by our first President, a living link to our roots as a nation, and to the giant whose face adorns the Black Hills of this state.

Of course, not every President is blessed with a green thumb. Three months ago I planted an elm to mark North Dakota's new campaign. It turned out to have some kind of disease.

[[PAUSE]] So in the interest of public safety here in Sioux

Falls, they specifically asked me not to dedicate a building.

[[PAUSE]] So far, I'm having about as much luck planting as I did fishing. [[PAUSE]]

The paper here last month said that, today, there are exactly 28,334 trees in the city of Sioux Falls. Now, first of all, I'd like to meet the guy who counted that last 334.

[[PAUSE]] But seriously, a people that counts its trees so carefully knows how to value them. **Each one makes a difference. And so can each of you.**

And as we commemorate the year South Dakota became a new star in the American flag -- the American constellation -- I hope every family in the state will become part of yet another constellation -- the constellation we've called "A Thousand Points of Light."

Because you in South Dakota know what it takes to plant a tree. It doesn't take a federal program. It doesn't take a new bureaucracy. And it sure doesn't take some fancy new study. **What it takes is a shovel.**

It is a family project you can do in your own homes -- literally -- in your own back yards. We can cultivate good character in our children by cultivating a cleaner environment. *soil cons.* We need to plant new hedgerows around croplands, new windbreaks around our homes and towns. In the middle of this century, we built the interstate highway system, the greatest ground transportation network since Rome. Now let's make these corridors beautiful, quieter, greener -- and cleaner.

On the plains of Texas, where Barbara and I raised our children, the story is told of a pioneer tradition that said: "Plant plums for yourself -- and pecans for your grandchildren."

A hundred years ago, some far-sighted Texas settlers planted tiny pecan seedlings. It took hours of back-breaking work, hauling water in the hot prairie sun. But pecan trees take many years to mature -- and the settlers themselves would never live to enjoy shade or food from the the trees. It was called a "grandchildren's grove."

Other settlers wanted quick results. They planted fast-growing plum trees. And, for a few years, they got good fruit. But soon the soft bark split, sprouting tangled, barren plum bushes. Instead of enjoying the protection of tall, stately pecan trees, the grandchildren who followed were saddled with the hardship of clearing a thicket.

It is planting time now for South Dakota -- for America -- and for all of spaceship Earth. The choices we make today can either nurture and protect our children -- or bequeath them only another generation of thickets and foul air.

Let us tap into the greatness of the American spirit. Let us honor the pioneers who gave us this state by giving back to generations yet to come. And 100 years from now, South Dakota will still be a good place to raise children and cottonwood trees and other precious living things.

Enjoy the celebration. Enjoy the autumn ahead. Good luck, God bless you. And God bless America.

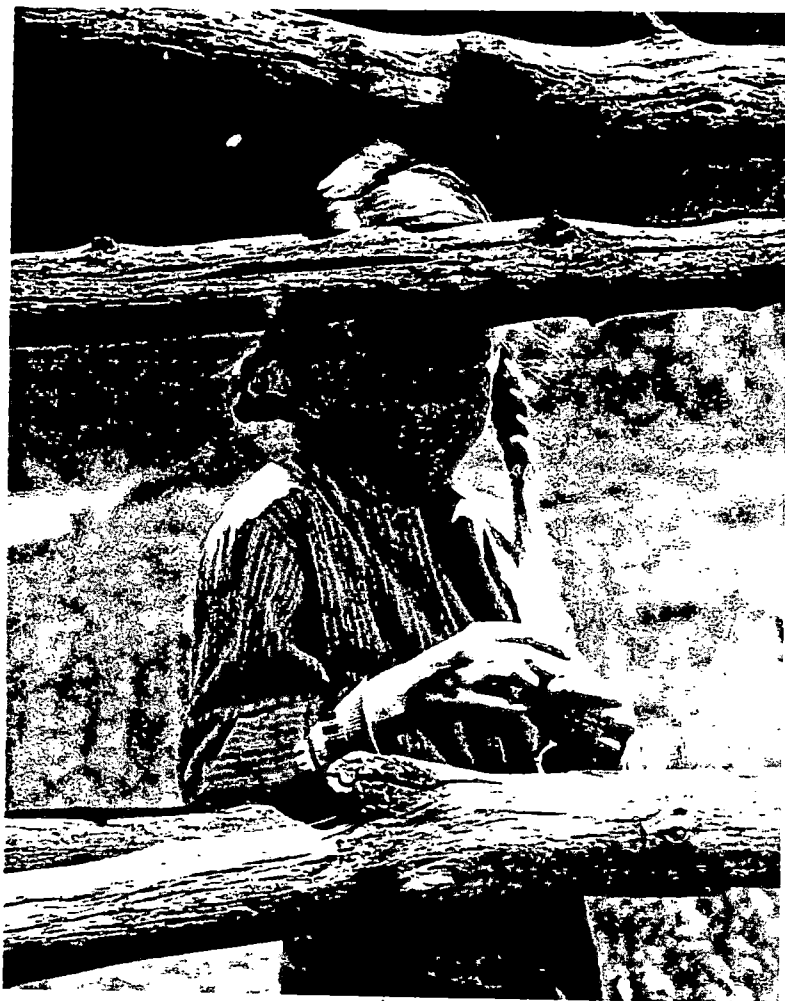
*It never is verboten for any South Dakotan
To laugh and talk as freely as he votes,
And if they haven't riches to carry in their britches,
They always carry laughter in their throats.*

Badger Clark

*From: South Dakota -
Land of Shining
Gold*

*By Francie M.
Berg*

1. A SOUTH DAKOTA LIFESTYLE



Growing up close to the land.

South Dakota character is shaped by the land, it is said, and by a pioneer spirit of working the land.

It is strength, integrity, neighborliness; it is filled with optimism. A visitor to Sioux Falls in 1814 wrote on his return: "Essentially the spirit of the west is one of faith. There is nothing there of decadence, as the French call it...The malady of pessimism does not thrive on the sunlit prairies of Dakota." Most would agree the statement holds true today.

Living with the land has meant living with clean fresh air, open sky, space, and all the forces of nature. At times this has brought loneliness and despair; it has demanded fortitude and courage. In presenting his Bluestem Woman sculpture in Rapid City, Dale Lamphere stated, "Only those who could draw strength and purpose from the land, could see its beauty and withstand its bitter disappointments—only those survived and sank deep roots. It is to that spirit of moving with and accepting nature that I offer this work."

John Milton, editor of South Dakota Review, has also seen the force of the land reflected in people here. "South Dakota's landscape is immense, dominating and continual," he says. "It is the major element in the establishment of the South Dakota character, psyche or soul"

Others have pointed to traits which are basic ideals here: friendliness, openness, sincerity, quiet dignity, self-respect and respect for others. Hospitality for stranger, neighbor and friend is the normal way of life. In range country, perhaps more than in close-knit ethnic communities, there is a tolerant spirit of "live and let live".

In the increasing sophistication which movement to the cities, fast transportation and instant media coverage has meant, these sound character values have endured. South

Dakotans who once felt isolated and remote from entertainment centers now have the best of both worlds. They can visit big cities, palm strewn beaches, busy centers of world trade—then return home for the pleasures of a lifestyle which is quieter, safer, less congested, with fewer regulations and where the air is clean.

No longer can Dakotans be called provincial. Their world knowledge and extent of travel exceeds that of the majority who live in metropolitan areas. Surprisingly, city people have awakened to this fact. So have our youth, which brings them a new assurance and a sense of the need to preserve the good life.

A high standard of living is generally enjoyed, even though incomes may be low by national standards. A higher quality of life just costs less in South Dakota. High moral character is reflected in a low crime rate, one of the lowest in the nation. South Dakotans generally enjoy good health and longer lives.

According to the 1980 census the state population is 690,178, an increase of 3.6% over 1970. Of these 638,955 identified themselves as white, 45,101 Indian, 2,144 black, 1,728 Asian, and 2,250 other. The last designation is mostly Spanish or Mexican origin. South Dakota averages 9 people per square mile; only four states are more sparsely settled with the U.S. average being 61. Birth rate is 17.1 per 1000, a decrease, but somewhat above the U.S. average of 15.3. Nearly 13% of South Dakota's population is over age 65, compared to a national average of 11%.

South Dakotans have a strong sense of their ethnic roots. By 1890 one third of the white population was foreign born. Many of the immigrants settled together in tight-knit communities. They spoke the language of the old country, kept

605-773-36 01

September 8, 1989

Shelly
Stingley

MEMORANDUM FOR STEPHEN M. STUDDERT

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR.

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE TO SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA:
HELENA, MONTANA: AND SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

On September 5-6, 1989, Judd Swift and Gary Fendler conducted a pre-advance to Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Helena, Montana; and Spokane, Washington. The following is an overview for your consideration.

SOUTH DAKOTA SCENARIO

The President arrives Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, boards the motorcade and departs Joe Foss Field en route Sioux Falls Arena. Upon arrival, The President will either proceed to the holding room or proceed to the VIP Tent. The Centennial Commission has requested a staff photo with approximately 50 volunteers. The staff photo will last approximately 20 minutes.

Following the staff photo, The President will proceed to the holding room. After a brief hold, The President, accompanied by the governor and 6-10 schoolchildren, will board a Centennial Wagon (which The President saw in his Inaugural Parade), and proceed to the Dais Area. The wagon enters the Arena from the main convention entrance and proceeds approximately 200 ft. to the dais. Full Honors will be played by a TBD band. The 6-10 school children will have been chosen by the Centennial Commission from a statewide essay competition. (NOTE: The Centennial committee has requested that The President sign certificates for each essay contest winner). Upon arrival at the Dais area, The President, the Governor and the school children, will proceed to their seats on the Dais. Governor Mickelson will make remarks and ask the children to present their essays, bound in book form, to The President. Governor Mickelson will introduce The President for Brief Remarks. Upon conclusion of Brief Remarks, The President will depart the Dais and proceed via foot, to the Motorcade (possible tree planting ceremony). The President will board the Motorcade and depart Sioux Falls Arena en route Joe Foss Field. Upon arrival, The President will board Air Force One for departure from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, en

route Helena, Montana. The Press Platform will be a 65 ft. throw, straight on.

Tree Planting

The Governor's office has suggested that we do the tree planting in a public park approximately one block away from the Arena. They think that this will help with any overflow they have and also give the children, that are lined on the route, to participate in the tree planting event.

Backdrop

The Backdrop for the main stage is composed of two elements:

1. American and Centennial flags (oversized 20' x 30') and
2. 250-300 South Dakota school children/youth, Native American Indians and 100 year-old citizens

The residents will be sitting in bleachers directly behind and to the left and right of The President. The American and Centennial flags will be suspended behind The President, thereby creating a wall.

The press platform will be at a 65 ft. throw straight on. We can seat 8,000 with press platform and security barrier. Permanent seating have 4,459 seats and the bleachers seat 4,992. We are taking out 2,300 seats behind the press platform.

Crowd Raising

The population in Sioux Falls is 81,343. We have asked the Centennial Committee to make an all out effort not only to fill the 8,000 Arena seats, but also to line the route. According to the Committee, people will be coming from as far away as 400 miles to see The President. This will be a ticketed event.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 27, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN H. SUNUNU
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT E. GRADY
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR 
NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY AND SCIENCE

SUBJECT: Possible Environmental Initiatives for the G-7
Economic Summit

As you requested, we have prepared short discussion papers on six possible new environmental initiatives for the G-7 summit. The papers are contained in the attached book. In addition, the book contains a copy of the papers that have been prepared to date under the NSC process.

I would be happy to discuss these items with you at your convenience.

Attachment

c: Mr. Richard G. Darman
General Brent Scowcroft
Mr. David Q. Bates, Jr.
Mr. James W. Cicconi
Mr. Roger B. Porter

Reforestation America

Proposal: The President would announce the U. S. program "Reforestation America." Federal costs would be in the FY 1991 budget for USDA and EPA.

Background:

Forests occupy 33% of U.S. land (738 million acres, including 360 million acres of private lands). Urban and suburban forests take about 63 million acres. EPA estimates that three billion trees could be planted on the 7% of Federal forested lands with the best opportunities and in interstate highway corridors. EPA believes 5 billion trees could be planted in hedgerows around croplands, around houses and towns, and in urban areas. Two billion trees could be planted on the most highly eroding and surplus croplands. These actions give a total of 10 billion trees, the equivalent of 50 million acres, and would take up 10 % of the U.S. annual CO2 emissions (about 2.2% of the world total), or in tons of carbon dioxide about 120-150 million tons annually. The Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and other Federal agencies that would be affected by EPA's proposal have not been made aware of the proposal, have had no opportunity to review it, and can not tell whether EPA's cost and other estimates are reasonable.

Proposal:

1. Increase the stocking rate and level of management of Federal lands. EPA's estimate is that the equivalent of 7.5 million acres of new planting could be achieved, taking up 21 million tons of CO2 per year.
2. Carry out a cooperative tree planting program with state, local, and private interests. EPA estimates that 25 million acres of planting could be achieved, taking up 35 million tons of CO2 per year.
3. Encourage private owners to improve productivity on their timberlands. EPA estimates that more intensive management of 37 million acres could be achieved, taking up 50 to 80 million tons of CO2 annually.
4. Encourage corporations to voluntarily plant trees to offset 10% of their CO2 emissions. The potential acreage and tonnage is not estimated.
5. Demonstrate bioenergy plantations as a fuel source for electricity.
6. Afforest surplus private croplands. EPA estimates that 10 million acres could be planted under the existing Conservation Reserve Program, to take up 14 million tons of CO2 annually.

Budget effects:

EPA's estimate of 1991 Federal cost is \$100 million, budgeted to EPA and USDA. Total 10 year costs are as follows:

	\$ in Millions	
	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Non-Federal</u>
Federal lands stocking and management estimated receipts	1,860 - 930	
Cooperative planting	1,000	4,000
Private timberlands tax losses ?		1,000
Voluntary corporate planting	?	?
Bioenergy plantations demonstration	250-500	?
Afforest surplus croplands	*	*
Total	2,180-2,430 +	5,000 +

* EPA assumes that planting costs would be offset by avoiding costs of planting annual grasses.

Pros:

- If successful in achieving the acres proposed, would produce a reduction in U. S. CO2 emissions of c. 10%.
- Would put the U.S. in a leadership role while proposing actions likely to be less expensive than direct reductions of fossil fuel emissions.
- Would encourage other countries to take similar actions.

Cons:

- Agencies most expert in reforestation have had no opportunity to validate whether or not EPA's estimates, particularly of costs, are valid.
- It is doubtful that \$5 billion in private funding would be available in a ten year period.
- Most surplus cropland participating in the Conservation Reserve Program is in the Great Plains, which has never been in trees since the last glaciation.

- A program of this size, in addition to current efforts, is probably not feasible within the 10-year period.
- How much CO2 would be tied up is difficult to evaluate before current research on that issue is completed.

Memorandum For: Governor John Sununu
Chief of Staff

Subject: "Reforesting America"

"Reforesting America" is a proposed unique cooperative federal-state-private partnership across the United States to plant 10 billion trees on private, state, local, and federal lands. It will draw on Americans' conservation spirit. It will assure a bountiful supply of timber, wildlife habitat, water, and other benefits. And it will convert excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere into forests, thus slowing the Greenhouse Effect.

Over the next decade, through the year 2000, this project will tap America's great tradition of volunteerism, which will be harnessed, in concert with private-sector corporate resources, to plant and manage 10 billion new trees in America. It will regrow the hedgerows around farmland fields (helping to reduce soil erosion from wind), the trees that once shaded homes along city streets, and the woodlots among houses, towns, and industrial facilities, to reforest America.

Reforesting America will call upon citizens in every state to participate by planting trees around their own homes. It will call upon businesses, by contributing time and corporate resources to grow, distribute, and plant the trees. Trees will cool houses, pull carbon out of the atmosphere to improve air quality, reduce energy demand in urban areas, and provide an initially small but alternative energy source, from tree plantations, to meet the energy demands of the years to come.

"Reforesting America" has five key components:

1. Intensify planting and natural resource management on 50 million acres (the 7% of federal forested lands most likely to provide the appropriate opportunities) and along interstate highway corridors, by planting 3 billion trees;

2. Launch a cooperative state-corporate-volunteer tree planting program to plant 5 billion trees over 10 years in all 50 states, in hedgerows around croplands, around houses and towns, and in urban areas;

3. Leverage the Department of Agriculture's Conservation Reserve Program to target 2 billion trees on 10 million acres of the nation's most highly eroding and surplus croplands for tree planting. Another half a million acres will be targeted for intensively managed bioenergy plantations of fast-growing trees, harvested for use as biomass fuel for state-of-the-art gas turbines, as a demonstration project of an alternative fuel to substitute for our consumption of carbon-producing fossil fuels;

4. Call upon America's business and private interests and landowners to embark upon voluntary programs to become more active and aggressive stewards of the land by developing programs to unleash their creative genius to stimulate tree planting and forest management;

5. Expand research on the types of trees and management practices most suitable and cost effective for different regions of the country.

Together, these initiatives will provide America over the next decade with:

- * 10 billion trees planted on private, federal, and state-owned lands
- * the equivalent of 50 million acres of new trees planted
- * 120 million tons of carbon per year--or 10% of the U.S. annual carbon dioxide emissions--stored in these forests, once they are mature,
- * new forest growth that will offset the annual emissions of carbon from fossil fuels of 24 million Americans--fully 10 percent of the U.S. population. When the 10 billion trees are mature, their growth would likely offset the anticipated increase in CO₂ emissions from new fossil-fuel generated electricity over 10 years.

To begin this program, an initial \$100 million in federal support is needed to be made available in FY91 to a joint USDA and EPA program, to seed the reforestation process. This program will build on expertise available in federal and state forestry agencies, private timber companies, and other sectors. Costs of the program over 10 years will be shared among private, local, state, and federal entities. Total costs to the government will depend on the cost of rural vs. urban plantings, the savings in agricultural support payments resulting from an expanded Conservation Reserve Program, and the extent of participation by the private sector and state and local governments.

A task force of distinguished leaders drawn from three sectors of U.S. society will oversee this effort:

- 1) A Corporate Advisory Panel, to consider the best ways to harness the wealth of talent in the business community in order to meet these objectives,
- 2) A National Volunteers Panel, to work with the nation's national and local conservation leaders and land managers, and
- 3) A Federal Land Management Panel, comprised of top leaders and experts of federal land management agencies to assess capabilities on national lands.

These advisory bodies will be convened immediately and will report their observations and recommendations within 90 days, in order to move this program from the vision of a reforested America into seedlings.

A program to replant and better manage America's dwindling rural and urban forests offers a cost-effective response to slow the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This is especially true as U.S. forests are suffering from the combined effects over time of the byproducts of this industrialized age--ozone, acid rain, and heavy metals in water and air--and climatic events like the widespread drought and attendant wildfires of last summer that may presage broader changes in average temperatures and climate in the years to come. By improving the health of private and publicly owned forests, the U.S. will be investing in its ability to provide forest products, water, and recreational benefits into the future.

The U.S. can offset a portion of its own emissions of carbon dioxide through reforestation and improved forest management, and can provide world leadership by identifying techniques and funding mechanisms for other nations to reduce their forest loss and increase tree planting, both among Western allies and in the developing nations of the tropics.

William K. Reilly

REFOREST AMERICA PROGRAM

SUMMARY AND APPENDIX

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

- Forest occupy 33% of the U.S. land (738 million acres)
- Private sector lands account for approximately 360 million acres
- Urban/suburban forest occupy about 68 million acres

KEY ELEMENTS OF PROJECT

- Proposed Program would plant 2 billion trees over 10 years
- Over 40 million acres planted on federal, state, and urban lands
- Benefits would include reduced soil erosion, decreased electricity demand in urban areas, improved wildlife habitat, and increased water resources
- Conservation Reserve Program is targeted for 10 million acres of trees or approximately 25% of currently targeted acres (An area approximately 1.5 times the size of Vermont)
- Approximately 120 million tons of CO₂/year stored at maturity
- Initial federal cost is approximately \$100 million
- Stresses major role for private sector and state/local government and individual volunteerism

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- Los Angeles has a project to plant 5 million trees
- North Dakota is currently committed to planting 100 million trees over the next 10 years
- Weyerhaeuser plants 40-50 million trees per year
- U.S. nurseries produce approximately 400 million seedlings per year. We estimate they could meet a one billion seedling goal in 2-4 years.

NEXT STEPS

- Requires implementation of Reforest America Task Force composed of corporate leaders, local volunteer organizations, and federal land managers.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Program Components	No. Trees (bil) ¹	Acres Planted (mil)	Acres Managed (mil)	Tons CO2 /Yr Fixed (mil)	Cost/Year (mil \$)	Primary Activity
A. Federal	3.0	7.5	7.5	21	93	
1. USFS	2.0	5.0	5.0	14	62	Plant & Manage
2. BLM	0.6	1.5	1.5	4	19	Plant & Manage
3. DoD	0.4	1.0	1.0	3	12	Plant & Manage
B. Non-Fed.	5.0	25.0	37.0	113	600	
1. State/Urban ⁴	5.0	25.0	0.0	35	500	Plant
2. Private Timberlands	0.0	0.0	37.0	50-80	100 ²	Manage
C. CRP	2.0	10.0	0.0	14	0 ³	Plant
TOTAL	10.0	43.0	45.0	120-150	693	

¹ Number of trees (billions) equals trees planted plus carbon benefits from improved management of existing trees measured in terms of tree equivalents.

² Assumes a cost of approximately \$30/acre for timber stand improvement.

³ Revenue neutral program; Projected increased costs above budgeted for full enrollment in CRP to 45 million acres; Assumes that modest increases in contract prices accepted for CRP lands would be necessary incentive for higher tree planting; Costs could be offset because of lower planting costs per acre of trees compared to annual grasses

⁴ Includes activities by state and local governments and volunteer efforts by individuals

Note: Volunteer efforts by corporations, including utilities, have not been specifically included in these calculations

REFORESTING AMERICA: APPENDIX

I. FEDERAL LANDS COMPONENT:

Goal: Increase Stocking Rates and Intensively Manage Federal Forested Lands

This program would increase the productivity of existing forests and plant new trees on land owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Department of Defense (DoD), and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands. The program would plant or manage for the equivalent of 3 billion trees for a carbon sequestration benefit of 21 million tons per year, once the forests are mature. A rough cost estimate is \$93 million/year for 10 years, assuming that 50% of total costs are recovered through the sales of harvested timber products.

1. USFS Lands: Improving Productivity on Federal Forest Lands

Improved management of approximately 6 percent of the 192 million acres of USFS forest lands could offset 14 million tons per year of atmospheric carbon over the ten-year life of the program. Cost estimates reflect assumptions of planting costs of \$175/acre and \$75/acre timber stand improvement (management).

Scout troops, church groups, and other volunteer organizations could assist the Government by providing additional manpower in a national effort to improve the management and productivity of our national forest lands through new planting and timber stand improvement to foster new growth.

2. BLM lands

A goal of 3 million acres of BLM lands (less than 1% of the total 341 million acres) will be targeted for planting of new trees and improved management of existing forests over 10 years. This BLM component of the program would sequester 4 million tons of carbon per year once mature.

3. Department of Defense Land Replanting

A two-fold strategy to plant trees strategically around military bases and to increase stocking of DoD forests could yield carbon sequestration benefits of about 3 million tons per year over the life of the program. Strategic planting could be an important strategy in view of number of military bases located in southern states. Potential energy savings on air conditioning costs would also result and would be available to help fund the replanting program, but have not been estimated. Ten percent of DoD's 23 million acres could be replanted or more fully stocked and would increase annual growth sufficiently to allow increased harvest and timber sales, to pay most of the costs of the currently self-sustaining program.

NON-FEDERAL LANDS COMPONENT:
GOAL: Increase Stocking and Management of Non-Federal Forest Lands

1. Cooperative State, Local, and Private Tree Planting Initiative

States, municipalities, private corporations and individuals would together participate in a cooperative program to plant five billion trees over the next 10 years in the 50 states to capture 35 million tons of carbon. Costs of the program would be shared by government and private organizations; labor to plant trees would be donated by civic and youth groups such as the Scouts, YMCA, Lions Club, etc.

A major component of the program would be urban reforestation, which holds great potential for mitigating the urban heat island effect by shading and thereby cooling houses and commercial buildings. Cooler buildings require less air conditioning, and lower energy demands, thus reducing electricity demand from residential buildings by up to 20%. Urban tree planting around buildings is estimated to be about 15 times more efficient than rural tree planting in reducing atmospheric CO₂.

Encouraging and fostering ties to urban development groups, businesses, and volunteer organizations will help provide the resources and labor to make this program self-sustaining. The City of Los Angeles effectively implemented such a program to plant 1 million trees for under \$1 million before the 1984 Olympics. In another example, the state of North Dakota has launched a tree planting program with a goal of planting 10 million trees per year for 10 years in the state, totalling 100 million trees by the year 2000. Based on the North Dakota program, a 5 billion tree goal could be obtained by the following approach:

- 30 states at 10 million trees/year for 10 years
- 10 states at 5 million trees/year for 10 years
- 10 states at 20 million trees/year for 10 years

The state and local program assumes cost-sharing of 40% from contributions from individuals and industry (about \$3 million per state per year), 40% from state and local government, and 20% Federal assistance.

2. Improving Productivity on U.S. Private Timberlands

Improving the management of 10 percent of the 373 million acres of private timberland in the U.S. could result in the sequestration of 78 million tons of atmospheric carbon per year, assuming the existing acres reach their full productivity potential. Tax law changes and fiscal incentives may be required to stimulate private sector investments.

Corporate Tree Planting to Offset Individual Company Carbon Dioxide Emissions:

Corporations, especially electric utilities, and other institutions would be encouraged to voluntarily launch programs to plant trees to offset 10% of their total CO₂ emissions. These activities could be modelled after the approach taken by the Applied Energy Systems utility offset. In this innovative example, the expected emissions of a new coal-fired electric plant being built in Connecticut are being offset by a tree planting program in Guatemala.

III. MARGINAL AGRICULTURAL LANDS COMPONENT:

GOAL: Launch Large-Scale Tree Planting on Surplus Croplands and Degraded Lands

1. Afforestation of surplus private croplands:

USDA's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) was established under the 1985 Food Security Act ("Farm Bill") to provide incentives for farmers to set aside the most highly erodible 10% of the nation's farm land. This cropland is currently producing surplus crops which require billions of dollars in annual commodity support payments from USDA.

CRP tree planting could be expanded 10 million acres, from the current low enrollment of 1.7 million acres up to 12 million acres, via modest additional fiscal incentives to farmers eligible to enroll erodible lands in the CRP. Costs of these incentives are already budgeted for full enrollment in the CRP, and are expected to be offset by reductions in Treasury payments for purchase of surplus commodity crops otherwise grown. Tree planting costs per acre are less than comparable costs for current vegetable cover (grass) establishment costs. This CRP expansion would encourage planting of 2 billion trees, yielding a carbon sequestration of 14 million tons of carbon per year.

2. Demonstration of Planting of Bioenergy Plantations as Fuel for Electricity Production

Tree planting under USDA's Conservation Reserve Program can be also be expanded with an additional program using fiscal incentives to enroll a small portion of CRP lands in short rotation, intensive culture (SRIC) tree plantations. The wood production ("biomass") from these bioenergy plantations will be fed into a new state-of-the-art gasification turbines to produce electricity, in a cooperative effort with the Department of Energy. Tens of thousands of acres will be planted over 10 years at a total project cost of \$25-50 million per year.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Components	No. Trees (bil) ¹	Acres Planted (mil)	Acres Managed (mil)	Tons CO2 /Yr Fixed (mil)	Cost/Year (mil \$)	Primary Activity
A. Federal	3.0	7.5	7.5	21	93	
1. USFS	2.0	5.0	5.0	14	62	Plant & Manage
2. BLM	0.6	1.5	1.5	4	19	Plant & Manage
3. DoD	0.4	1.0	1.0	3	12	Plant & Manage
B. Non-Fed.	5.0	25.0	37.0	113	600	
1. State/Urban ⁴	5.0	25.0	0.0	35	500	Plant
2. Private Timberlands	0.0	0.0	37.0	50-80	100 ²	Manage
C. CRP	2.0	10.0	0.0	14	0 ³	Plant
TOTAL	10.0	43.0	45.0	120-150	693	

¹ Number of trees (billions) equals trees planted plus carbon benefits from improved management of existing trees measured in terms of tree equivalents.

² Assumes a cost of approximately \$30/acre for timber stand improvement.

³ Revenue neutral program; Projected increased costs above budgeted for full enrollment in CRP to 45 million acres; Assumes that modest increases in contract prices accepted for CRP lands would be necessary incentive for higher tree planting; Costs could be offset because of lower planting costs per acre of trees compared to annual grasses

⁴ Includes activities by state and local governments and volunteer efforts by individuals

Notes: Volunteer efforts by corporations, including utilities, have not been specifically included in these calculations

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Joe Foss Air Field (see Sports Hall of Fame list)
114 TAC FTR GRP

McCrosson Boys Ranch

Wagon Train - Pres. will enter on same wagon that was in the Inaugural Parade (also in Mt. Vernon bicentennial & Texas Sesquicentennial wagon trains)

2 horses (show horses, not workhorses) pulling wagon will be the champ team from State Fair

Ranch - rehab program for adolescents
ages 10-18
60 boys from SD, MN, and IA
est. 1955
non-profit corporation

Walt Schaefer - Director (for 20 yrs.)
Carol Woltjer - Executive Secretary

around 100-150 people from the Ranch will be at event (staff & residents), all wearing green jackets

PEPs

10 kids may present their PEP essays (Personal Education Plans) to the Pres.

-- get copy of letter from Doug Adair
-- will send copies of PEP essays to Judd

Sioux Falls Arena

Bon Jovi - Sept. 3
Wrestling, WWF w/Andre the Giant, Hercules & his manager Bobby H_____ - Sept. 7
Barry Manilow - Sept. 27
Big Bird & the ABCs - Sept. 30

Howard Wood Football Stadium

across the street from arena (see Sports Hall of Fame list)

Sioux Falls Baseball Stadium

also across the street from arena. Sioux Falls Braves minor-league team, used to play there. No longer exists.

Badlands

South Dakota -- Pheasant Capital of the World

Augustana College in Sioux Falls, SD

Flambeau Indian Dance Group -- Lillian & Ron Goodeagle (dorm parents) 605/997-3773

4-H Performing Group --

Youth for the Future ("up with people"-type of thing) -- singing and dancing -- students from all over the state

Sarah Spelts -- production coordinator 605/361-2178
(she also knows a lot about SD history -- has written books)

Army mil aide said that when Bush was campaigning in SD in 1988, they left DC where the temp was about 60 (day after the Redskins has won the Super Bowl) and landed in SD where the temp was around -70.

Mitchell, SD -- Corn Palace: kind of Turkish designed building with sculptures/reliefs made out of corn on outside. Scenes always changing. Bush spoke here while campaigning (Jan/Feb 88?)

SOUTH DAKOTA SPORTS HALL OF FAME

Good person to talk to about all this is Bob Burns (he's on the list somewhere), the retired Athletic Director of O'Gorman High School.

Howard Wood: football stadium across street from arena named for him

Garney Henley

Rube Hay

Ordell Brase

Bill Carberry

Sox Walseth

Carl Youngworth

Ev Comstock

Eric Cobb

Dick Green

Harry Gamage

Urban Odson

Ralph Ginn

Hobe Richards

L.A. Olson (Lefty): coach at Augustana College

Wayne Rasmussen

Harold Goodell

Jack Manders

Casey Tibbs

Joe Mendel

Jack Martin

Billy Mills: first American Indian to win an Olympic medal -- movie "Running Brave" (Kirk Douglas?) is based on him

Paul Marchalk

Laverne Saunders

Jim Iverson

Frank McCormick

Buell Woodle

Pete Retzlaff

Dwane Clodfetter

Marlene Hagge

Bob Clifford

Weert Engelmann

Jim Marking

Gene Vidal

Ed Livingston

W.W. Stephenson

R.E. Rawlins

Howard Connors

Denny Cosgrove

Carroll Hardy

Frank Leahy

Clark Swisher

Joe Foss: Flying Ace WWII; Governor of South Dakota; Air Field
named after him

Bob Marske

Joe Quintal

Stan Marshall

R.M. Walseth

Ray Hamann

Jim Emmerich

Amanda Clement

Joe Robbie: owns Miami Dolphins

Earl Sande

James Scott

Pug Manders

Bob Stransky

Jim Langer

Buster Charles

Bob Wachs

Bob Burns: HS/college football coach -- very well known

Connie Collin

George Houk

Joe Salem: former head football coach Univ. of Minn.

Ruth Marske

Wally Diehl

Ray Antonen

Kermit Wahl

Cleve Abbott

Joseph Flanner

Buddy Edelen

SOUTH DAKOTA GOLF HALL OF FAME

Marlene Hagge
Ed Livingston
Charles Howard
Hobe Richards
Don H. Platt
Lorne Bartling
Ralph Porter
Ev Comstock, Sr.
C. Irvin Crumm
Laddie Cimpl
Gary Wiren
John de Rudder
Phil Donohue
John Rachetto
Mrs. E.R. Doering
Indy Titterington
Gene Reiter
Bob Marchand

SIOUX FALLS ARENA DEDICATION PLAQUE

Sioux Falls Arena

1961

City Commission: Mayor Fay Wheeldon
Commissioner R.W. Dalthorp
Commissioner Earl McCart

Arena-Auditorium Board: J.B. Aschoff
Harold E. Hanson
George T. Kirk
W.E. McKean
Meriam Stegner

Harold Spitznagel & Assoc. Architects and Engineers
Henry Carlson Co.
C.J. McDermott Co.
Tessier Sheet Metal Works
Electric Construction Co.

PROPOSED PROGRAM
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

9:45 A.M.

SDSU band and USD Kettle drum band perform before the program begins.

10:00 A.M.

MC Don Frankenfeld take the dias and welcomes everyone to the program and asks _____ to give and invocation

_____ presents the colors

SDSU band and the choir play the National Anthem

Frankenfeld gives short opening remarks re: the theme of the day and introduces dias guests.

Sen. Pressler, Daschle, Cong Johnson
10 students 2 century citizens
teacher of the year

✓ 10:20 A.M.

MC introduces the 4-H performing troupe
5 - 6 minutes

10:25 A.M.

MC introduces the video

✓ 10:35 A.M.

MC introduces Flandreau Indian Dancers

✓ 10:45 A.M.

~~Kettle drum band performing~~

10:55 A.M.

Wagon enters arena with President Bush and Governor Mickelson

Ushered on stage is Linda Mickelson
Lt. Gov Miller, Former Gov Janklow

Bank plays Hail to the Chief or
South Dakota my Dakota

✓ 11:00 A.M.

MC introduces new podium guests with Janklow last.

11:03 A.M.

Janklow introduces Mickelson

11:05 A.M.

Governor Mickelson recognizes students and

also

words?

asks each to come forward to present their
PEP to President Bush

11:15 A.M.

Governor introduces President Bush

11:35 A.M.

Governor thanks Pres. Bush and asks everyone
to join him in a tribute to the Centennial
by singing South Dakota my Dakota. (printed on
the back of their programs)

11:45 A.M.

President, Governor and Podium guests leave
podium for holding room
Holding room guests ushered to holding room

Choir performs a patriotic song

MC asks for a benediction and retiring of the
colors

12:00 P.M.

MC closes program

Mc Nelly

REMARKS: SOUTH DAKOTA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
SIOUX FALLS ARENA
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989, 11:15 A.M.

THANK YOU GOVERNOR MICKELSON FOR YOUR WARM
INTRODUCTION. THANK YOU, EVERYONE. [[PAUSE]]

GOOD MORNING SIOUX FALLS! [[PAUSE]]

AND HAPPY BIRTHDAY SOUTH DAKOTA! [[PAUSE]] DON'T
WORRY -- I'M NOT GOING TO TRY TO SING. [[PAUSE]]

AND THANKS TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE MCCROSSAN BOYS
RANCH FOR THE RIDE IN HERE. APPARENTLY WHEN TEDDY
ROOSEVELT CAME TO SIOUX FALLS, THEY CALLED THAT WAGON
"BUCKBOARD ONE."

AND IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO SEE MY OLD FRIEND
BILL JANKLOW, AS WELL AS YOUR GREAT SENATOR - LARRY
PRESSLER AND ONE OF HIS COLLEAGUES AND YOUR MONTANA
NEIGHBOR - SENATOR CONRAD BURNS. CONGRATULATIONS, TOO
TO TEACHER OF THE YEAR LINDA HILLESTAD, AND A COUPLE OF
AMAZING SOUTH DAKOTONS CLYDE ICE AND NELLIE HARBERTS.

WE'D ALSO LIKE TO SAY HELLO TO BEN REIFEL. I HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF SERVING IN CONGRESS WITH BEN -- A NATIVE AMERICAN WHO DEVOTED HIS WHOLE LIFE TO PUBLIC SERVICE. AND TOMORROW IS HIS 83RD BIRTHDAY -- HAPPY BIRTHDAY, BEN! [[PAUSE]]

YOU KNOW, YEARS AGO -- WHEN I FIRST STARTED THINKING ABOUT RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT -- I WENT OUT FOR A LONG DRIVE OUTSIDE WASHINGTON, TO THINK IT OVER ALONE, HOPING I'D BE SENT A SIGN TO HELP ME DECIDE. SURE ENOUGH, A SIGN APPEARED. IT SAID: "ONLY 2,000 MILES TO WALL DRUG." [[PAUSE]]

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE BACK WITH YOU IN SOUTH DAKOTA, HOME OF SOME OF NATURE'S MOST WONDERFUL CREATIONS: THE AMERICAN BUFFALO, THE ANTELOPE, THE PRAIRIE DOG, THE JACK RABBIT. THE ONLY THING MISSING - - THE SILVER FOX. [[PAUSE]]

BARBARA WANTED TO BE HERE, BUT SHE'S IN AMARILLO THIS MORNING, AT CAL FARLEY'S BOYS RANCH -- A PLACE A LOT LIKE THE MCCROSSAN RANCH HERE. AND I KNOW THAT, LIKE ME, BARBARA'S GOING TO BE VERY INTERESTED IN READING THE ESSAYS THAT THESE TERRIFIC SOUTH DAKOTA KIDS HAVE PUT TOGETHER FOR US. WITH TALENTED KIDS LIKE THESE TODAY, SOUTH DAKOTA CAN LOOK FORWARD TO A GREAT SECOND CENTURY -- AND AMERICA CAN LOOK FORWARD TO A GREAT TOMORROW. [[PAUSE]]

BEFORE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, WHEN YOUR STATE WAS NOT YET 10 YEARS OLD, A FORMER OHIO CONGRESSMAN WHO HAD FOUGHT FOR STATEHOOD CAME HERE TO GREET THE RETURNING HEROES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR -- SOUTH DAKOTA VOLUNTEERS FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AMERICA FOR REFUSING TO ABANDON THEIR DECIMATED RANKS UNTIL REPLACEMENTS COULD BE SHIPPED TO THE PHILIPPINES.

THE EX-CONGRESSMAN WAS PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, WHO PRAISED SOUTH DAKOTA'S EARLY PIONEERS FOR ALWAYS SETTING UP THREE THINGS WHEREVER THEIR WAGONS STOPPED: SCHOOL HOUSES, CHURCHES -- AND THE AMERICA FLAG.

MCKINLEY CALLED SOUTH DAKOTA A "NEW AND PROMISING STATE." AND IN YOUR FIRST 100 YEARS, YOU'VE MADE GOOD THAT PROMISE. YOU'VE BUILT A GOOD STATE, A GOOD PLACE TO CALL HOME, A GOOD PLACE TO RAISE GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK AND BARNS, AND A PARTICULARLY GOOD PLACE TO RAISE FAMILIES. YOURS IS A PEOPLE THAT DRAWS STRENGTH AND PURPOSE FROM THE LAND, SINKING DEEP ROOTS, FEEDING YOUR COUNTRY AND NURTURING THE DREAMS OF YOUR CHILDREN.

AND AS A NEW CENTURY BEGINS, SOUTH DAKOTA IS ALSO A GOOD PLACE FOR FORWARD-LOOKING PEOPLE, A PLACE TO INVEST IN CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES AND THE GROWING SERVICE INDUSTRIES.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS ONE PLACE THAT HAS NEVER FORGOTTEN WHAT MADE AMERICA GREAT: PRIDE. HARD WORK. NEIGHBORLINESS. SELF-RESPECT, AND RESPECT FOR OTHERS. AND, AS A VISITOR TO SIOUX FALLS WROTE IN 1814, "THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST IS ONE OF FAITH" -- FAITH IN GOD, FAITH IN COUNTRY, AND FAITH IN ONE ANOTHER.

MAYBE YOU'VE HEARD THE DEFINITION OF "THE REAL WEST" IN THE OLD COWBOY POEM: "OUT WHERE THE HANDCLASP'S A LITTLE STRONGER, OUT WHERE THE SMILE LASTS A LITTLE LONGER, THAT'S WHERE THE WEST BEGINS." THAT'S ALSO WHERE SOUTH DAKOTA BEGINS: STILL A PLACE WHERE BUSINESS IS DONE WITH A HANDSHAKE.

TWO YEARS AFTER MCKINLEY'S VISIT TO SIOUX FALLS, TEDDY ROOSEVELT BECAME THE YOUNGEST PRESIDENT IN U.S. HISTORY, AND THE ONLY ONE THIS CENTURY TO BE ENSHRINED AT MOUNT RUSHMORE. EVERYONE KNOWS WHICH FOUR PRESIDENTS ARE FOUND ON THE MOUNTAIN. LESS WELL KNOWN IS THAT EACH WAS CHOSEN NOT TO REPRESENT AN INDIVIDUAL, BUT RATHER, TO REPRESENT AN AMERICAN IDEAL. WASHINGTON REPRESENTS "FREEDOM." JEFFERSON, "DEMOCRACY." LINCOLN, FOR "EQUALITY." AND ROOSEVELT, "CONSERVATION."

IN THE AMERICAN GALAXY OF IDEALS, "CONSERVATION" IS RARELY RANKED UP THERE ALONGSIDE FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY, AND EQUALITY. BUT IT IS ON MOUNT RUSHMORE, IT IS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, AND IT'S TIME THAT TRADITION WAS REKINDLED EVERYWHERE.

OUR STEWARDSHIP OF THE EARTH IS BRIEF. SOUTH DAKOTA SITS ATOP BEDS OF OIL AND COAL THAT, EONS AGO, WERE TROPICAL SWAMPS. ABOVE GROUND THE LANDSCAPE IS CUT BY HILLS AND VALLEYS, SHAPED BY THE HUGE SHEETS OF ICE THAT COVERED THIS LAND IN A LATER AGE. WHEN THE GLACIERS RETREATED THEY LEFT BEHIND A PRECIOUS RESOURCE: THE RICH, FERTILE SOIL OF SOUTH DAKOTA. NO ONE HERE WHO WITNESSED THE "BLACK BLIZZARDS" OF THE 1930'S DUST BOWL NEEDS TO BE TOLD JUST HOW FRAGILE THAT RESOURCE IS, OR HOW IMPORTANT IT IS THAT WE BE RESPONSIBLE STEWARDS OF THESE GIFTS.

AND WHAT IS TRUE FOR OUR FARMLANDS IS ALSO TRUE FOR OUR FORESTS AND RIVERS, FOR OUR OCEANS, AND FOR THE OCEANS OF LIFE-GIVING AIR THAT COVER THIS PLANET.

EARLIER THIS YEAR WE INTRODUCED DRAMATIC NEW PROPOSALS TO STRENGTHEN THE CLEAN AIR ACT, CALLING FOR MAJOR REDUCTIONS IN ACID RAIN, URBAN SMOG, AND OTHER TOXIC EMISSIONS. AND I SAID THEN THAT OUR MISSION IS NOT JUST TO DEFEND WHAT'S LEFT -- BUT TO TAKE THE OFFENSE, TO IMPROVE OUR ENVIRONMENT ACROSS THE BOARD.

IT'S NOT ENOUGH TO STOP DIRTYING THE AIR. WE'VE GOT TO CLEAN IT UP. AND TO HELP DO THAT, WE SHOULD REMEMBER THE OLDEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST EFFICIENT AIR-PURIFIER ON EARTH. TREES.

NATURE HAS POWERFUL REJUVENATIVE FORCES. BUT WE NEED TO HELP THEM ALONG. WE NEED TO RE-FOREST THIS BOUNTIFUL LAND.

AS THE SETTLERS HERE LEARNED DECADES AGO, PLANTING TREES CAN GREATLY REDUCE EROSION FROM WIND AND WATER, AND, AS WE ARE LEARNING, TREE PLANTING CAN HELP CLEAN THE AIR BY REDUCING CARBON DIOXIDE.

FOR ITS CENTENNIAL YEAR, YOUR SISTER STATE TO THE NORTH HAS PLEDGED TO PLANT 100 MILLION NEW TREES BY THE YEAR 2000. WELL, I'VE HEARD IT SAID AROUND SIOUX FALLS THAT ANYTHING NORTH DAKOTA CAN DO, SOUTH DAKOTA CAN DO BETTER. [[PAUSE]] I CHALLENGE YOU TO COME UP WITH A PLEDGE OF YOUR OWN -- TO JOIN THE NEW GREENING OF AMERICA BY FORESTING SOUTH DAKOTA WITH CENTENNIAL TREES.

OF COURSE, REFORESTATION IS ONLY ONE PART OF OUR COMPREHENSIVE AND SOMETIMES HIGHLY TECHNICAL PROPOSALS TO CLEAN UP AMERICA'S AIR. BUT TREES POSSESS A VALUE NO HIGH-TECH SOLUTION WILL EVER MATCH: TREES CAN REDUCE THE HEAT OF A SUMMER'S DAY, QUIET A HIGHWAY'S NOISE, FEED THE HUNGRY, PROVIDE SHELTER FROM THE WIND AND WARMTH IN THE WINTER. THE FORESTS ARE THE SANCTUARIES NOT ONLY OF WILDLIFE, BUT ALSO OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT. AND EVERY TREE IS A COMPACT BETWEEN GENERATIONS.

THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY IS BLESSED BY AN ELM PLANTED BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, THE SOUTHERN MAGNOLIAS OF ANDREW JACKSON, AND DWIGHT EISENHOWER'S OAKS. GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HOME AT MOUNT VERNON IS STILL SHADED BY A DOZEN TREES PLANTED BY OUR FIRST PRESIDENT, A LIVING LINK TO OUR ROOTS AS A NATION, AND TO THE GIANT WHOSE FACE ADORNS THE BLACK HILLS OF THIS STATE.

[OF COURSE, NOT EVERY PRESIDENT IS BLESSED WITH A GREEN THUMB. ^{FOR} FIVE MONTHS AGO I PLANTED AN ELM TO MARK NORTH DAKOTA'S ^{Centennial} ~~NEW CAMPAIGN~~. IT TURNED OUT TO HAVE SOME KIND OF DISEASE. [[PAUSE]] SO IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC SAFETY HERE IN ^{Bloomfield} ~~STIOUX FALLS~~, THEY SPECIFICALLY ASKED ME NOT TO DEDICATE A BUILDING. [[PAUSE]] SO FAR, I'M HAVING ABOUT AS MUCH LUCK PLANTING AS I DID FISHING. [[PAUSE]]

JUST AS THE GOVERNMENT HAS A KEY RESPONSIBILITY IN REDUCING AIR POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT CAN ALSO ACT AS A MODEL AND LEADER IN THE GREENING OF AMERICA. AND IT HAS: LAST YEAR, FEDERAL EFFORTS PLANTED 340,000 ACRES OF NEW TREES. BUT THAT'S ONLY ABOUT THE SIZE OF LINCOLN COUNTY. PRIVATE EFFORTS, FAMILIES AND BUSINESSES PLANTED EIGHT TIMES THAT NUMBER -- ENOUGH TO BLANKET AN AREA ALMOST THE SIZE OF CONNECTICUT. CLEARLY, THE REAL SOLUTION IS AT THE GRASSROOTS LEVEL - - AMERICANS JOINING TOGETHER TO SHADE THIS LAND AND CLEAN OUR AIR -- A NEW SPIRIT OF ACTIVISM AND VOLUNTEERISM TO SERVE EACH OTHER AND SAVE OUR PLANET.

THE PAPER HERE LAST MONTH SAID THAT, TODAY, THERE ARE EXACTLY 28,334 TREES IN THE CITY OF SIOUX FALLS. NOW, FIRST OF ALL, I'D LIKE TO MEET THE GUY WHO COUNTED THAT LAST 334. [[PAUSE]] BUT SERIOUSLY, A PEOPLE THAT COUNTS ITS TREES SO CAREFULLY KNOWS HOW TO VALUE THEM. EACH ONE MAKES A DIFFERENCE. AND SO CAN EACH ONE OF YOU.

AND AS WE COMMEMORATE THE YEAR SOUTH DAKOTA BECAME A NEW STAR IN THE AMERICAN FLAG -- THE AMERICAN CONSTELLATION -- I HOPE EVERY FAMILY IN THE STATE WILL BECOME PART OF YET ANOTHER CONSTELLATION -- THE CONSTELLATION WE'VE CALLED "A THOUSAND POINTS OF LIGHT."

BECAUSE YOU IN SOUTH DAKOTA KNOW WHAT IT TAKES TO PLANT A TREE. IT DOESN'T TAKE A FEDERAL PROGRAM. IT DOESN'T TAKE A NEW BUREAUCRACY. AND IT SURE DOESN'T TAKE SOME FANCY NEW STUDY. WHAT IT TAKES IS A SHOVEL.

IT IS A FAMILY PROJECT YOU CAN DO IN YOUR OWN HOMES -- LITERALLY -- IN YOUR OWN BACK YARDS. WE CAN CULTIVATE GOOD CHARACTER IN OUR CHILDREN BY CULTIVATING A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT. WE NEED TO PLANT NEW HEDGEROWS AROUND CROPLANDS, NEW WINDBREAKS AROUND OUR HOMES AND TOWNS. IN THE MIDDLE OF THIS CENTURY, WE BUILT THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM, THE GREATEST GROUND TRANSPORTATION NETWORK SINCE ROME. NOW LET'S MAKE THESE CORRIDORS BEAUTIFUL, QUIETER, GREENER -- AND CLEANER.

ON THE PLAINS OF TEXAS, WHERE BARBARA AND I RAISED OUR CHILDREN, THE STORY IS TOLD OF A PIONEER TRADITION THAT SAID: "PLANT PLUMS FOR YOURSELF -- AND PECANS FOR YOUR GRANDCHILDREN."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, SOME FAR-SIGHTED TEXAS SETTLERS PLANTED TINY PECAN SEEDLINGS. IT TOOK HOURS OF BACK-BREAKING WORK, HAULING WATER IN THE HOT PRAIRIE SUN. BUT PECAN TREES TAKE MANY YEARS TO MATURE -- AND THE SETTLERS THEMSELVES WOULD NEVER LIVE TO ENJOY SHADE OR FOOD FROM THE TREES. IT WAS CALLED A "GRANDCHILDREN'S GROVE."

BOB

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YOU KNOW, YEARS AGO -- WHEN I FIRST STARTED THINKING ABOUT RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT -- I WENT OUT FOR A LONG DRIVE OUTSIDE WASHINGTON, TO THINK IT OVER ALONE, HOPING I'D BE SENT A SIGN TO HELP ME DECIDE. SURE ENOUGH, A SIGN APPEARED. IT SAID: "ONLY 2,000 MILES TO WALL DRUG." [[PAUSE]]

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE BACK WITH YOU IN SOUTH DAKOTA, HOME OF SOME OF NATURE'S MOST WONDERFUL CREATIONS: THE AMERICAN BUFFALO, THE ANTELOPE, THE PRAIRIE DOG, THE JACK RABBIT. THE ONLY THING MISSING - - THE SILVER FOX. [[PAUSE]]

BARBARA WANTED TO BE HERE, BUT SHE'S IN AMARILLO THIS MORNING, AT CAL FARLEY'S BOYS RANCH -- A PLACE A LOT LIKE THE MCCROSSAN RANCH HERE. AND I KNOW THAT, LIKE ME, BARBARA'S GOING TO BE VERY INTERESTED IN READING THE ESSAYS THAT THESE TERRIFIC SOUTH DAKOTA KIDS HAVE PUT TOGETHER FOR US. WITH TALENTED KIDS LIKE THESE TODAY, SOUTH DAKOTA CAN LOOK FORWARD TO A GREAT SECOND CENTURY -- AND AMERICA CAN LOOK FORWARD TO A GREAT TOMORROW. [[PAUSE]]

BEFORE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, WHEN YOUR STATE WAS NOT YET 10 YEARS OLD, A FORMER OHIO CONGRESSMAN WHO HAD FOUGHT FOR STATEHOOD CAME HERE TO GREET THE RETURNING HEROES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR -- SOUTH DAKOTA VOLUNTEERS FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AMERICA FOR REFUSING TO ABANDON THEIR DECIMATED RANKS UNTIL REPLACEMENTS COULD BE SHIPPED TO THE PHILIPPINES.

THE EX-CONGRESSMAN WAS PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, WHO PRAISED SOUTH DAKOTA'S EARLY PIONEERS FOR ALWAYS SETTING UP THREE THINGS WHEREVER THEIR WAGONS STOPPED: SCHOOL HOUSES, CHURCHES -- AND THE AMERICA FLAG.

MCKINLEY CALLED SOUTH DAKOTA A "NEW AND PROMISING STATE." AND IN YOUR FIRST 100 YEARS, YOU'VE MADE GOOD THAT PROMISE. YOU'VE BUILT A GOOD STATE, A GOOD PLACE TO CALL HOME, A GOOD PLACE TO RAISE GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK AND BARNS, AND A PARTICULARLY GOOD PLACE TO RAISE FAMILIES. YOURS IS A PEOPLE THAT DRAWS STRENGTH AND PURPOSE FROM THE LAND, SINKING DEEP ROOTS, FEEDING YOUR COUNTRY AND NURTURING THE DREAMS OF YOUR CHILDREN.

AND AS A NEW CENTURY BEGINS, SOUTH DAKOTA IS ALSO A GOOD PLACE FOR FORWARD-LOOKING PEOPLE, A PLACE TO INVEST IN CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES AND THE GROWING SERVICE INDUSTRIES.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS ONE PLACE THAT HAS NEVER FORGOTTEN WHAT MADE AMERICA GREAT: PRIDE. HARD WORK. NEIGHBORLINESS. SELF-RESPECT, AND RESPECT FOR OTHERS. AND, AS A VISITOR TO SIOUX FALLS WROTE IN 1814, "THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST IS ONE OF FAITH" -- FAITH IN GOD, FAITH IN COUNTRY, AND FAITH IN ONE ANOTHER.

MAYBE YOU'VE HEARD THE DEFINITION OF "THE REAL WEST" IN THE OLD COWBOY POEM: "OUT WHERE THE HANDCLASP'S A LITTLE STRONGER, OUT WHERE THE SMILE LASTS A LITTLE LONGER, THAT'S WHERE THE WEST BEGINS." THAT'S ALSO WHERE SOUTH DAKOTA BEGINS: STILL A PLACE WHERE BUSINESS IS DONE WITH A HANDSHAKE.

TWO YEARS AFTER MCKINLEY'S VISIT TO SIOUX FALLS, TEDDY ROOSEVELT BECAME THE YOUNGEST PRESIDENT IN U.S. HISTORY, AND THE ONLY ONE THIS CENTURY TO BE ENSHRINED AT MOUNT RUSHMORE. EVERYONE KNOWS WHICH FOUR PRESIDENTS ARE FOUND ON THE MOUNTAIN. LESS WELL KNOWN IS THAT EACH WAS CHOSEN NOT TO REPRESENT AN INDIVIDUAL, BUT RATHER, TO REPRESENT AN AMERICAN IDEAL. WASHINGTON REPRESENTS "FREEDOM." JEFFERSON, "DEMOCRACY." LINCOLN, FOR "EQUALITY." AND ROOSEVELT, "CONSERVATION."

IN THE AMERICAN GALAXY OF IDEALS, "CONSERVATION" IS RARELY RANKED UP THERE ALONGSIDE FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY, AND EQUALITY. BUT IT IS ON MOUNT RUSHMORE, IT IS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, AND IT'S TIME THAT TRADITION WAS REKINDLED EVERYWHERE.

OUR STEWARDSHIP OF THE EARTH IS BRIEF. SOUTH DAKOTA SITS ATOP BEDS OF OIL AND COAL THAT, EONS AGO, WERE TROPICAL SWAMPS. ABOVE GROUND THE LANDSCAPE IS CUT BY HILLS AND VALLEYS, SHAPED BY THE HUGE SHEETS OF ICE THAT COVERED THIS LAND IN A LATER AGE. WHEN THE GLACIERS RETREATED THEY LEFT BEHIND A PRECIOUS RESOURCE: THE RICH, FERTILE SOIL OF SOUTH DAKOTA. NO ONE HERE WHO WITNESSED THE "BLACK BLIZZARDS" OF THE 1930'S DUST BOWL NEEDS TO BE TOLD JUST HOW FRAGILE THAT RESOURCE IS, OR HOW IMPORTANT IT IS THAT WE BE RESPONSIBLE STEWARDS OF THESE GIFTS.

AND WHAT IS TRUE FOR OUR FARMLANDS IS ALSO TRUE FOR OUR FORESTS AND RIVERS, FOR OUR OCEANS, AND FOR THE OCEANS OF LIFE-GIVING AIR THAT COVER THIS PLANET.

EARLIER THIS YEAR WE INTRODUCED DRAMATIC NEW PROPOSALS TO STRENGTHEN THE CLEAN AIR ACT, CALLING FOR MAJOR REDUCTIONS IN ACID RAIN, URBAN SMOG, AND OTHER TOXIC EMISSIONS. AND I SAID THEN THAT OUR MISSION IS NOT JUST TO DEFEND WHAT'S LEFT -- BUT TO TAKE THE OFFENSE, TO IMPROVE OUR ENVIRONMENT ACROSS THE BOARD.

IT'S NOT ENOUGH TO STOP DIRTYING THE AIR. WE'VE GOT TO CLEAN IT UP. AND TO HELP DO THAT, WE SHOULD REMEMBER THE OLDEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST EFFICIENT AIR-PURIFIER ON EARTH. TREES.

NATURE HAS POWERFUL REJUVENATIVE FORCES. BUT WE NEED TO HELP THEM ALONG. WE NEED TO RE-FOREST THIS BOUNTIFUL LAND.

AS THE SETTLERS HERE LEARNED DECADES AGO, PLANTING TREES CAN GREATLY REDUCE EROSION FROM WIND AND WATER, AND, AS WE ARE LEARNING, TREE PLANTING CAN HELP CLEAN THE AIR BY REDUCING CARBON DIOXIDE.

FOR ITS CENTENNIAL YEAR, YOUR SISTER STATE TO THE NORTH HAS PLEDGED TO PLANT 100 MILLION NEW TREES BY THE YEAR 2000. WELL, I'VE HEARD IT SAID AROUND SIOUX FALLS THAT ANYTHING NORTH DAKOTA CAN DO, SOUTH DAKOTA CAN DO BETTER. [[PAUSE]] I CHALLENGE YOU TO COME UP WITH A PLEDGE OF YOUR OWN -- TO JOIN THE NEW GREENING OF AMERICA BY FORESTING SOUTH DAKOTA WITH CENTENNIAL TREES.

OF COURSE, REFORESTATION IS ONLY ONE PART OF OUR COMPREHENSIVE AND SOMETIMES HIGHLY TECHNICAL PROPOSALS TO CLEAN UP AMERICA'S AIR. BUT TREES POSSESS A VALUE NO HIGH-TECH SOLUTION WILL EVER MATCH: TREES CAN REDUCE THE HEAT OF A SUMMER'S DAY, QUIET A HIGHWAY'S NOISE, FEED THE HUNGRY, PROVIDE SHELTER FROM THE WIND AND WARMTH IN THE WINTER. THE FORESTS ARE THE SANCTUARIES NOT ONLY OF WILDLIFE, BUT ALSO OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT. AND EVERY TREE IS A COMPACT BETWEEN GENERATIONS.

THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY IS BLESSED BY AN ELM PLANTED BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, THE SOUTHERN MAGNOLIAS OF ANDREW JACKSON, AND DWIGHT EISENHOWER'S OAKS. GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HOME AT MOUNT VERNON IS STILL SHADED BY A DOZEN TREES PLANTED BY OUR FIRST PRESIDENT, A LIVING LINK TO OUR ROOTS AS A NATION, AND TO THE GIANT WHOSE FACE ADORNS THE BLACK HILLS OF THIS STATE.

OF COURSE, NOT EVERY PRESIDENT IS BLESSED WITH A GREEN THUMB. FIVE MONTHS AGO I PLANTED AN ELM TO MARK NORTH DAKOTA'S NEW CAMPAIGN. IT TURNED OUT TO HAVE SOME KIND OF DISEASE. [[PAUSE]] SO IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC SAFETY HERE IN SIOUX FALLS, THEY SPECIFICALLY ASKED ME NOT TO DEDICATE A BUILDING. [[PAUSE]] SO FAR, I'M HAVING ABOUT AS MUCH LUCK PLANTING AS I DID FISHING. [[PAUSE]]

JUST AS THE GOVERNMENT HAS A KEY RESPONSIBILITY IN REDUCING AIR POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT CAN ALSO ACT AS A MODEL AND LEADER IN THE GREENING OF AMERICA. AND IT HAS: LAST YEAR, FEDERAL EFFORTS PLANTED 340,000 ACRES OF NEW TREES. BUT THAT'S ONLY ABOUT THE SIZE OF LINCOLN COUNTY. PRIVATE EFFORTS, FAMILIES AND BUSINESSES PLANTED EIGHT TIMES THAT NUMBER -- ENOUGH TO BLANKET AN AREA ALMOST THE SIZE OF CONNECTICUT. CLEARLY, THE REAL SOLUTION IS AT THE GRASSROOTS LEVEL - - AMERICANS JOINING TOGETHER TO SHADE THIS LAND AND CLEAN OUR AIR -- A NEW SPIRIT OF ACTIVISM AND VOLUNTEERISM TO SERVE EACH OTHER AND SAVE OUR PLANET.

THE PAPER HERE LAST MONTH SAID THAT, TODAY, THERE ARE EXACTLY 28,334 TREES IN THE CITY OF SIOUX FALLS. NOW, FIRST OF ALL, I'D LIKE TO MEET THE GUY WHO COUNTED THAT LAST 334. [[PAUSE]] BUT SERIOUSLY, A PEOPLE THAT COUNTS ITS TREES SO CAREFULLY KNOWS HOW TO VALUE THEM. EACH ONE MAKES A DIFFERENCE. AND SO CAN EACH ONE OF YOU.

AND AS WE COMMEMORATE THE YEAR SOUTH DAKOTA BECAME A NEW STAR IN THE AMERICAN FLAG -- THE AMERICAN CONSTELLATION -- I HOPE EVERY FAMILY IN THE STATE WILL BECOME PART OF YET ANOTHER CONSTELLATION -- THE CONSTELLATION WE'VE CALLED "A THOUSAND POINTS OF LIGHT."

BECAUSE YOU IN SOUTH DAKOTA KNOW WHAT IT TAKES TO PLANT A TREE. IT DOESN'T TAKE A FEDERAL PROGRAM. IT DOESN'T TAKE A NEW BUREAUCRACY. AND IT SURE DOESN'T TAKE SOME FANCY NEW STUDY. WHAT IT TAKES IS A SHOVEL.

IT IS A FAMILY PROJECT YOU CAN DO IN YOUR OWN HOMES -- LITERALLY -- IN YOUR OWN BACK YARDS. WE CAN CULTIVATE GOOD CHARACTER IN OUR CHILDREN BY CULTIVATING A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT. WE NEED TO PLANT NEW HEDGEROWS AROUND CROPLANDS, NEW WINDBREAKS AROUND OUR HOMES AND TOWNS. IN THE MIDDLE OF THIS CENTURY, WE BUILT THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM, THE GREATEST GROUND TRANSPORTATION NETWORK SINCE ROME. NOW LET'S MAKE THESE CORRIDORS BEAUTIFUL, QUIETER, GREENER -- AND CLEANER.

ON THE PLAINS OF TEXAS, WHERE BARBARA AND I RAISED OUR CHILDREN, THE STORY IS TOLD OF A PIONEER TRADITION THAT SAID: "PLANT PLUMS FOR YOURSELF -- AND PECANS FOR YOUR GRANDCHILDREN."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, SOME FAR-SIGHTED TEXAS SETTLERS PLANTED TINY PECAN SEEDLINGS. IT TOOK HOURS OF BACK-BREAKING WORK, HAULING WATER IN THE HOT PRAIRIE SUN. BUT PECAN TREES TAKE MANY YEARS TO MATURE -- AND THE SETTLERS THEMSELVES WOULD NEVER LIVE TO ENJOY SHADE OR FOOD FROM THE TREES. IT WAS CALLED A "GRANDCHILDREN'S GROVE."

(McNally/Simon)
September 13, 1989, 10:00 a.m.
Draft Three (B:SIOUX)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SOUTH DAKOTA CENTENNIAL CEREMONY
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

Thank you. Thank you, everyone. [[PAUSE]]

Good morning Sioux Falls! [[PAUSE]]

And HAPPY BIRTHDAY SOUTH DAKOTA! [[PAUSE]] Don't worry --

I'm not going to try to sing. [[PAUSE]]

Judd Swift
605-336-9000
And thanks to the young men of the McCrossan Boys Ranch for the ride in here. Apparently when Teddy Roosevelt came to Sioux Falls, they called that wagon "Buckboard One."

Shelley Stingley
605-333-5934
We also want to thank Governor and Mrs. Mickelson for their warm welcome. And it's always a pleasure to see my old friend Bill Janklow, as well as Lt. Governor Walter Dale Miller and the fine delegation that represents the Sunshine State in Washington.

Deb Anderson
B-daly
8-19-06
We'd also like to say hello to Ben Reifel. I had the privilege of serving in Congress with Ben -- an American Indian who devoted his whole life to public service. And tomorrow is his 83rd birthday -- Happy Birthday, Ben! [[PAUSE]]

You know, years ago -- when I first started thinking about running for President -- I went out for a long drive outside Washington, to think it over alone, hoping I'd be sent a sign to help me decide. Sure enough, a sign appeared. It said: "ONLY 2,000 MILES TO WALL DRUG." [[PAUSE]]

We're sure enjoying a friendly reception here. Outside one lady even had a sign that said: "Add Bush to Mount Rushmore." I

thanked her, but protested it was too early for that. She said:

"On no, Mr. President. We were talking about adding a statue of

Barbara." [[PAUSE]]

Challenge:

Before the turn of the century, when your state was not yet 10 years old, a former Ohio Congressman who had fought for statehood came here to greet the returning heroes of the Spanish American War -- South Dakota volunteers famous throughout America for refusing to abandon their decimated ranks until replacements could be shipped to the Philippines.

Huron, SD

10-14-1899

The ex-Congressman was President McKinley, who praised South Dakota's early pioneers for always setting up three things wherever their wagons stopped: School houses, churches -- and the America flag.

speech in

Yankton, SD.

Oct. 14, 1899

McKinley called South Dakota a "new and promising state."

And in your first 100 years, you've made good that promise.

You've built a good state, a good place to call home, a good place to raise grain and livestock and barns, and a particularly good place to raise families. Yours is a people that draws strength and purpose from the land, sinking deep roots, feeding your country and nurturing the dreams of your children.

And as a new century begins, South Dakota is also a good place for forward-looking people, a place to invest in clean technologies and the growing service industries.

South Dakota is one place that has never forgotten what made America great: Pride. Hard work. Neighborliness. Self-respect, and respect for others. And, as a visitor to Sioux

S. Dak. Land of Shining Gold
by Francis M. Berg
p. 51

3

Falls wrote in 1814, "the spirit of the west is one of faith" --
faith in God, faith in country, and faith in one another.

Maybe you've heard the definition of "the real West" in the
old cowboy poem: "Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
out where the smile lasts a little longer, that's where the West
begins." That's also where South Dakota begins: Still a place
where business is done with a handshake.

TWO Some years after McKinley's visit to Sioux Falls, Teddy
Roosevelt became the youngest President in U.S. history, and the
only one this century to be enshrined at Mount Rushmore.

Everyone knows which four Presidents are found on the mountain.

Less well known is that each was chosen not to represent an
individual, but rather, to represent an American ideal.

Washington represents "freedom." Jefferson, "democracy."
Lincoln, for "equality." And Roosevelt, "conservation."

In the American galaxy of ideals, "conservation" is rarely
ranked up there alongside freedom, democracy, and equality. But
it is on Mount Rushmore, it is in South Dakota, and it's time
that tradition was rekindled everywhere.

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. South Dakota sits
atop beds of oil and coal that, eons ago, were tropical swamps.
Above ground the landscape is cut by hills and valleys, shaped by
the huge sheets of ice that covered this land in a later age.

When the glaciers retreated they left behind a precious
resource: the rich, fertile soil of South Dakota. No one here
who witnessed the "black blizzards" of the 1930's dust bowls

TR became
PRES.
9-14-01
42 when
he took office

South Dak.
Land of
Shining
Gold
p. 17

S. Dak.
Land of
Shining
Gold
p. 44

needs to be told just how fragile that resource is, or how important it is that we be responsible stewards of these gifts.

And what is true for our farmlands is also true for our forests and rivers, for our oceans, and for the oceans of life-giving air that cover this planet.

Teton speech
 6-13-89 Earlier this year we introduced dramatic new proposals to strengthen the Clean Air Act, calling for ~~an end to~~ *major reductions in* acid rain, urban smog, and other toxic emissions. And I said then that our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board.

It's not enough to stop dirtying the air. We've got to clean it up. And to help do that, we should remember the oldest, cheapest, and most efficient air-purifier on Earth. Trees.

Nature has powerful rejuvenative forces. But we need to help them along. We need to re-forest this bountiful land.

6-23-89 Reilly memo to Sununu
 The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that a massive tree-planting campaign would cleanse the air of literally millions of tons of carbon dioxide -- one of the leading causes of global warming. And as the settlers here learned decades ago, planting trees can greatly reduce erosion from wind and water.

USA Today 8-22-89
 For its centennial year, your sister state to the north has pledged to plant 100 million new trees by the Year 2000. Well, I've heard it said around Sioux Falls that anything North Dakota can do, South Dakota can do better. [[PAUSE]] I challenge you to come up with a pledge of your own -- to join the new greening of America by foresting South Dakota with centennial trees.

Of course, reforestation is only one part of our comprehensive and sometimes highly technical proposals to clean up America's air. But trees possess a value no high-tech solution will ever match: trees can reduce the heat of a summer's day, quiet a highway's noise, feed the hungry, provide shelter from the wind and warmth in the winter. The forests are the sanctuaries not only of wildlife, but also of the human spirit. And every tree is a compact between generations.

*Mr. Williams
x2188*
The White House today is blessed by an elm planted by John Quincy Adams, the southern magnolias of Andrew Jackson, and Dwight Eisenhower's oaks. George Washington's home at Mount Vernon is still shaded by a dozen trees planted by our first President, a living link to our roots as a nation, and to the giant whose face adorns the Black Hills of this state.

*MacLean's
5-22-89*
Of course, not every President is blessed with a green thumb. ~~Three~~ ^{Five} months ago I planted an elm to mark North Dakota's new campaign. It turned out to have some kind of ~~disease~~ ^{insect or}.

[[PAUSE]] So in the interest of public safety here in Sioux Falls, they specifically asked me not to dedicate a building.

[[PAUSE]] So far, I'm having about as much luck planting as I did fishing. [[PAUSE]]

*Susan Hess
USFS
447-3760*
Just as the primary responsibility for emissions enforcement rests with government and private industry, so must government ~~lead the way~~ ^{do its part} in the greening of America. And it has: last year, federal efforts planted 538 square miles of new trees. But that's only about the size of Lincoln County. Private efforts,

*18 x 29 = 522 sq. mi.
on official state map.*

4,631 sq. mi.

families and businesses, planted many times that number -- enough to blanket an area almost the size of Connecticut. → 5,009 sq. mi.

argues-
Leader
8-11-89
p. 18
The paper here last month said that, today, there are exactly 28,334 trees in the city of Sioux Falls. Now, first of all, I'd like to meet the guy who counted that last 334.

[[PAUSE]] But seriously, a people that counts its trees so carefully knows how to value them. Each one makes a difference.
And so can each one of you.

And as we commemorate the year South Dakota became a new star in the American flag -- the American constellation -- I hope every family in the state will become part of yet another constellation -- the constellation we've called "A Thousand Points of Light."

Because you in South Dakota know what it takes to plant a tree. It doesn't take a federal program. It doesn't take a new bureaucracy. And it sure doesn't take some fancy new study. What it takes is a shovel.

It is a family project you can do in your own homes -- literally -- in your own back yards. We can cultivate good character in our children by cultivating a cleaner environment. We need to plant new hedgerows around croplands, new windbreaks around our homes and towns. In the middle of this century, we built the interstate highway system, the greatest ground transportation network since Rome. Now let's make these corridors beautiful, quieter, greener -- and cleaner.

On the plains of Texas, where Barbara and I raised our children, the story is told of a pioneer tradition that said: "Plant plums for yourself -- and pecans for your grandchildren."

A hundred years ago, some far-sighted Texas settlers planted tiny pecan seedlings. It took hours of back-breaking work, hauling water in the hot prairie sun. But pecan trees take many years to mature -- and the settlers themselves would never live to enjoy shade or food from the trees. It was called a "grandchildren's grove."

Other settlers wanted quick results. They planted fast-growing plum trees. And, for a few years, they got good fruit. But soon the soft bark split, sprouting tangled, barren plum bushes. Instead of enjoying the protection of tall, stately pecan trees, the grandchildren who followed were saddled with the hardship of clearing a thicket.

It is planting time now for South Dakota -- for America -- and for all of spaceship Earth. The choices we make today can either nurture and protect our children -- or bequeath them only another generation of thickets and foul air.

Let us tap into the greatness of the American spirit. Let us honor the pioneers who gave us this state by giving back to generations yet to come. **And 100 years from now, South Dakota will still be a good place to raise children and cottonwood trees and other precious living things.**

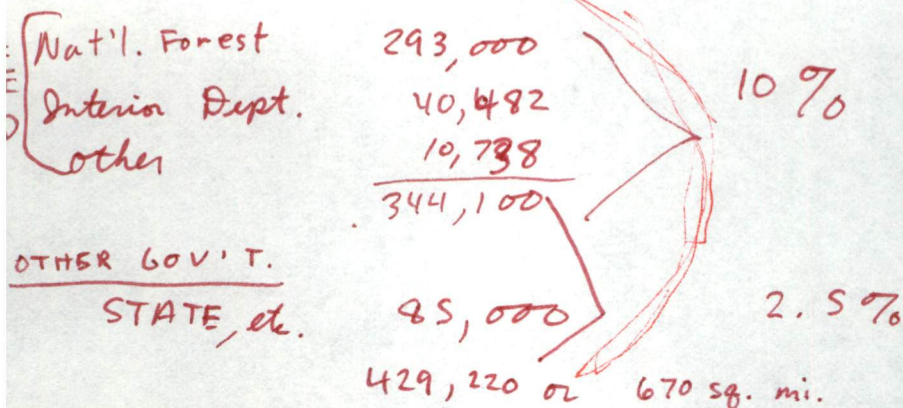
Enjoy the celebration. Enjoy the autumn ahead. Good luck, God bless you. And God bless America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

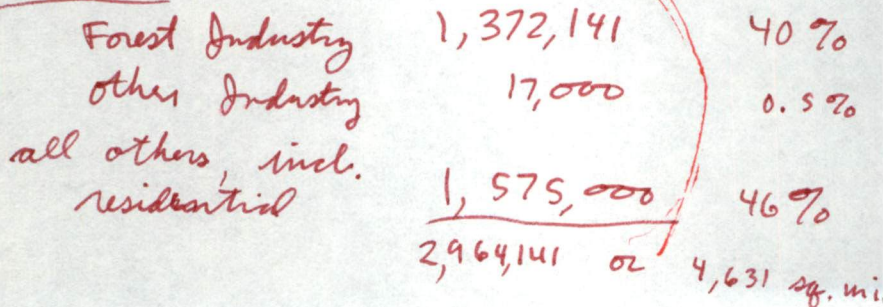
WASHINGTON

TREES

acres planted in 1988



PRIVATE



TOTAL 3,394,000

Susan Hess

USDA - USFS

447-3760

President has S.D. crowd in awe, in tears

Most won over by his down-to-earth speech

By LISA GAUMNITZ
Argus Leader Staff

President Bush won over South Dakotans on Monday with a folksy, 19-minute speech he sprinkled with trivia and anecdotes about the state.

Bush was an overwhelming success, judging from the applause erupting from the audience when he entered the Sioux Falls Arena and at the close of his speech.

"It was definitely up to our expectations," said Terrie Wallenstein of Sioux Falls, who went to the Arena at 7:30 a.m. "It was just a great day to have a president visit South Dakota."

Jan Brouse won't forget the sight of her daughter beside Bush.

"I was crying because I was just so happy and excited," she said. "I couldn't believe when I looked up and she was sitting right next to him ... I'm just very proud, very happy."

Bev and Duane Tate drove more than 200 miles from Mission.

They liked the event and the speech, which Bush peppered with state facts: the number of trees in



Terrie Wallenstein



Maurice Hinman

Sioux Falls, previous presidential visits and references to the state's rivalry with North Dakota.

"It was wonderful — very, very appropriate," Bev Tate said. "I wonder where he found out all of his little anecdotes?"

Debra Anderson, former South Dakota House Speaker and now Bush's director of intergovernmental affairs, helped with the speech.

Bush concentrated on the environment and praised the state and its people in its centennial year.

Maurice Hinman, a Carter farmer, thought Bush would address some other issues.

"I guess I expected him to go a little deeper into some of the problem areas, like drugs," he said. "But since it was a centennial celebration, I suppose that's why he talked about conservation."

People traveled hours to see Bush; others had a shorter ride, but endured a long wait in line.

Diane Andresen and her friends lined up outside the Arena door at 6:50 a.m. — about two hours before the doors opened.

"We wanted to sit in the front row of chairs," she said.

Out at the South Dakota Air National Guard base, about 150 clapping people welcomed Bush as he stepped off the plane.

The Rev. Don Hoaglander of Colton has seen other presidents in person. But Monday's visit was special. "I very much love history and I see this as a part of history," said Hoaglander, pastor of Colton's First Reformed Church.

"When a state celebrates 100 years that's very important, and the president giving us attention tells us that South Dakota is important."

By CORRINE OLSON
and LISA GAUMNITZ
Argus Leader Staff

An awestruck Jill Brouse can't remember much of President Bush's speech Monday, even though she sat next to him.

"I couldn't think of anything else but that I was sitting next to the president," the Lower Brule High School senior said. "It was fantastic."

Brouse was one of 12 South Dakota students sharing the stage with Bush and state dignitaries during the president's stop in Sioux Falls. Each student had won a centennial essay contest.

Bush made an impression on South Dakota students with his actions — not his words.

"He was no much more friendly than I thought he would be. I mean, he gave us mints," said Shannon O'Connor, 15, one of 12 essay winners.

Bush handed out mint Lifesavers to them before they went onto the stage.

But school children, who made up about half the Arena's crowd of

For students, actions speak louder than words

7,500, had a tough time remembering what Bush had said minutes after he had left for a tree planting at Terrace Park.

"There was one thing, but I can't remember," said Chad Erb, a Cleveland Elementary School third-grader, when asked what part of Bush's speech would stay with him.

Jennie Bohrer, a Patrick Henry Junior High student, was surprised Bush didn't talk about education and drugs.

Bush instead spoke of conservation and urged South Dakotans to plant trees.

Students, including about 1,000 from Sioux Falls, anxiously waited outside the Arena as it was checked for security. Some had a three-hour wait before Bush spoke.

Tim Randall and Ryan Munson, students at Good Shepherd Lutheran Church School, bringing a collection of *Family Circus* and *Garfield* comics to read.

Five students from South Dakota School for the Deaf and several others in the crowd waved large signs welcoming him to Sioux

Falls. Roy M. Blue Legs, 14, of Wanblee and his friends held sign that welcomed the president to the school for the deaf as well.

"I've never seen a president," he said.

Students stood on their chairs to get a better look at the president when he entered the Arena.

They also wanted Bush to notice them. JFK Elementary students wore red T-shirts from the school; some Cleveland Elementary students wore that school's blue T-shirt.

Students from Sacred Heart School in Yankton held up a huge banner welcoming the president.

Most described the visit as a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

Lealand Schoon, an essay winner from Eagle Butte, said meeting the president was more than he expected when he wrote about his plans for education and staying drug free.

"At the time I thought it was a trip to Pierre to see the governor," he said.

From Wall Drug to the White House ...

From staff reports

The Wall Drug billboards that dot highways were the inspiration George Bush needed to become president?

"Years ago, when I first started thinking about running for president. I went out for a long drive

BUSH IN S.D.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB SIMON

FROM: JIM PINKERTON 

SUBJECT: A President "Who Understands About Trees"

FYI the attached.

A30

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, *Publisher 1896-1935*
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, *Publisher 1935-1961*
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *Publisher 1961-1963*

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, *Publisher*
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WILLIAM L. POLLAK, *V.P., Circulation*

Trees, Rehabilitated

It took eight years, but **there's finally a President in the White House who understands about trees.** Unless someone is foolish enough to burn them, as Brazilians do, trees are powerful natural detergents, cleaning the air as they breathe.

That's not the way Ronald Reagan saw it. During the 1980 campaign, he asserted that trees caused 93 percent of the nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere. When the campaign plane flew over a forest, Jim Brady, the press secretary, shouted: "Killer trees! Killer trees!"

Mr. Reagan apparently confused nitrous oxide, which comes from decaying plants and isn't harmful, with nitrogen oxides, which are serious pollutants. Mr. Bush knows better. In Sioux Falls, S.D., this week he praised trees as "the oldest, cheapest and most efficient air purifier on earth." That's because growing trees convert carbon dioxide, which contributes to global warming — the greenhouse effect — into oxygen.

Mr. Bush said most Presidents appreciated trees, noting that oaks planted by Dwight D. Eisenhower and elms brought by John Quincy Adams sheltered the White House grounds. Indeed, Adams chose the Latin words "Al-

Topics of The Times

teri seculo" for his seal. They are from a longer phrase that aptly conveys the truth about trees: "Serit arbores quae alteri seculo prosint" — "He plants trees for the benefit of later generations."

(McNally/Simon)
September 12, 1989, 2:00 p.m.
Draft Two (B:SIOUX)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SOUTH DAKOTA CENTENNIAL CEREMONY
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

Thank you. Thank you, everyone. [[PAUSE]]

Good morning Sioux Falls! [[PAUSE]]

And HAPPY BIRTHDAY SOUTH DAKOTA! [[PAUSE]] Don't worry --

I'm not going to try to sing. [[PAUSE]]

*Judd
Swift
x 7565* And thanks to the young men of the McCrossan Boys Ranch for
the ride in here. Apparently when Teddy Roosevelt came to Sioux
Falls, they called that wagon "Buckboard One."

We also want to thank Governor and Mrs. Mickelson for their
warm welcome. And it's always a pleasure to see my old friend
Bill Janklow, as well as Lt. Governor Walter Dale Miller and the
fine delegation that represents the Sunshine State in Washington. *1989
abundant*

*Del
Anderson
X* We'd also like to say hello to Ben Reifel. I had the
privilege of serving in Congress with Ben -- an American Indian
who devoted his whole life to public service. And tomorrow is
his 83rd birthday -- Happy Birthday, Ben! [[PAUSE]]

You know, years ago -- when I first started thinking about
running for President -- I went out for a long drive outside
Washington, to think it over alone, hoping I'd be sent a sign to
help me decide. Sure enough, a sign appeared. It said: "ONLY
2,000 MILES TO WALL DRUG." [[PAUSE]]

We're sure enjoying a friendly reception here. Outside one
lady even had a sign that said: "Add Bush to Mount Rushmore." I

thanked her, but protested it was too early for that. She said:
 "On no, Mr. President. We were talking about adding a statue of
Barbara." [[PAUSE]]

Before the turn of the century, when your state was not yet
 10 years old, a former Ohio Congressman who had fought for
 statehood came here to greet the returning heroes of the Spanish
 American War -- South Dakota volunteers famous throughout America
 for refusing to abandon their decimated ranks until replacements
 could be shipped to the Philippines.

The ex-Congressman was President McKinley, who praised South
 Dakota's early pioneers for always setting up three things
 wherever their wagons stopped: School houses, churches -- and
the America flag.

McKinley called South Dakota a "new and promising state."
 And in your first 100 years, you've made good that promise.
 You've built a good state, a good place to call home, a good
 place to raise grain and livestock and barns, and a particularly
 good place to raise families. Yours is a people that draws
 strength and purpose from the land, sinking deep roots, feeding
 your country and nurturing the dreams of your children.

And as a new century begins, South Dakota is also a good
 place for forward-looking people, a place to invest in clean
 technologies and the growing service industries.

South Dakota is one place that has never forgotten what made
 America great: Pride. Hard work. Neighborliness. Self-
 respect, and respect for others. And, as a visitor to Sioux

by Francie M. Berg

S.D.: the Land of
Shining Gold
p. 51

Falls wrote in 1814, "the spirit of the west is one of faith" --
faith in God, faith in country, and faith in one another.

Maybe you've heard the definition of "the real West" in the old cowboy poem: "Out where the handclasp's a little stronger, out where the smile lasts a little longer, that's where the West begins." That's also where South Dakota begins: Still a place where business is done with a handshake.

Some years after McKinley's visit to Sioux Falls, Teddy Roosevelt became the youngest President in U.S. history, and the only one this century to be enshrined at Mount Rushmore.

Everyone knows which four Presidents are found on the mountain. Less well known is that the statues were chosen not to represent four individuals, but rather, to represent four American ideals.

South Dakota:
Land of Shining Gold
p. 17

Washington represents "freedom." Jefferson, "democracy." Lincoln, for "equality." And Roosevelt, "conservation."

In the American galaxy of ideals, "conservation" is rarely ranked up there alongside freedom, democracy, and equality. But it is on Mount Rushmore, it is in South Dakota, and it's time that tradition was rekindled everywhere.

S. Dakota:
Land of Shining Gold
p. 44

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. South Dakota sits atop beds of oil and coal that, eons ago, were tropical swamps. Above ground the landscape is cut by hills and valleys, shaped by the huge sheets of ice that covered this land in a later age.

When the glaciers retreated they left behind a precious resource: the rich, fertile soil of South Dakota. No one here who witnessed the "black blizzards" of the 1930's dust bowls

needs to be told just how fragile that resource is, or how important it is that we be responsible stewards of these gifts.

And what is true for our farmlands is also true for our forests and rivers, for our oceans, and for the oceans of life-giving air that cover this planet.

Earlier this year we introduced dramatic new proposals to strengthen the Clean Air Act, calling for an end to acid rain, urban smog, and other toxic emissions. And I said then that our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board.

It's not enough to stop dirtying the air. We've got to clean it up. And to help do that, ~~we've proposed~~ the oldest, cheapest, and most efficient air-purifier on Earth. Trees.

Nature has powerful rejuvenative forces. But we need to help them along. We need to re-forest this bountiful land.

The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that a massive tree-planting campaign would cleanse the air of literally millions of tons of carbon dioxide -- one of the leading causes of global warming. And as the settlers here learned decades ago, planting trees can greatly reduce erosion from wind and water.

USA Today
8-22-89 For its centennial year, your sister state to the north has pledged to plant 100 million new trees by the Year 2000. Well, I've heard it said around Sioux Falls that anything North Dakota can do, South Dakota can do better. [[PAUSE]] I challenge you to come up with a pledge of your own -- to join the new greening of America by foresting South Dakota with centennial trees.

Of course, reforestation is only one part of our comprehensive and sometimes highly technical proposals to clean up America's air. But trees possess a value no high-tech solution will ever match: trees can reduce the heat of a summer's day, quiet a highway's noise, feed the hungry, provide shelter from the wind and warmth in the winter. The forests are the sanctuaries not only of wildlife, but also of the human spirit. And every tree is a compact between generations.

The White House today is blessed by an elm planted by John Quincy Adams, the southern magnolias of Andrew Jackson, and Dwight Eisenhower's oaks. George Washington's home at Mount Vernon is still shaded by a dozen trees planted by our first President, a living link to our roots as a nation, and to the giant whose face adorns the Black Hills of this state.

Of course, not every President is blessed with a green thumb. Three months ago I planted an elm to mark North Dakota's new campaign. It turned out to have some kind of disease.

[[PAUSE]] So in the interest of public safety here in Sioux Falls, they specifically asked me not to dedicate a building.

[[PAUSE]] So far, I'm having about as much luck planting as I did fishing. [[PAUSE]]

Just as the primary responsibility for emissions enforcement rests with government and private industry, so must government lead the way in the greening of America. And it has: last year, federal efforts planted 537 square miles of new trees. But that's only about the size of Lincoln County. Private efforts,

families and businesses, planted many times that number -- enough to blanket an area almost the size of Connecticut.

*Argus
Leader* The paper here last month said that, today, there are exactly 28,334 trees in the city of Sioux Falls. Now, first of all, I'd like to meet the guy who counted that last 334.

[[PAUSE]] But seriously, a people that counts its trees so carefully knows how to value them. Each one makes a difference.
And so can each one of you.

And as we commemorate the year South Dakota became a new star in the American flag -- the American constellation -- I hope every family in the state will become part of yet another constellation -- the constellation we've called "A Thousand Points of Light."

Because you in South Dakota know what it takes to plant a tree. It doesn't take a federal program. It doesn't take a new bureaucracy. And it sure doesn't take some fancy new study. What it takes is a shovel.

It is a family project you can do in your own homes -- literally -- in your own back yards. We can cultivate good character in our children by cultivating a cleaner environment. We need to plant new hedgerows around croplands, new windbreaks around our homes and towns. In the middle of this century, we built the interstate highway system, the greatest ground transportation network since Rome. Now let's make these corridors beautiful, quieter, greener -- and cleaner.

On the plains of Texas, where Barbara and I raised our children, the story is told of a pioneer tradition that said: "Plant plums for yourself -- and pecans for your grandchildren."

A hundred years ago, some far-sighted Texas settlers planted tiny pecan seedlings. It took hours of back-breaking work, hauling water in the hot prairie sun. But pecan trees take many years to mature -- and the settlers themselves would never live to enjoy shade or food from the trees. It was called a "grandchildren's grove."

Other settlers wanted quick results. They planted fast-growing plum trees. And, for a few years, they got good fruit. But soon the soft bark split, sprouting tangled, barren plum bushes. Instead of enjoying the protection of tall, stately pecan trees, the grandchildren who followed were saddled with the hardship of clearing a thicket.

It is planting time now for South Dakota -- for America -- and for all of spaceship Earth. The choices we make today can either nurture and protect our children -- or bequeath them only another generation of thickets and foul air.

Let us tap into the greatness of the American spirit. Let us honor the pioneers who gave us this state by giving back to generations yet to come. And 100 years from now, South Dakota will still be a good place to raise children and cottonwood trees and other precious living things.

Enjoy the celebration. Enjoy the autumn ahead. Good luck, God bless you. And God bless America.

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 22, 1989

SECTION: OPENING NOTES; Pg. 6

LENGTH: 89 words

HEADLINE: A MOTH-EATEN BIRTHDAY GIFT

HIGHLIGHT:

Wayne Gretzky tries some new lines, Brian Peckford gets a job, and George Bush delivers a dubious gift

BODY:

President George Bush marked North Dakota's centennial celebrations last month by giving the state an offshoot from a tree that a predecessor, John Quincy Adams, had planted more than 140 years ago. But agricultural inspectors in the state capital of Bismarck quickly sprayed the American elm last week when they determined that the 12-foot-high tree had arrived with an infestation of gypsy moths, leaf-eating pests that have been the target of huge spraying programs in other states. Beware of presidents bearing gifts.

Some will tell you it's ideology that matters. Some say it's a question of competence. And others say that issues are the issue. But the fact is, what it takes to move a nation can't be captured in one word. It's a matter of principles and performance, ideology and action on the issues. And this administration understands that the American people expect all of this and something more: They expect results.

And so, while I'm pleased with what's been done and what we've accomplished in these 3 months, there is a long road ahead of us. And I am optimistic that our reforms will produce lasting results, that the long-range planning we do today will pay off in the future, that our consultations with Congress will result in progress in domestic and international affairs as well. But most of all, this nation is ready to move forward to meet the central challenges that we face: keeping America free, prosperous, and at peace, tomorrow and into the century ahead.

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:17 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to William J. Keating, chief executive officer of the Detroit Newspaper Agency; Louis D. Boccardi, president and general manager of Associated Press; and James F. Tomlinson, vice president and assistant to the president of Associated Press.

Remarks at the Dedication Ceremony for the Centennial Grove in Bismarck, North Dakota

April 24, 1989

I'm so pleased to be here. Thank you, Tom Kleppe. When Secretary—and I say "Secretary" because North Dakotans know that Tom served so well as Secretary of the Interior—former Congressman, but called me about this marvelous project of yours, he's right, I accepted in a hurry. And I'm very grateful to Governor Sinner and all involved in the preparations for this wonderful visit.

Spoke some pounds.

I want to pay my respects not only to Governor and Mrs. Sinner, [former] Governor Link, Senator Conrad, Congressman Dorgan, and other distinguished leaders of the North Dakota legislature. Thank you for inviting me. It has been a very emotional day for me. I understand that lost on the Iowa was the grandson of a Bismarck family, and if that family didn't attend today's services, I can attest firsthand how moving it was and what a wonderful job our Navy did in holding the loved ones close to them, giving them comfort that I know all Americans would want given to these families. It was a very moving day. And the flags I see at half-mast here are appropriate tribute to those young men who lost their lives.

I'm also proud to see that POW and MIA flag flying, Governor, right here at this magnificent State capitol because we must never forget the POW's and the MIA's.

When I accepted your invitation to come here, I had no idea that part of the program was to put me to work. "A sapling," they said. "All you'll have to do is to plant a sapling." No one told me that the sapling is about 12 feet tall over there. But I think we can figure it out. This hardy elm is a descendant of a tree planted on the White House lawn by John Quincy Adams. And now, its seedlings will be a part of North Dakota forever.

And just a few years before this State was carved out of the Dakota territory, a young man from New York City set aside a prominent career in politics to become a North Dakota rancher. Having lost his wife and mother in one single day, he came to these parts almost insane with grief. No tenderfoot, he worked the range in the harshest weather, always leading and never following. And he wore a sheriff's badge, and he roamed the Badlands to singlehandedly bring the worst characters to justice. And in short, Teddy Roosevelt became a man in North Dakota. And he became something else, a guardian of nature. When he went back East and back to politics, Teddy Roosevelt took with him an understanding that the seemingly endless resources of the West were threatened by the unfettered exploitation of man. As President, Teddy Roosevelt wrote these words to school children on

Arbor Day, 1907: "A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as hopeless."

So, let us honor the coming 100th birthday of North Dakota and the memory of the Nation's first true environmentalist by dedicating this Centennial Bur Oak along with this White House Elm. Before the year 2000, your State will plant 100 million trees, almost half as many new trees in one State as there are Americans in the Union. May each tree add to the abundance of the good life in North Dakota, cleaner air for North America. This forestation effort is just one of 600 ambitious centennial projects North Dakotans are taking on. You are fulfilling the spirit that I call 1,000 points of light: the spirit of voluntarism, from projects to help senior citizens, to the building of local and community centers, to a memorial for the North Dakotans who fell in the war.

This year you're also honoring those who settled here before North Dakota became a State by honoring their children: the sons and daughters of the pioneers, some 3,000 strong. And let us especially remember, in word and deed, those great peoples and great cultures here well before anyone else—the Native Americans of North Dakota. These Americans knew the plains when buffalo ranged in the millions. We can learn then from a special, poignant knowledge that they taught us, that nature once violated is forever altered.

Around the world there's a growing recognition that environmental problems respect no borders. In these first few months in office we've begun to act on our own and in concert with other nations to face up to this fundamental fact. We've agreed that all nations must get together to ban CFC's [chlorofluorocarbons] and to prevent global warming. And as the world wakes us to these problems—and believe me, it is awakening—North Dakota, you're already at work planting trees that exchange carbon dioxide for fresh oxygen. What a fitting way to celebrate this magnificent centennial by getting ready for the next 100 years.

As you've shown, we do not have to accept as inevitable the spoiling of our air, our rivers, our wetlands and our forests. When North Dakotans celebrate their bicentennial, these 2 trees will be mammoth,

almost 50 feet tall, as hardy and strong as the people they represent. Let them stand as a symbol of our commitment to a clean and healthy environment. May we always have the priceless resource of the outdoors for the enjoyment of our children and our children's children.

Thank you for asking me to be with you today at this wonderful celebration. I just can't tell you how moved I was when I came in from the airport to be greeted by so many of your neighbors, so many citizens of this great State. The respect for the institutions that we hold dear, in this case, the Presidency. It has nothing to do with the President—the respect for the institution was clear and evident for all to see, and I am grateful for that warm welcome.

And so, I will watch with interest and lend a hand where I can, as this tree grows and develops, just like the Peace Garden State.

Happy birthday North Dakota. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4:35 p.m. in the Great Hall of the State capitol. Following the remarks, he participated in a tree planting ceremony on the capitol lawn. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the President traveled to San Jose, CA, where he stayed overnight.

Remarks to Employees of the Ford Aerospace Space Systems Division in Palo Alto, California

April 25, 1989

The President. Thank you, Don, very much. And my respects to our congressional representatives that are here today—Pete Wilson, our United States Senator with us today; and Congressman Campbell especially; other Members of Congress that are here—and all of you at Ford. I want to thank Don Petersen for coming from Detroit for this occasion and thank everybody involved in this visit. And I know what a logistical headache a visit like this might be. [Laughter] So, we promise to go on time. [Laughter] Thank you, gentlemen from the

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE HART
BOB GRADY
JUANITA DUGGAN
GORDON BINDER
TOM WEIMER

FROM: NANCY A. MALOLEY *nam*
SUBJECT: Environmental Initiatives

Attached is a copy of the President's environmental initiatives as of July 7, 1989. Could you please review and make additions to this summary by noon tomorrow.

Thank you.

Attachment

cc: Jim Cicconi
Chriss Winston

*Mark L.
Curt S.
Mark D.
Ed M.
Dan M.*

July 7, 1989

PRESIDENT BUSH'S ADMINISTRATION ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

- 1) Clean Air Act. On July 12, the President announced proposals to reduce acid rain and air toxics emissions and ozone to bring all cities into attainment by 2010. The proposals call for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x, and a 40 percent reduction in volatile organic compounds. These reductions will also help to curb an increase in global warming resulting from fossil fuel combustion. The proposal also calls for use of alternative fuels in one million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing ozone precursors, will also reduce the toxic aromatics which come from gasoline.
- 2) Chlorofluorocarbons. On March 3, the President called for a phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons by 2000, if safe substitutes are available. Chlorofluorocarbons are responsible for depletion of the ozone layer.
- 3) Hazardous Waste. On March 10, the President called for a ban on the export of hazardous waste unless the receiving country agrees to its proper disposal through a bilateral agreement. A small amount of hazardous waste generated in this country is exported, some to developing countries whose lack of good disposal practices could pose contamination problems.
- 4) Budgetary Initiatives.
 - o Increase in global environmental research for FY 1990 of 40 percent or \$190 million.
 - o \$710 million in FY 1990 for the Clean Coal Technology Program to encourage development of new technologies to reduce SO₂ and NO_x.
 - o \$200 million for the expansion of national parks.
- 5) Medical Waste. EPA implemented a medical waste tracking program on March 10 to track medical wastes washed ashore. The pilot program applies to ten states. EPA will report to Congress after two years on whether nationwide application is needed. Violators can be charged up to \$25,000 for civil penalties and up to \$50,000 for criminal penalties. The program constitutes a first step in the President's pledge to clean up medical wastes which have washed up on beaches.
- 6) Superfund Management Review. On June 14, under the President's direction, Administrator Reilly concluded a Management Review of the Superfund Program outlining initiatives for a more effective program: immediate control

clean-ups; expanded research into better technologies for clean-up.

- 7) Ban on African Elephant Ivory. On June 9, the Administration announced a ban on importation of African elephant ivory into the United States. Under the ban, importation of African elephant ivory from any country is illegal and includes both commercial and non-commercial shipments. Seized goods could subject a traveller to \$5000 fines.
- 8) Wetlands. The President called for a policy of "no net loss" of wetlands. Consistent with that pledge, an interagency task force has been convened and is meeting to implement that policy.
- 9) DOE's Nuclear Weapons Facilities. Two weeks ago, Secretary Watkins released a ten-point plan to ensure that safety and environmental factors are the priority concerns in siting and managing DOE's nuclear weapons facilities.
- 10) Asbestos Ban. On July 7, EPA announced an almost total phase-out of all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen linked to lung cancer and mesothelioma (lung and chest cancer). EPA estimates asbestos is responsible for 3000 to 12,000 cancer deaths each year. The action comes after over a decade of proposed rulemaking and data analysis on effects of asbestos and its uses.
- 11) Ocean Dumping. The United States is committed to phase-out of ocean dumping of sewage, sludge and industrial wastes by 1991.
- 12) Global Climate Change. In addition to Clean Air Act initiatives and the Clean Coal Technology Program, the United States will host the plenary meeting next January of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The United States chairs the Response Strategies Working Group which Secretary Baker addressed last January where he stressed the importance of a coordinated effort to address climate change. The United States has begun discussions on a framework for a global convention.

Leader, Sioux Falls, S.D. Friday, Aug. 11, 1989

AMAZING, BUT TRUE

25 things about Sioux Falls not listed in the phone book

By **JOYCE TERVEEN**
Argus Leader staff

Some people could list the batting averages of former big league players. Others could give the address of Beaver Cleaver's home. Another could name all the Elvis songs and the year

they became hits. But many might be stumped when asked to recall information about the city built around the Falls of the Big Sioux River.

Here are 25 pieces of trivia about Sioux Falls you can use to impress friends and influence visitors:

1. Sioux Falls is home of the nation's largest stockyards. In 1988, more than 1.5 million head of cattle, sheep and pigs were herded into the maze of chutes and pens — that translates into \$384 million dollars.

4. The most likely time to get a traffic ticket from a Sioux Falls police officer is between 3 and 4 p.m. and 9 and 10 p.m. The most likely day to get a ticket is Thursday or Friday.

5. There are 28,334 trees along the streets of Sioux Falls worth \$22 million. The most common species of tree is the green ash, numbering just over 10,000. Each spring 40,000 flowers are planted in parks and public areas of the city.

6. Mailboxes from Sioux Falls and eastern South Dakota bring in 1.5 million pieces of mail each to the Sioux Falls Post Office. First class letters will take three days to get to San Juan, Puerto Rico; Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Washington, D.C.; Kalamazoo, Mich., and Los Angeles; two days to Minneapolis and Moberly; and one day to Sioux City or any area within 150 miles of Sioux Falls.

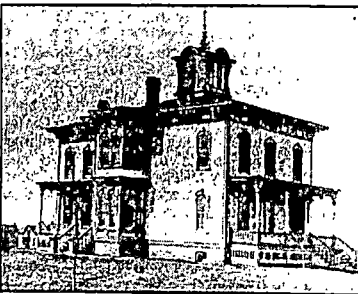
7. Sioux Falls in the late 1800s and early 1900s was once the divorce capital of the country. Short residency requirements and waiting periods for divorce attracted high society Easterners to the city. Finally laws were changed to discourage strangers from untying the knot in Sioux Falls. The divorce rate is now left to locals. In 1988, 1,459 couples were married in Minnehaha County while the same year 636 divorces were completed.

8. There are six water towers in use in Sioux Falls: 27th Street and Cliff Avenue, 22nd Street and Menlo Avenue, 10th Street and Chicago Avenue, 54th Street and Lewis Avenue, 41st Street and Kuehn Park and 28th Street and Melanle Avenue. The average quarterly water bill for a Sioux Falls residence is \$25.48 for 19,448 gallons of water.

9. The longest running movie in Sioux Falls was *Sound of Music* that opened Christmas of 1965 and ran through October of 1966.

10. If the books checked out in one week from the Sioux Falls library were stacked on top of each other, the pile would be four times higher than the 160-foot Courthouse Museum clock tower. That's 14,868 books.

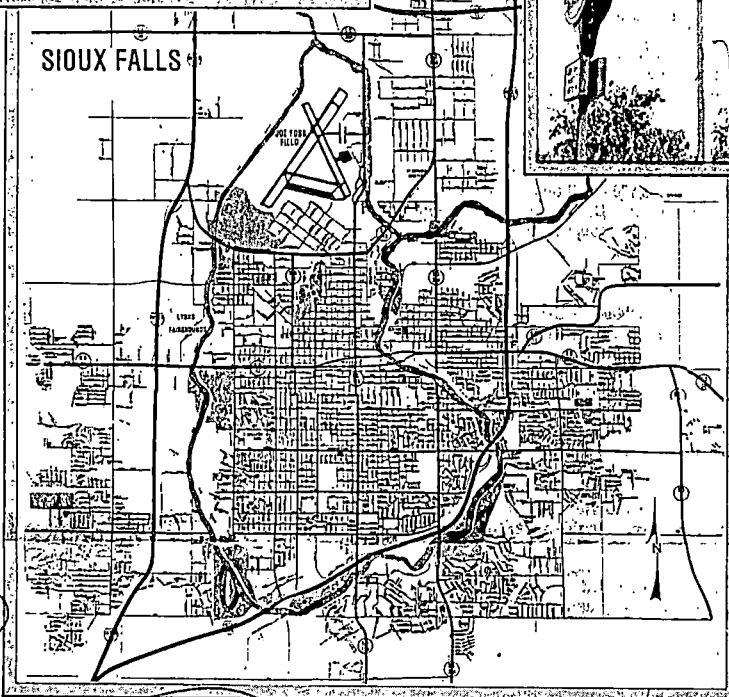
11. A ride in the saddle on the little, brown pony in the Sunshine grocery stores may be the cheapest form of entertainment in the city. For only a penny children continue to bounce on the back of little "Sandy." The counters on the horses run up to 99,999, and over the 25 years the counters have turned over several times on several horses.



12. Oldest home

One of the oldest homes in Sioux Falls is at 223 E. Fifth St. The two-story house had

2. Generally, traffic lights are set so that no more than 90 seconds will elapse in a complete cycle. The longest red light will likely be at Mall Drive between Ben Hur Ford and Chi-Chi's near The Empire. About half the lights in Sioux Falls are traffic activated. If the wait seems an eternity, it may be because the vehicle's front wheels aren't on the stoplight actuator just behind the crosswalk.



13. On a Saturday, almost one out of every five people in Sioux Falls will order a pizza. In a telephone survey, 20 out of 21 pizza places said they sold a total of 5,297 pizzas on Saturday. However, many pizza establishments report that Friday is a bigger day with sales running 10 percent or more higher.

14. People who leave Sioux Falls are changing directions. Professional movers and truck rental agencies say while most moves went south and west, moves are now going to the south and east to states such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Georgia. Trends of people moving in are harder to pinpoint, but a good share come from the Twin Cities or parts of the southwest.

15. The first basketball game in the Sioux Falls Arena was played on Dec. 29, 1961; between Sioux Falls Washington and Custer. Washington won the game 45-35 with Terry Comstock leading the Warriors with 13 points.

16. Sioux Falls' population of 101,000 is 51.5 percent female. The 1988 figures show 98,677 are white; 1,220, American Indian; 303, black; 400, Asian and Pacific Islander; and 400, other. Almost 30 percent of the population is between the age of 40 and 64.

17. The average annual wind

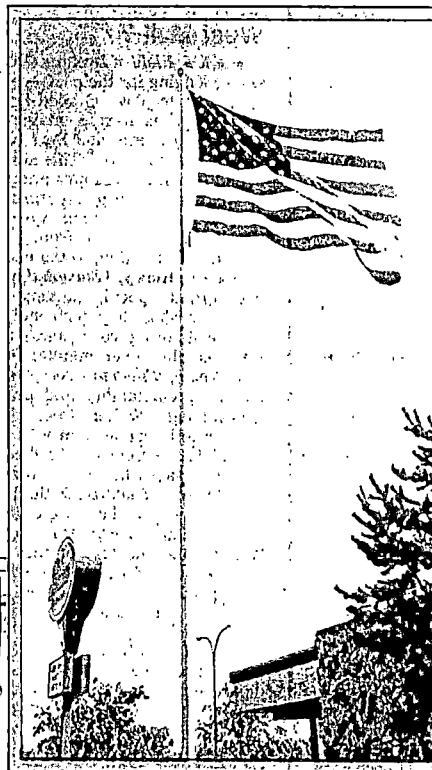
the year the average temperature never gets above 40 degrees.

18. Death can be more expensive than birth in Sioux Falls. Hospitals in Sioux Falls offer birth packages for \$895. One burial spot in Sioux Falls cemeteries range from \$210 to more than \$440. Grave digging and closing costs range from \$240-\$325. Burial vaults average about \$400. The costs do not include doctor's fees for birth or funeral and gravestone expenses for deaths.

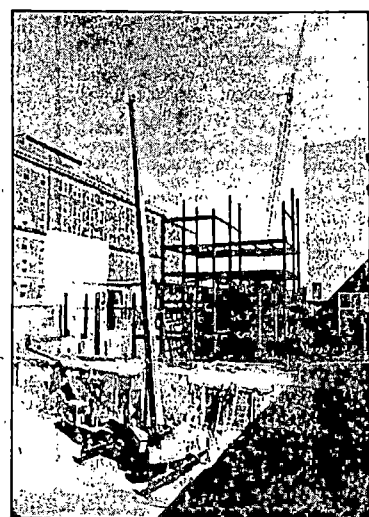
19. The ball on top of the First Bank of South Dakota and its branches has predicted weather for years. The color of the sphere changes to match the forecast. The rhyme, no longer used by the bank, but etched forever in many minds, is: When the weatherball is red, warmer weather is ahead. When the weatherball is white, colder weather is in sight. When the weather ball is green, no change is foreseen. When colors blink by night and day, precipitation is on the way.

20. The Empire mall, built in 1975, attracts about 10 million people each year. The 180 stores are covered by 28 acres of roof.

21. The Sioux Falls loop is a natural attraction to young people and vehicles. The track through downtown Sioux Falls runs from 11th Street and Menlo Avenue and runs down to Second Avenue back up 10th Street and is 1.75 miles



3. At least three people are needed to handle the giant flags that fly over Perkins Restaurants and Vern's Eide car dealership. The car dealer orders the 30-foot by 40-foot stars and stripes from the restaurant. Incidentally, the Perkins Restaurants in Canada fly huge Canadian flags.



22. Under construction

Not only can you always find nurses and doctors at McKennan and Sioux Valley Hospitals, but also construction workers. Both hospitals could qualify as Shrines of Perpetual Construction or Renovation since major expansion and remodeling projects began in the early '70s at the two sites. U.S. West's project to remove asbestos from its building on 10th Street and Dakota Avenue is another long-term hard hat area. The job began in January of 1987 and is scheduled for completion in 1991.

evening. However traffic figures for 1988 indicate the busiest intersection is at 11th Street and Minnesota Avenue with 38,045 vehicles. The next busiest intersection is 41st Street and Louise Avenue.

23. Quarrying of quartzite was one of the early industries in the city and as many as two dozen of the quartzite buildings remain. According to Old Courthouse Museum records, the earliest quartzite building that is still in use today is the penitentiary, where construction began in 1882.

24. As of Dec. 31, 1988, there was \$4.9 billion on deposit in Sioux Falls banks and credit unions. (Savings and loan institution figures were not available.)

The greatest number of acci

By JOYCE TERVEEN
Argus Leader staff

Some people could list the batting averages of former big league players. Others could give the address of Beaver Cleaver's home. Another could name all the Elvis songs and the year

they became hits. But many might be stumped when asked to recall information about the city built around the Falls of the Big Sioux River.

Here are 25 pieces of trivia about Sioux Falls you can use to impress friends and influence visitors:

1. Sioux Falls is home of the nation's largest stockyards. In 1988, more than 1.5 million head of cattle, sheep and pigs were herded into the maze of chutes and pens — that translates into \$384 million dollars.

4. The most likely time to get a traffic ticket from a Sioux Falls police officer is between 3 and 4 p.m. and 9 and 10 p.m. The most likely day to get a ticket is Thursday or Friday.

5. There are 28,334 trees along the streets of Sioux Falls worth \$22 million. The most common species of tree is the green ash, numbering just over 10,000. Each spring 40,000 flowers are planted in parks and public areas of the city.

6. Mailboxes from Sioux Falls and eastern South Dakota bring in 1.5 million pieces of mail each to the Sioux Falls Post Office. First class letters will take three days to get to San Juan, Puerto Rico; Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Washington, D.C.; Kalamazoo, Mich., and Los Angeles; two days to Minneapolis and Moberg; and one day to Sioux City or any area within 150 miles of Sioux Falls.

7. Sioux Falls in the late 1800s and early 1900s was once the divorce capital of the country. Short residency requirements and waiting periods for divorce attracted high society Easterners to the city. Finally laws were changed to discourage strangers from untying the knot in Sioux Falls. The divorce rate is now left to locals. In 1988, 1,459 couples were married in Minnehaha County while the same year 636 divorces were completed.

8. There are six water towers in use in Sioux Falls: 27th Street and Cliff Avenue, 22nd Street and Menlo Avenue, 10th Street and Chicago Avenue, 54th Street and Lewis Avenue, 41st Street and Kuehn Park and 28th Street and Melanle Avenue. The average quarterly water bill for a Sioux Falls residence is \$25.48 for 19,448 gallons of water.

9. The longest running movie in Sioux Falls was *Sound of Music* that opened Christmas of 1965 and ran through October of 1966.

10. If the books checked out in one week from the Sioux Falls library were stacked on top of each other, the pile would be four times higher than the 160-foot Courthouse Museum clock tower. That's 14,868 books.

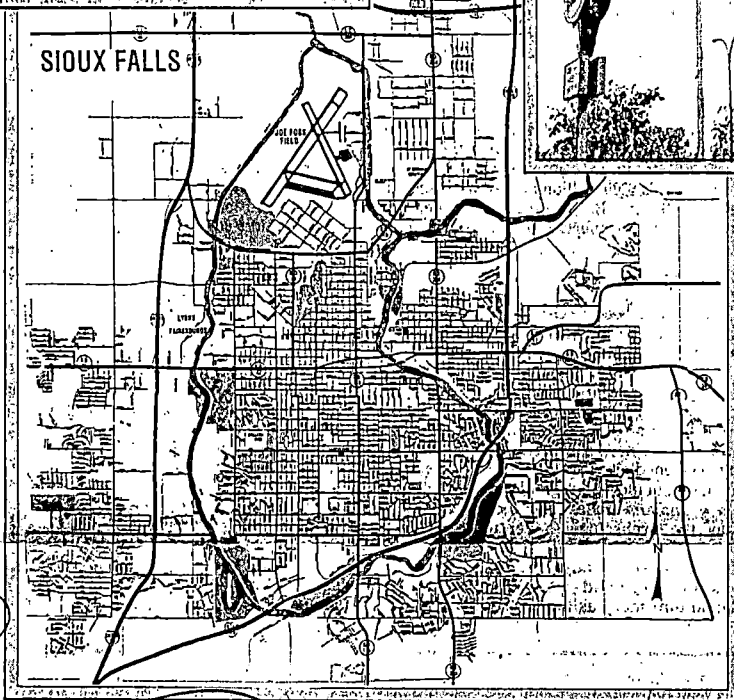
11. A ride in the saddle on the little, brown pony in the Sunshine grocery stores may be the cheapest form of entertainment in the city. For only a penny children continue to bounce on the back of little "Sandy." The counters on the horses run up to 99,999, and over the 25 years the counters have turned over several times on several horses.



12. Oldest home

One of the oldest homes in Sioux Falls is at 623 S. Eighth St. The two-story frame Italianate style house was built in 1872 and belonged to A.C. Phillips. The house is now owned by Lucille VanHauven.

2. Generally, traffic lights are set so that no more than 90 seconds will elapse in a complete cycle. The longest red light will likely be at Mall Drive between Ben Hur Ford and Chi-Chi's near The Empire. About half the lights in Sioux Falls are traffic activated. If the wait seems an eternity, it may be because the vehicle's front wheels aren't on the spotlight activator just behind the crosswalk.



13. On a Saturday, almost one out of every five people in Sioux Falls will order a pizza. In a telephone survey, 20 out of 21 pizza places said they sold a total of 5,297 pizzas on Saturday. However, many pizza establishments report that Friday is a bigger day with sales running 10 percent or more higher.

14. People who leave Sioux Falls are changing directions. Professional movers and truck rental agencies say while most moves went south and west, moves are now going to the south and east to states such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Georgia. Trends of people moving in are harder to pinpoint, but a good share come from the Twin Cities or parts of the southwest.

15. The first basketball game in the Sioux Falls Arena was played on Dec. 29, 1961, between Sioux Falls Washington and Custer. Washington won the game 45-35 with Terry Comstock leading the Warriors with 13 points.

16. Sioux Falls' population of 101,000 is 51.5 percent female. The 1988 figures show 98,677 are white; 1,220, American Indian; 303, black; 400, Asian and Pacific Islander; and 400, other. Almost 30 percent of the population is between the age of 40 and 64.

17. The average annual wind speed in Sioux Falls is 11.3 miles per hour, while the average temperature is 45.3 degrees. What those statistics don't indicate is that for five months out of

the year the average temperature never gets above 40 degrees.

18. Death can be more expensive than birth in Sioux Falls. Hospitals in Sioux Falls offer birth packages for \$895. One burial spot in Sioux Falls cemeteries range from \$210 to more than \$440. Grave digging and closing costs range from \$240-\$325. Burial vaults average about \$400. The costs do not include doctor's fees for birth or funeral and gravestone expenses for deaths.

19. The ball on top of the First Bank of South Dakota and its branches has predicted weather for years. The color of the sphere changes to match the forecast. The rhyme, no longer used by the bank, but etched forever in many minds, is: When the weatherball is red, warmer weather is ahead. When the weatherball is white, colder weather is in sight. When the weather ball is green, no change is foreseen. When colors blink by night and day, precipitation is on the way.

20. The Empire mall, built in 1975, attracts about 10 million people each year. The 180 stores are covered by 28 acres of roof.

21. The Sioux Falls loop is a natural attraction to young people and vehicles. The track through downtown Sioux Falls runs from 11th Street and Menlo Avenue and runs down to Second Avenue back up 10th Street and is 1.75 miles long on the inside lane. No one knows how many vehicles run through the loop on the busiest evenings of Friday or Saturday

22. Under construction

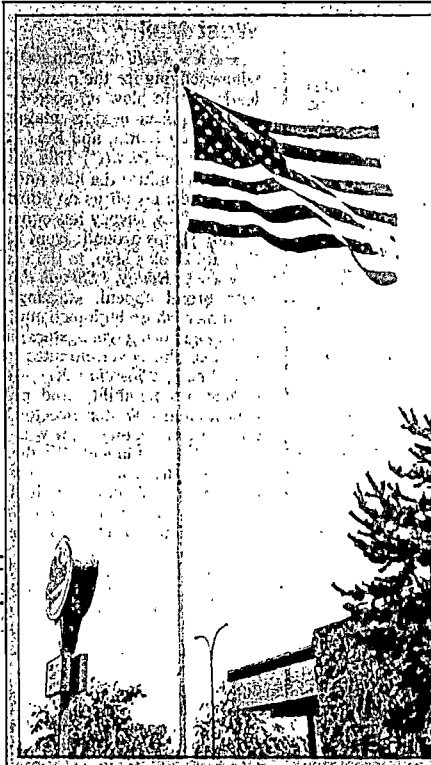
Not only can you always find nurses and doctors at McKennan and Sioux Valley Hospitals, but also construction workers. Both hospitals could qualify as Shrines of Perpetual Construction or Renovation since major expansion and remodeling projects began in the early '70s at the two sites. U.S. West's project to remove asbestos from its building on 10th Street and Dakota Avenue is another long-term hard hat area. The job began in January of 1987 and is scheduled for completion in 1991.

evening. However traffic figures for 1988 indicate the busiest intersection is at 11th Street and Minnesota Avenue with 38,045 vehicles. The next busiest intersection is 41st Street and Louise Avenue.

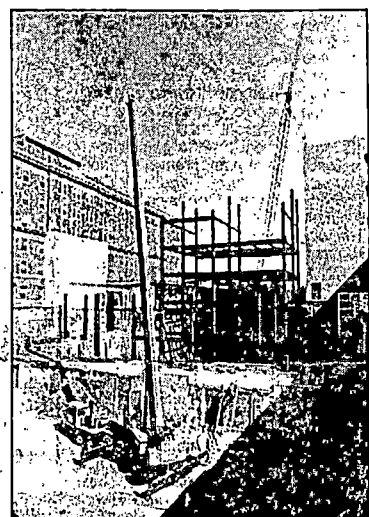
23. Quarrying of quartzite was one of the early industries in the city and as many as two dozen of the quartzite buildings remain. According to Old Courthouse Museum records, the earliest quartzite building that is still in use today is the penitentiary, where construction began in 1882.

24. As of Dec. 31, 1988, there was \$4.9 billion on deposit in Sioux Falls banks and credit unions. (Savings and loan institution figures were not available.)

25. The greatest number of accidents in Sioux Falls generally occurs in the 600 block of South Minnesota Avenue.



3. At least three people are needed to handle the giant flags that fly over Perkins Restaurants and Vern Elde car dealership. The car dealer orders the 30-foot-by-40-foot stars and stripes from the restaurant. Incidentally, the Perkins Restaurants in Canada fly huge Canadian flags.



Photocopy-Preservation

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ~~BOB~~ SIMON

TO: ED

FROM:

DEB ANDERSON

SUBJECT:

FORMER CONGRESSMAN BEN REIFEL

For South Dakota speech, add after recognizing Janklow and Miller:

I'd like to recognize former Congressman Ben Reifel--I had the privilege of serving with Ben in the Congress--an American Indian who devoted his entire life to public service. And tomorrow is his 83rd birthday--Happy Birthday, Ben!--it's good to see you again.

Bob--attached is biographical info on Reifel. The reason we're doing this is a) his birthday and b) he's dying of cancer.

nothing was attached.

I think
this
is
fine

- major grain exports up 70% over past 4 yrs.
- agreement w/ Japanese to phase out beef exports
- haven't forgotten about rural development



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN 23 1989

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Memorandum For: Governor John Sununu
Chief of Staff

Subject: "Reforesting America"

"Reforesting America" is a proposed unique cooperative federal-state-private partnership across the United States to plant 10 billion trees on private, state, local, and federal lands. It will draw on Americans' conservation spirit. It will assure a bountiful supply of timber, wildlife habitat, water, and other benefits. And it will convert excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere into forests, thus slowing the Greenhouse Effect.

Over the next decade, through the year 2000, this project will tap America's great tradition of volunteerism, which will be harnessed, in concert with private-sector corporate resources, to plant and manage 10 billion new trees in America. It will regrow the hedgerows around farmland fields (helping to reduce soil erosion from wind), the trees that once shaded homes along city streets, and the woodlots among houses, towns, and industrial facilities, to reforest America.

Reforesting America will call upon citizens in every state to participate by planting trees around their own homes. It will call upon businesses, by contributing time and corporate resources to grow, distribute, and plant the trees. Trees will cool houses, pull carbon out of the atmosphere to improve air quality, reduce energy demand in urban areas, and provide an initially small but alternative energy source, from tree plantations, to meet the energy demands of the years to come.

"Reforesting America" has five key components:

1. Intensify planting and natural resource management on 50 million acres (the 7% of federal forested lands most likely to provide the appropriate opportunities) and along interstate highway corridors, by planting 3 billion trees;
2. Launch a cooperative state-corporate-volunteer tree planting program to plant 5 billion trees over 10 years in all 50 states, in hedgerows around croplands, around houses and towns, and in urban areas;

3. Leverage the Department of Agriculture's Conservation Reserve Program to target 2 billion trees on 10 million acres of the nation's most highly eroding and surplus croplands for tree planting. Another half a million acres will be targeted for intensively managed bioenergy plantations of fast-growing trees, harvested for use as biomass fuel for state-of-the-art gas turbines, as a demonstration project of an alternative fuel to substitute for our consumption of carbon-producing fossil fuels;

4. Call upon America's business and private interests and landowners to embark upon voluntary programs to become more active and aggressive stewards of the land by developing programs to unleash their creative genius to stimulate tree planting and forest management;

5. Expand research on the types of trees and management practices most suitable and cost effective for different regions of the country.

Together, these initiatives will provide America over the next decade with:

- * 10 billion trees planted on private, federal, and state-owned lands

- * the equivalent of 50 million acres of new trees planted

- * 120 million tons of carbon per year--or 10% of the U.S. annual carbon dioxide emissions--stored in these forests, once they are mature,

- * new forest growth that will offset the annual emissions of carbon from fossil fuels of 24 million Americans--fully 10 percent of the U.S. population. When the 10 billion trees are mature, their growth would likely offset the anticipated increase in CO₂ emissions from new fossil-fuel generated electricity over 10 years.

cost
To begin this program, an initial \$100 million in federal support is needed to be made available in FY91 to a joint USDA and EPA program, to seed the reforestation process. This program will build on expertise available in federal and state forestry agencies, private timber companies, and other sectors. Costs of the program over 10 years will be shared among private, local, state, and federal entities. Total costs to the government will depend on the cost of rural vs. urban plantings, the savings in agricultural support payments resulting from an expanded Conservation Reserve Program, and the extent of participation by the private sector and state and local governments.

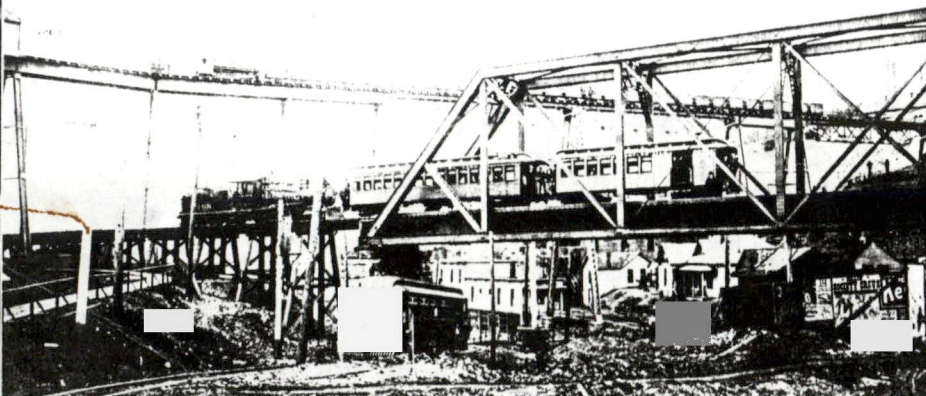


Dr. Niels E. Hansen, a Danish immigrant who became a professor of horticulture at the South Dakota Agricultural College in 1895, revolutionized farming practices in mid-America by introducing hardy plants and trees from Siberia and other remote areas of Asia. The seeds of the wild alfalfa he fed the camels in Semipalatinsk, Siberia, in 1913 ultimately helped establish the important forage industry in South Dakota. (South Dakota State University)

and other necessities until the troops could be federalized. The campaign fell about \$3,000 short, and the governor himself made up the difference. Later the private donations were refunded by the government.

After a month of disciplinary training and organization, the regiment was sent to San Francisco to prepare for overseas shipment, and in late August the South Dakotans found themselves encamped — not in Cuba — but on Luzon Island in the Philippines. In the

An unusual three-deck railroad arrangement existed in Lead shortly after the turn of the century. The trolley line of the old Deadwood Central was on the lower level; the Homestake's ore trains ran on the high trestle; and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley (acquired by the Chicago and North Western) operated in between. (South Dakota State Historical Society)



Challenge: The S.O. Story

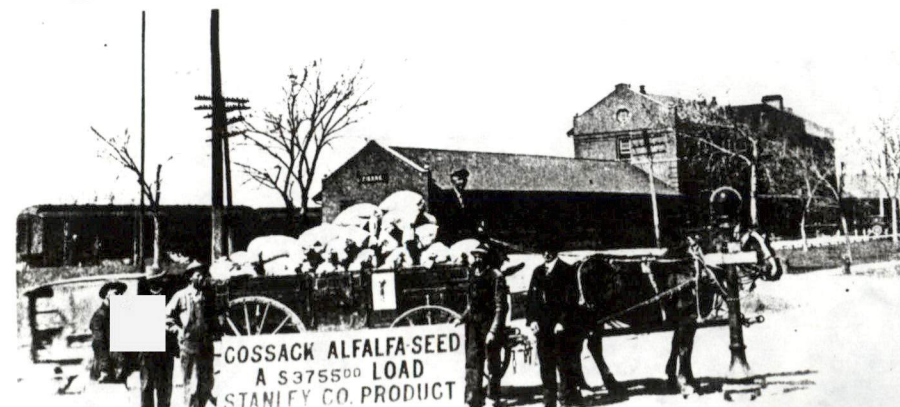
meantime, the Spanish fleet had been quickly destroyed and the "official war" was ended by the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898. By its terms Spain relinquished sovereignty over Cuba and ceded Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands to the United States.

When it became apparent to the Filipinos that they were not free but had merely traded what they considered to be one foreign overlord for another, an insurrection under Emilio Aguinaldo was launched. The South Dakota regiment almost immediately became actively involved in the swamp-and-jungle warfare which erupted on February 4, 1899. The unit fought with distinction for 126 days on the line until disease, exhaustion and enemy fire seriously reduced the organization's effectiveness. Historian Doane Robinson reported that on June 10 when the unit was relieved from its outpost position, "there was not more than eight men to a company capable of doing duty".

Back home the "war after a war" had lost much of its patriotic flavor, and angry demands were made for the return of the volunteers. Finally on August 5 the First South Dakota was relieved by the 25th United States Infantry regulars and subsequently transported to San Francisco where it was officially mustered out of federal service. Of the 64 men who didn't return, 20 were killed in action, eight died of wounds, one was drowned and 35 succumbed to various diseases.

The regiment was greeted joyously on the Pacific coast by the state's congressional delegation, many of its other elected officials and numerous personally interested South Dakotans. The ensuing rail trip home was made by way of the Northern Pacific to Jamestown, North Dakota, and thence down the James River Valley. So much political furor had been generated by the Philippine acquisi-

Historically, South Dakota has always been an agricultural state, but its farm successes have been due in large measure to continuing improvements in seeds, livestock breeding and operational techniques. Pioneers did not enjoy the advantages and yields of Cossack alfalfa, hybrid corn, soybeans, rust-resistant wheat, brome and crested wheat grasses, sunflowers, sugar beets and other new or improved crops which were developed later to fit the state's climate and soil. (South Dakota State Historical Society)

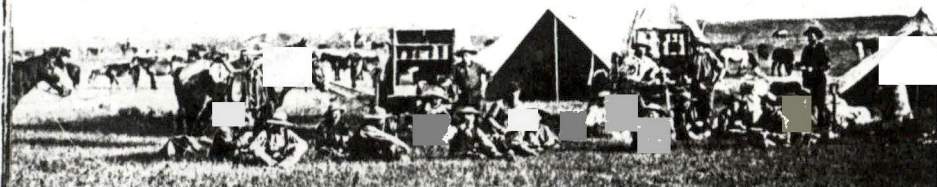




In 1904 the buffalo no longer existed as a wild species in South Dakota, but efforts to preserve the animal from extinction were already underway. When a number of bison escaped from a herd purchased by Scotty Philip, an old-fashioned buffalo hunt was planned with Governor Charles N. Herreid (right) as honored guest. Since then many dignitaries through the years have shot surplus bison from private and government herds for sport and publicity. (South Dakota State Historical Society)

tion and the involvement of state militiamen in the campaign against Aguinaldo that President William McKinley scheduled a western tour so that he would be in Aberdeen when the South Dakota veterans arrived from California. Not only did he greet them there, but his special train hurried on ahead of the soldiers to Redfield,

J. C. H. Grabill, another of Dakota's pioneer photographers, captured on film the mess camp of a ranch crew in 1887. In later years movies and television shows glamorized the cowboy so much that the modern version no longer reflected the drudgery, the lonely, body-breaking work — in good weather and bad — which was the true lot of the early-day cattleman. (Clyde Goin collection)



Huron, Sioux Falls and Yankton where he repeated his welcome and words of appreciation on behalf of a grateful nation.

Another South Dakota unit — officially known as the Third Regiment of the United States Volunteer Cavalry but popularly called Grigsby's Cowboys after its commander, Colonel Melvin Grigsby of Sioux Falls — was also activated and sent to Chickamauga, Georgia, for training. The majority of the privates in the five troops listed their occupations as cowboys or miners, and there was general disappointment throughout the entire regiment when it was never ordered to combat duty.

End of the First Decade: A Minor Boom

The federal census of 1900 showed South Dakota with 401,570 residents of whom 20,218 were Indians. The total reflected a reversal of the downward trend from 348,600 in 1890 to 330,975 in 1895.

Good weather, new railroad extensions, potential reservation openings and a more scientific approach to agriculture were instrumental in reviving the state's growth pattern as the 19th century faded into history. Eastward from the James River Valley, greater corn plantings brought crop diversification and swine production. In later years pigs came to be known in South Dakota as "mortgage-lifters". Professor Niels Ebbesen Hansen, the state's famed plant scientist, had returned from the first of eight exploration trips to such far-off Asiatic destinations as Turkestan, western China and Siberia. In the five carloads of seeds and plants he had shipped home was a foundation stock of crested wheat grass and hardy Cossack alfalfa, each of which was to become a valuable addition to South Dakota's list of farm crops. In the early 1900s the first experiments to overcome stem rust in wheat were begun at the South Dakota Agricultural College, and west of the Missouri River cattle and sheep operations were flourishing on the former Great Sioux Reserve.

As conditions improved for farmers (including a voluntary reduction of railroad rates in 1901), the Populist Party disintegrated and disappeared from the South Dakota political scene. In 1900 the Republicans elected Governor Charles N. Herreid, a Leola banker, whose two terms of office were unmarred by the economic and social problems faced by his three less fortunate predecessors. Senator Pettigrew, the strong-willed Sioux Falls attorney who had adopted Populist views while in office, was replaced by Republican Robert J. Gamble of Yankton; and Senator James H. Kyle, who was elected as a Populist, died at the age of 47 and Alfred B. Kittredge was named by Governor Herreid to succeed him.

At Yankton the State Insane Asylum (as it was then called) received positive attention from the legislature following a disastrous fire in 1899 during which 17 patients died — just when a legislative committee happened to be on an inspection tour at the institution. On September 14, 1901, a national tragedy occurred when

CLXVI.

SPEECH AT ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA,
OCTOBER 14, 1899.

*Mr. Mayor, Members of the First South Dakota Volunteers,
and my Fellow-Citizens:*

It gives me very great pleasure to join with your fellow-citizens of the State of South Dakota, your friends, your families and neighbors, in this welcome to your home. We are not a nation of hero-worshippers, and yet we are a nation of seventy-five millions of grateful people who love valor and reward the heroic deeds of our soldiers and sailors on land and sea.

I think I appreciate quite as much as, if not more than, most of my fellow-citizens the value of the services this regiment, with its associates of the Eighth Corps, rendered the country in its hour of great emergency. [Enthusiastic applause.] And I am here to speak, not for myself alone, but for the American people, in expression of gratitude and thanks for your heroic action in the island of Luzon. [Applause.] This morning a despatch from your commander, the major-general commanding in the Philippines, through the Secretary of War, tells me of the gallantry of Colonel Frost and his First Regiment [great applause], tells me that from early in February until late in June they stood on the firing-line, and no enemy could withstand their resistless courage and gallantry [continued applause]. Nor do I forget, soldiers of the republic, soldiers of the First South Dakota, that when the treaty of peace was rati-

fied and the exchange of ratifications was completed with Spain, every one of you was entitled to be mustered out of the service of the United States. [Applause.] And I can never express to you the cheer you gave my heart when you sent word that you would remain until a new army could be formed to take your places. [Enthusiastic and long-continued applause.] The members of the First South Dakota and their comrades furnished an example of personal sacrifice and public consecration rarely known in the annals of history. [Applause.] But it is just like the American soldier, no matter where he comes from. He never lays down his arms in the presence of an enemy [great applause], and never falters, never lowers the flag of his country, nor leaves the field till victory comes [continued enthusiastic applause].

I am glad to see the veterans of 1861 welcome the veterans of 1898. [Applause.] It is the same kind of patriotism. You got it from your fathers; and it is a patriotism that never deserts and never encourages desertion. [Applause.]

But, my fellow-citizens and members of the First South Dakota, you have just got home, and I know you want to join those you love, and I shall not detain you a moment longer, except to say to you that I thank you for your uncomplaining services to our beloved country; I thank you for standing faithful and unfaltering on the battle-line; I thank you for preserving the flag stainless; I thank you for waiting in the trenches until the relief came; and I thank you for having transferred the banner of freedom to those who succeed you, spotless and with honor. [Great applause.] And where that flag is, it stands for liberty, humanity, and civilization. [Long-continued applause.]

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CLXVII.

SPEECH AT REDFIELD, SOUTH DAKOTA,
OCTOBER 14, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens :

In all that relates to the government of the United States we have a common interest and a common pride. We are all deeply interested in the administration of the government, that it shall be honest and just and equal. We are interested in the progress and prosperity of the country and the well-being and advancement of the people. We have been greatly blessed as a government and a people. We are rich in all material things. Your own State is blessed with soil and mines of rare value. Your population is increasing, and in a single year you sent out your products valued at nearly one hundred millions of dollars. Your population is about four hundred thousand. **You raise more than you consume.** You send your surplus products from the field of production to the field of consumption, and there comes flowing back to you in return money for your labor and your investment.

We are also interested in our public schools, in our colleges, and in our universities. This pioneer State has a great many colleges and universities. You have, I am told, a college here. The school-house goes with the pioneer. The family, then the school-house; and out of the school-house come those who finally become the citizens who are to carry forward this great work of government.

Then we are interested in the honor of the country. The American name up to this hour has never had any taint put upon it, and I trust and believe it never will have. [Great applause.] We have never lacked soldiers to defend any cause in which the country has been engaged, from the days of 1776 down to the present hour. [Great applause.]

We have been adding some territory to the United States. The little folks will have to get a new geography. [Laughter and applause.] We have a good deal more territory in the United States than when we were boys, and we have acquired some within the last eighteen months. [Great applause.] We have not only been adding territory to the United States, but we have been adding character and prestige to the American name. [Continued applause.] We have planted our flag in Porto Rico, in Hawaii, and in the Philippines. We planted it there because we had a right to do so. [Applause.] We had a war with Spain. Every effort for peace was used before war was finally declared by the Congress of the United States, but when war was declared there was but one thing for the American people to do, and that was to destroy the Spanish sea-power wherever we could find it [great applause]; and so Dewey was sent to Manila [continued applause], and we told him to go there, commence operations, find the Spanish fleet, and capture or destroy it. [Great applause.] He did it! [Applause.] He found and he destroyed it, and when he had done that we had the responsibility of the Philippines, which we could not evade. And there has never been a moment of time, my countrymen, when we could have left Manila Bay or Manila harbor or the archipelago of the Philip-

SSES

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pires without dishonor to our name. [Great applause.] We did not go there to conquer the Philippines. We went there to destroy the Spanish fleet, that we might end the war; but in the providence of God, who works in mysterious ways, this great archipelago was put into our lap, and the American people never shirk duty. And the flag now there is not the flag of tyranny—it is the flag of liberty [applause]; and wherever the flag goes there go character, education, American intelligence, American civilization, and American liberty. [Great applause.]

CLXVIII.

SPEECH AT HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA,
OCTOBER 14, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens :

I bring my heartfelt salutation to this one of the younger sisters of our Federal Union. I may be pardoned if I express more than a common interest in your welfare and advancement. It was my good fortune to be a member of the national House of Representatives during all the years you were struggling for admission as a State; and it was my very great privilege in 1889 to give my vote to help make you one of the stars in our national constellation. [Great applause.] I can testify to the perseverance of this people to get into the Union. I not only bring salutations, but congratulations.

You have made wonderful progress. You have been enjoying in the last twenty-four months an unexampled prosperity. Good crops and fair prices have lifted the mortgage and lowered the interest; and while the in-

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UTH DAKOTA,
 1899.

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terest has been lowered to the borrower, the standard of
 the money loaned has not been lowered. [Great ap-
 plause.] You not only have rich material resources,
 but you have what every American pioneer population
 has—school-houses and churches. They go with the
 pioneer wherever he goes, and the pioneer, made of the
 very best possible fiber, always takes the flag with him.
 [Great applause. A voice, "Keep the old flag where it
 is!"]

My fellow-citizens, I came here to make acknowledg-
 ment to the people of this State for their patriotism.
 When you were a Territory you furnished battalions of
 gallant soldiers to fight in the great war for the preser-
 vation of the Union [applause], and my comrades of
 the Grand Army of the Republic are all about me here
 to-day. [Shout of "And we will stand by you!"] And
 when the Spanish War came, the sons of these veterans
 and the sons of these settlers sprang to arms at once
 upon the call of country, and one regiment of your
 troops served most gallantly and uncomplainingly in
 the island of Luzon. [Great applause.] I had the
 extreme pleasure of joining in South Dakota's welcome
 to these brave men at Aberdeen this morning, and I
 want to tell you that they look like athletes [a voice,
 "We sent them out as such!"], and they came back as
 such, showing the generous care of the government of
 the United States. [Great applause.] It is given to
 the strong to bear the burdens of the weak; and our
 prayer should be, not that the burdens should be rolled
 away, but that God should give us strength to bear
 them. [Applause.] And the burdens which this war
 placed upon the American people unsought and unex-
 pected—for nobody in the United States dreamed eigh-

teen months ago that the Philippine archipelago would become territory of the United States—came not to us of our seeking, but as one of the inevitable and unescapable results of that war. When Dewey went into Manila Bay under orders and destroyed the Spanish fleet, from that hour we were responsible for the peace of the Philippine Islands [enthusiastic and long-continued applause], and from that hour we could not escape with honor to ourselves, nor could we escape from our obligations to the nations of the world. [Applause.] And your boys stayed [applause], although there were some people who wanted them to come home. [Laughter and applause.] I am proud of them, and so are you. [General cry of "We are!"] There is not a man, woman, or child in this glorious new State, there is not a family in your commonwealth, who is not delighted that the soldiers of the First South Dakota refused to accept the advice of the unpatriotic and stayed and upheld the flag. [Great applause.] They did not come home until they had placed that flag stainless and spotless in the hands of the new army we sent; and we will send enough of them to carry that flag to ultimate victory. [Great and long-continued applause.]

CLXIX.

SPEECH AT LAKE PRESTON, SOUTH
DAKOTA, OCTOBER 14, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens:

Patriotism is an all-conquering sentiment in the American heart. It triumphs over mere politics,

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XIX.

PRESTON, SOUTH
OBER 14, 1899.

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and the politics which has no patriotism in it is
always defeated before the tribunal of the American
people. If the patriot, for any good reason, does not
go to war himself, he always supports the soldier who
does, and shelters and cares for his family while the
head of it is at the front. [Applause.] If, for any
reason, a good citizen gets into the ranks of the enemy
by an accident, he lives only to regret it, and his chil-
dren live only to erase the blot from the family name.
[Applause.]

The patriotic people of this country are awaiting the
return of Company E of the First South Dakota.
[Great applause.] I saw the glorious boys myself
to-day. [Continued applause.] I was proud of them,
and you will be proud of them when they come to you
to-night. [Great applause.] They did splendid service
for their country. They unfalteringly sustained the
flag and refused to come home [great applause]—re-
fused to lay down their arms until the government they
were serving could supply a new army in their places
to lift up and carry forward that sacred banner. [En-
thusiastic and long-continued applause.]

CLXX.

SPEECH AT MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA,
OCTOBER 14, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens :

I have great pleasure in meeting the citizens of south-
eastern Dakota, and I feel constrained to congratulate
you upon the evidences of prosperity which I have wit-

nessed as I have traveled through your State. I feel, too, like congratulating you upon the general prosperous condition of the country. Your government is doing well. There are no deficits in the Treasury. There is a good round balance of more than two hundred and fifty millions of gold in the Treasury belonging to the government; and we are collecting one million six hundred thousand dollars every working-day of every month. Last year, when Congress voted that we should go to war, we borrowed two hundred millions of dollars. We offered the bonds to the people, and there were fourteen hundred million dollars subscribed when there were only two hundred millions needed. [Great applause.] Not only, my fellow-citizens, is the business of the government prosperous, but the enterprises of the people are also prosperous. Fear has given place to confidence. **Consternation and despair have given place to faith and courage,** the voice of calamity is no longer heard in the land, and the orator of distress and discontent is out of a job. [Great applause.]

The people are employed and happy. They are proud of their institutions and of the love for country displayed in the last eighteen months. When the call for two hundred thousand troops was issued, more than a million and a half of men offered themselves, eager and ready to go to fight the battle for humanity and maintain the public honor. [Great applause.] And some of your boys are coming back here to-night. [Enthusiastic applause.] I feel like apologizing to the fathers and mothers for the privilege which I enjoyed of seeing them first. The proudest, the most cherished, the most glorious reflection they have is that they did not come

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ough your State. I feel, upon the general prosperity. Your government is in deficits in the Treasury. Of more than two hundred in the Treasury belong- and we are collecting one hundred dollars every working-year, when Congress voted we borrowed two hundred offered the bonds to the an hundred million dollars only two hundred millions Not only, my fellow-citizens government prosperous, but we are also prosperous. Fear none. Consternation and no faith and courage, the never heard in the land, and discontent is out of a job.

d happy. They are proud love for country displayed When the call for two hundred, more than a million ourselves, eager and ready unanimity and maintain the peace.] And some of your to-night. [Enthusiastic cheering to the fathers and I enjoyed of seeing them cherished, the most glorified that they did not come

home until their places had been supplied with new troops. [Long-continued applause.]

CLXXI.

SPEECH AT EGAN, SOUTH DAKOTA, OCTOBER 14, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens :

We, as a people, never go to war because we love war. Our chief glory is not in the triumphs of arms, but in the triumphs of peace. We love peace; we abhor war. We have the smallest standing army of any large nation in the world. With a population of more than seventy-five millions, the regular army of the United States, on a peace footing, consists of twenty-eight thousand troops. On the national shield, which these boys and girls know all about, are to be found the olive-branch and the arrows, indicating our power in war and our love of peace; but be it said, to the glory of the American nation, that we never have drawn the arrows from their quiver until we have tendered to our adversary the olive-branch of peace. [Great applause.] And we are at peace now with all the nations of the world. We have an insurrection in the Philippines, which, I trust, will be very promptly suppressed. [Great applause.]

Your boys have done their duty in suppressing it [great applause], and I know you are impatient to bid them welcome to their families and their homes. [Long-continued applause.]

CLXXII.

SPEECH AT SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA,
OCTOBER 14, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens :

We very deeply regret that we were not able to reach this city at the time appointed. The reason of our detention is the fact that the First South Dakota Volunteers came in late at Aberdeen. It is the only time in the history of that regiment that it was ever late. [Great applause.] It was never behind time in any of the more than thirty engagements which it had in the island of Luzon.

My fellow-citizens, when war is inaugurated it usually has a fixed and definite purpose. You can have a purpose at the beginning, but nobody can tell the end or scope. "Man proposes, but God disposes." The Civil War was waged for the purpose of saving the Union. There was no thought on the part of Mr. Lincoln or his Cabinet or of Congress what would be accomplished in its final result. Mr. Lincoln was in the habit of saying that he would save the Union with slavery or he would save it without slavery, he would save it half slave and half free, only so that he could save it, for he had an oath registered in heaven to preserve the Union. [Great applause.] He could not save it with slavery, and so he issued his immortal proclamation of liberty. That was not the purpose of Congress, for the Congress of 1861 had voted by an almost unanimous vote that the war should cease when the Union was restored, with all

LXXII.

FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA,
JANUARY 14, 1899.

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the rights, dignities, and privileges of the old States
undisturbed.

So, my fellow-citizens, when the war with Spain com-
menced,—commenced in the interest of humanity, com-
menced to relieve the Cuban people of that oppression
under which they had suffered for long years,—nobody
at that moment had any thought either of Porto Rico or
the Philippines. We went to war with Spain in the
interest of humanity and civilization, and to give justice
to the oppressed people of Cuba. When war was de-
clared we put our ships in front of the harbors of Ha-
vana and Santiago. We sent Dewey's ships from Hong-
kong to Manila, directing him to destroy or capture the
Spanish fleet in those waters, and he did it. [Enthusi-
astic applause.] And our fleet in front of Santiago sunk
the Spanish ships in that water. And when Dewey de-
stroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay he was master
of the situation; but he could not come away without
dishonor, if he had been disposed to do so, which he
was not. [Great applause.] The responsibility for
peace and good order and the protection of life and
property came to the American people from that
hour. When the treaty of peace, by which Spain ceded
to us the entire archipelago was ratified by more than
two thirds of the Senate of the United States, from that
hour it became the territory of the United States. [Great
applause.] And when it became our territory there was
but one authority and but one sovereignty that could be
recognized, and that was the United States. [Great ap-
plause.] It became our duty to establish our authority.
A portion of one tribe, representing the smallest frac-
tion of the entire population of the islands, resisted
American authority. The very men we had emanci-

pated from slavery and oppression were the first to make an attack upon the army of the United States; and when they assaulted our flag in the hands of the soldiers of the United States, they assaulted the sovereignty and the power of the government. [Great applause.] And when that is assailed there is never any division among the American people. [Enthusiastic applause.] They are for the flag wherever it floats, and they stand behind the men who carry it on land or on sea. [Continued applause.]

I received the other day a letter from a most distinguished officer now engaged in active duty in the Philippines. It is dated Manila, August 29, 1899, and I want to read one or two extracts from it:

I am confident that, if we should withdraw our army now, Aguinaldo could not hold himself in power without carrying on warfare against other tribes, and this would cause a constant warfare and turmoil for years. Of course there would be looting of cities and seizing and destruction of property, and the business people and property-holders would apply to some strong government to restore order. For us to withdraw our army now would be criminal, and for such an action we would be arraigned and denounced by the civilized nations of the earth.

I believe that when it is fully understood that our supremacy is to be maintained in these islands, there will be an influx of population from the United States and other countries. There is no question as to the richness of the soil and the abundance and richness of gold-, copper-, and coal-mines.

It is true that heretofore they have not paid, but it is because they have not been properly managed.

The receipts of this port from customs [it is the port of Manila] are averaging \$600,000 per month. This, with the internal revenue, I believe, would in ordinary times pay the entire expenses of the government.

An idea seems to be prevalent in the United States that this is an unhealthy country, and that white men cannot live here. This

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is a great mistake. There is also an impression that to retain these
islands would be a burden to our country. That these views are
errors should be impressed upon the American people.

You may ask, my fellow-citizens, who is the author of
this letter. I answer you that it is from a gallant sol-
dier, a great cavalry leader of the Confederate army, one
of the heroes of Santiago in our recent war, and for
eighteen years a member of Congress from the State of
Alabama—the gallant and intrepid Joe Wheeler. [En-
thusiastic applause.]

We intend to put down that rebellion [great ap-
plause], just as we would put down any rebellion
anywhere against the sovereignty of the United States
[continued applause]. Our flag is there. Your boys
bore it, bore it heroically, bore it nobly, and stayed with
it when they could have been mustered out; but they
said, "We will stay until our places can be filled with
new soldiers, and will never desert our colors." [Great
applause.]

I make public acknowledgment everywhere for this
personal sacrifice and heroic action. That flag is there,
not as the symbol of oppression, not as the flag of
tyranny; but it is there, as it is everywhere, the symbol
of liberty, civilization, hope, and humanity. [Tremen-
dous and long-continued applause.]

CLXXIII.

SPEECH AT YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA,
OCTOBER 14, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens :

I have very great pleasure in meeting my countrymen of South Dakota here at the old capital of the Territory of Dakota. A wave of patriotism has been moving throughout the country for the past two years, and the swell has struck South Dakota to-day. [Applause.] The soldiers from Manila are coming home. They are in your beloved State to-night. I met them this morning at Aberdeen. They are coming back in health, as sturdy and splendid a body of young men as I ever looked upon. They are coming back not only with health, but with honor. They stood by the country we all love so much, and have earned the gratitude of the government they have served so well. [Great applause.] We cannot have too much patriotism in a country like ours, that rests upon the people and all the people alike; and so long as we have with patriotism the virtue and vigilance of the citizen, so long will our free institutions be safe and secure. The American people can always be trusted. If in the passion of the hour they commit a mistake, they are prompt to correct it. The people choose the rulers—their legislatures of States and the Congress of the United States and the Chief Executive of the United States; and if, in an hour of unrest or discontent or dissatisfaction, they elect rulers or legislators or congressmen who do not serve the best pur-

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SOUTH DAKOTA,
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pose of government, they are prompt to supersede them with agents who do. [Great applause.]

The people, my fellow-citizens, always reserve to themselves the right of appeal from themselves after more deliberate judgment, after more conscientious investigation; they appeal from themselves to themselves, and not infrequently reverse former decisions.

I am glad to meet the people of this **new and promising State**. Every step of our journey, as we have passed through this commonwealth, has been one of warm and hearty and generous greeting from all the people [great applause]; not from party, not from members of one creed or another, not from the native-born or the naturalized, but from all I have felt the touch of warm hearts and the glow of gracious greetings; and I stop only long enough to say how profoundly impressed I have been with your State—not with its material interests alone, not with its lands or its mines, but with the men and the women. I have looked into their faces, and have felt that there was a great future for this commonwealth in such hands, and for the whole nation. You are just like the other members of our great family, for you have come from all the States; and those who have come from outside have brought their best conscience and best judgment to help us build up this country.

One thing more, my countrymen. Whatever else this war has done, there is a result for which we should all offer thanksgiving and praise—it has unified every section. [Great applause.] We now, almost for the first time in our history, know no North, no South, no East, no West, but are all for a common country. [Long-continued applause.]

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CLXXIV.

REMARKS AT VERMILION, SOUTH DAKOTA,
OCTOBER 14, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens :

This is a very loyal and devoted people, that would remain up until this late hour of the night to give greeting to the Chief Executive of the nation. I do not misinterpret this welcome. I am sure it is not meant for me as an individual, but meant as your expression of devotion and affection for the government of the United States. I can only, in the moment, detain you long enough to say that we have a government that is worthy of our best love and affection, and if it does not continue to serve us and our highest and best interests, it will be our own fault, for our government is just what we make it. And I pray that the virtue of the citizen will be so high and his aims so noble that nothing ill can ever befall this republic, and nothing ever impair its usefulness and glory. [Great applause.]

CLXXV.

REMARKS AT ELK POINT, SOUTH DAKOTA,
OCTOBER 14, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens :

Only a warm-hearted people, deeply interested in their government and attached to it, would have remained standing until midnight to give welcome to

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the President of the United States. I leave the State of South Dakota regretfully, for during all the day of my journey I have been met at every point with the same warm greeting which you have given me here to-night. I leave behind me only thanks and gratitude to all the people, and my best wishes for their prosperity in their vocations and for contentment and joy in all their homes. [Great applause.]

CLXXVI.

REMARKS AT THE WHITFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL
SUNDAY-SCHOOL, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, OCTOBER 15, 1899.

My Friends :

I have only, in the moment I shall tarry, to say to this group of young people and older people, hail and farewell. I wish for all of them the realization of all that is noble in life and character under a government of high privilege and great opportunity.

CLXXVII.

SPEECH AT IOWA FALLS, IOWA, OCTOBER 16, 1899.

My Fellow-Citizens :

It is a great advantage to meet the people early in the morning. [Laughter.] It gives me genuine pleasure to meet and greet my fellow-citizens of Iowa, to look into their faces, and to feel the stimulus of their presence, and the encouragement which I always receive as I mingle with them.

7. GEOLOGY

*S. Dak. Land of
Shining Gold*

Salty inland seas once flooded into this region from the Gulf of Mexico. Rivers brought down sands and clays, silting in the seas and building up the land.

Eons passed. Seas receded, leaving vast swamps and floodplains. A warm tropical climate prevailed. Thick forests grew in the rich soil—mighty redwoods, dense ferns and leafy brush. Century by century lush vegetation fell into the swamps, building up thick layers.

Then the shallow waters of the inland sea returned. The process was repeated again and again through eons of time. Great trees crashed into primeval swamps as strange reptiles raised their heads to listen. Clay sediments deposited on the sea floor formed the Pierre shale which covers much of west-central South Dakota and is known locally as gumbo.

When vegetation decayed, energy was liberated. But when thick layers of organic material became trapped underwater, silted down and packed through pressure, the energy did not escape. Instead it changed to the coal and oil found in north-western South Dakota today.

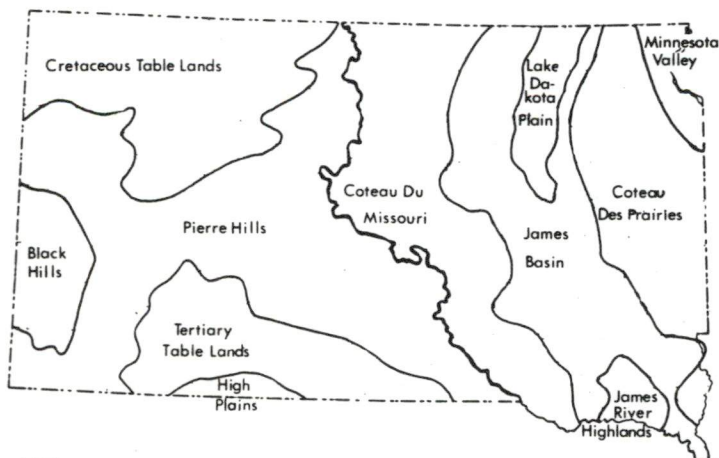
At times great upheavals broke and tilted the earth's crust. In this way the Rocky Mountains rose, and underlying rocks pushed the Black Hills into a dome. Hundreds of exploding volcanoes sent great clouds of ash into the sky. Descending, the ash added its white layers to the soil.

Fossils formed, too, when conditions were right. The best preserved fossils petrified, by staying in a water-soaked condition until the minerals in the water replaced the original cells. An accurate pattern of cells and tree rings was left. Oxides of iron and manganese produced bright streaks of red, yellow, purple and black. Petrified trees and chunks of petrified wood are common through western South Dakota.

Animals left their remains, too. Many dinosaur fossils are found in the Hell Creek Formation of northwest South Dakota. Rich fossil beds of early mammals are found in the badlands of the White River and in the town of Hot Springs. Scientists from the world's foremost museums have come here to collect fossils.

Then after millions of years of tropical climate, there came a great change on this land. It was chilled by great ice ages. At least four or five times glaciers swept down from the north. They covered the land for thousands of years with thick ice sheets, and then retreated for more thousands. The final

Erosion and glacial action have shaped these regions.



The early French explorers named it well—Coteau des Prairies, the "Hills of the prairies." The Coteau is green and innocent land of tree-fringed lakes and ponds, meandering streams, soaring hills and rocky dells, splashy waterfowl marshes, and small farm-centered cities. Sisseton, Sioux Falls and Enemy Swim; Punished Woman's Lake; Devil's Gulch; Waubay, that's Indian for where-wild-fowl-build-their-nests. Today's names still whisper the old legends of the Coteau.

Roberts County History

glacier lasted some 95,000 years and began its retreat a mere 25,000 years ago.

South Dakota's eastern landscape shows clearly the action of these glaciers. The land has been leveled as if with bulldozers. Debris is pushed into piles and ridges. A rich topsoil of glacial drift (rock and soil mixed) covers the eastern part of the state to an average depth of 40 feet, and as deep as 700 feet in places.

The course of rivers was changed. South Dakota's western rivers run due east, and scientists believe other rivers also flowed east before the glaciers. But as the last glacier moved south and west, it pushed ahead great ridges of debris, forcing the eastern rivers and the Missouri in a new course to the south. Glacial lakes formed, and melting waters carved out new river valleys.

Erosion began anew in this part of the state. But less time has elapsed; it is a younger topography, with rounded hills, scoured-out sloughs and lakes; drainage systems are incomplete.

In the west, erosion continued to cut deep into gullies and canyons. Loose soil washed from rocky ridges and buttes, exposing the harder layers.

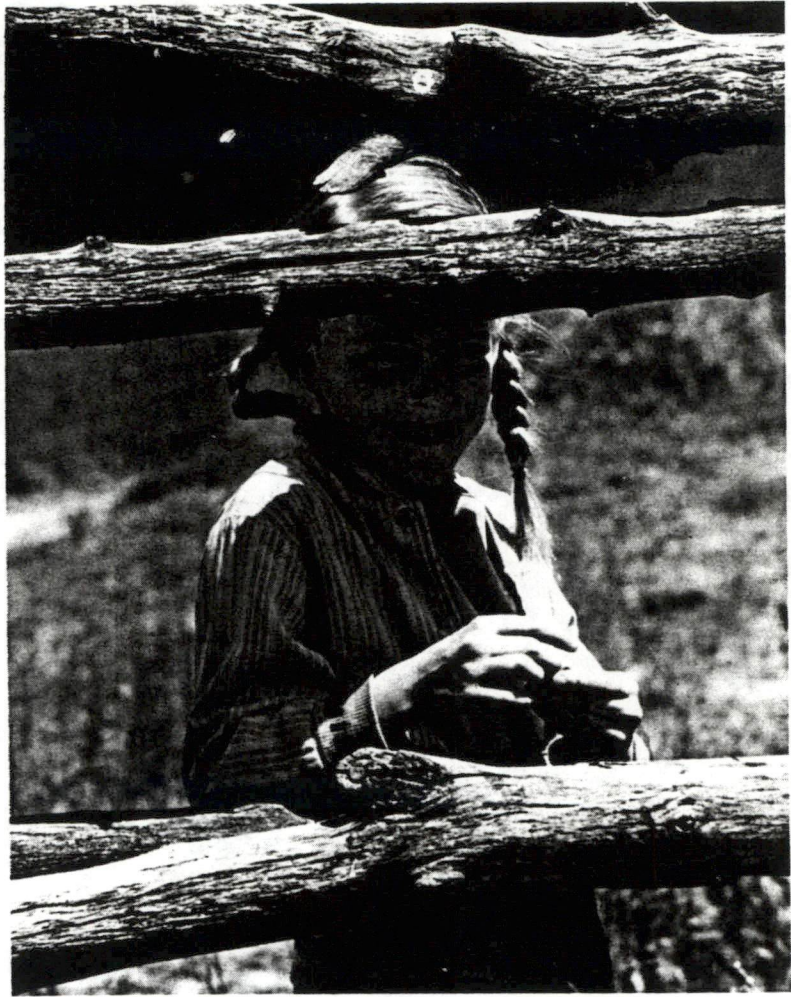
Walls dropped off cliffs to reveal the earlier story: ribboned layers of dark soil from ocean bottom, coal, white layers of volcanic ash, scoria clay baked red by burning coal. The story is plain and easily understood in the White River badlands, and students from all over the world have come to study the layering.

The face of South Dakota is now a generally sloping plateau from northwest to southeast, as if tipped on the diagonal. (Notable exceptions are the jutting Black Hills and the small region of lower elevation in the northeast corner draining north to Hudson Bay.) This diagonal pattern influences most weather conditions: rainfall, temperature, growing season.

But while much of the state is level or gently sloping, at comparatively few points is the view unbroken by hills or rolling ridges. South Dakota is typified by hills and bluff-bordered rivers, both east and west. Rivers run between great boulders and cliffs, not only in Spearfish Canyon or near Chamberlain, but at the Pallasades, the Dells, and many other places. The mountainous outcropping of Black Hills is echoed to the north by pine clad Cave Hills and Slim Buttes. (Once these areas of high elevation were larger and more numerous, but erosion has worn them down.) East of the Hills are badlands and the 80 mile Wall bordering the White River, which is echoed by eroded walls along the Bad River, the Cheyenne, the Moreau, and the Grand. Near the eastern edge of the state are the rough hills called the Coteau des Prairies which drop off steeply into the Minnesota valley.

South Dakota:
Land of
Shining Gold

ches,
Clark



Growing up close to the land.

South Dakota character is shaped by the land, it is said, and by a pioneer spirit of working the land.

It is strength, integrity, neighborliness; it is filled with optimism. A visitor to Sioux Falls in 1814 wrote on his return: "Essentially the spirit of the west is one of faith. There is nothing there of decadence, as the French call it...The malady of pessimism does not thrive on the sunlit prairies of Dakota." Most would agree the statement holds true today.

Living with the land has meant living with clean fresh air, open sky, space, and all the forces of nature. At times this has brought loneliness and despair; it has demanded fortitude and courage. In presenting his *Bluestem Woman* sculpture in Rapid City, Dale Lamphere stated, "Only those who could draw strength and purpose from the land, could see its beauty and withstand its bitter disappointments—only those survived and sank deep roots. It is to that spirit of moving with and accepting nature that I offer this work."

John Milton, editor of *South Dakota Review*, has also seen the force of the land reflected in people here. "South Dakota's landscape is immense, dominating and continual," he says. "It is the major element in the establishment of the South Dakota character, psyche or soul"

Others have pointed to traits which are basic ideals here: friendliness, openness, sincerity, quiet dignity, self-respect and respect for others. Hospitality for stranger, neighbor and friend is the normal way of life. In range country, perhaps more than in close-knit ethnic communities, there is a tolerant spirit of "live and let live".

In the increasing sophistication which movement to the cities, fast transportation and instant media coverage has meant, these sound character values have endured. South

Dakotans who once felt isolated and remote from entertainment centers now have the best of both worlds. They can visit big cities, palm strewn beaches, busy centers of world trade—then return home for the pleasures of a lifestyle which is quieter, safer, less congested, with fewer regulations and where the air is clean.

No longer can Dakotans be called provincial. Their world knowledge and extent of travel exceeds that of the majority who live in metropolitan areas. Surprisingly, city people have awakened to this fact. So have our youth, which brings them a new assurance and a sense of the need to preserve the good life.

A high standard of living is generally enjoyed, even though incomes may be low by national standards. A higher quality of life just costs less in South Dakota. High moral character is reflected in a low crime rate, one of the lowest in the nation. South Dakotans generally enjoy good health and longer lives.

According to the 1980 census the state population is 690,178, an increase of 3.6% over 1970. Of these 638,955 identified themselves as white, 45,101 Indian, 2,144 black, 1,728 Asian, and 2,250 other. The last designation is mostly Spanish or Mexican origin. South Dakota averages 9 people per square mile; only four states are more sparsely settled with the U.S. average being 61. Birth rate is 17.1 per 1000, a decrease, but somewhat above the U.S. average of 15.3. Nearly 13% of South Dakota's population is over age 65, compared to a national average of 11%.

South Dakotans have a strong sense of their ethnic roots. By 1890 one third of the white population was foreign born. Many of the immigrants settled together in tight-knit communities. They spoke the language of the old country, kept

S. Date: Land of
Shining Gold

The Black Hills and Badlands

The Black Hills and Badlands area offers many varied attractions to the visitor. Here within a relatively small region are two national parks, Wind Cave and the Badlands; a national memorial, Mt Rushmore; a national monument, Jewel Cave; a national landmark, Bear Butte; and two state parks, Custer and Bear Butte.

An extremely well developed commercial tourist business, in addition, provides every sort of diversion on themes from gold mining to dinosaurs, to such seemingly unrelated topics as marine life and wax museums.

The Hills are perhaps unique in the world in the features which coincide here. The internationally known mountain sculpture. A big modern gold mine. A colorful history of gold rush days, outlaws, cattle kingdoms, Indian culture and battles. Intricate caves and caverns which are among the world's largest. Numerous fossil beds with bones of the early horse, camels, dinosaurs and woolly mammoths—30 in one sinkhole which probably contains 60-70 more. Remarkable mountain scenery and a wealth of wildlife.

Paha Sapa is the Sioux name for the Black Hills.

Mt. Rushmore

One of the leading tourist attractions of the nation, the Mt. Rushmore sculpture ranks second only to Golden Gate Bridge as one of the seven man-made wonders of the United States.

"I want to create a monument so inspiring that people from all over America will be drawn to come and look and go home better citizens," said sculptor Gutzon Borglum.

His success is evidenced by the visits of over two million people each year. The mountain sculpture is known throughout the world as a symbol of democracy. In the faces of the four presidents can be seen the vision, the ideals and the accomplishments of the American people.

The mountain carving was first conceived by South Dakota's state historian Doane Robinson to depict heroes of the west, such as John Colter and Jim Bridger. On Robinson's invitation Borglum came to the Black Hills to consider the possibilities. After much searching he found a mountain dominated by a crown of even-grained granite which faced most of the day into the sun. He spent the rest of his life near that mountain, carving out—not western heroes—but the faces of four presidents, each face as high as a five-story building.

Borglum chose his subjects for the ideals they represent. George Washington, the struggle to win and found a new nation; Thomas Jefferson, the spirit of democracy, independence and high vision; Abraham Lincoln, a man of the frontier who fought for equality and justice; Theodore Roosevelt; a fair-minded conservationist of just such lands as these.

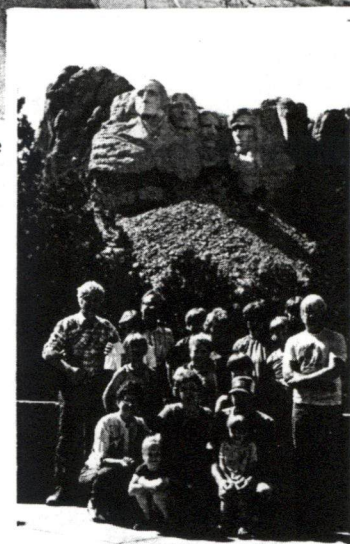
The monument has not been without critics. An eastern paper once said, "Borglum is about to destroy another mountain. Thank God it is in South Dakota where no one will ever see it."

The mountain itself is named for an early New York tourist, Charles Rushmore, who happened to ask his guide the mountain's name. Jokingly the guide replied, "Mt. Rushmore," and the name stuck.

But the huge project gained momentum, through donations of pennies from school children in its beginning, to full scale federal financing. Of nearly one million dollars spent



An eye 11 feet wide, a nose
20 feet long



One of world's most
popular spots for a family
photo

on the memorial in the 14 years of construction between 1927 and 1941, \$836,000 came from federal funds.

The year Borglum died, in 1941, the work and the funds came to an end. Although the sculpture is unfinished as planned, it is complete in the minds of those who view it.

At the Sculptor's Studio visitors can study Borglum's working models, scaled one inch to one foot on the mountain, and inspect the tools used. "The faces" are best viewed by morning light. Each evening in summer programs are given at the amphitheater, memorably climaxed by dramatic floodlighting.

The Caves

Caves include the national park and national monument at Wind cave and Jewel Cave, plus many others privately owned and perhaps more conveniently located. The Hills contain many caves due to upheaval and water erosion of an underlying bed of limestone 300 to 650 feet thick.

In Jewel Cave, 60 miles of passageways on four levels have been explored and mapped, making it the fourth largest cave in the United States. In Wind Cave 27 miles are explored; total extent unknown. Temperatures are about 47 degrees (8.3 degrees C) in Jewel Cave and 53 degrees in Wind Cave, year around. (A light jacket or sweater is needed.) A variety of guided tours are offered. Visitors may take a short easy walk

July 27, 1989

MEMORANDUM

RE: Foreign Forestry Efforts

KENYA

- 72% of rural households had voluntarily planted trees on their land.
- 38% of farmers raised seedlings, and on-farm nurseries (89,000), while often small, outproduced Forest Department nurseries at no government cost.

HAITI

- USAID sponsored a \$8 million Agroforestry Outreach Project to promote planting trees as a cash crop.
- Between 1981-1984, 20,000 farmers have planted more than 13 million seedlings.

Gujarat, INDIA

- In the early 70's, the Forestry Department started a program to encourage eucalyptus tree farming as a cash crop for building materials.
- By 1983, 195 million trees were being planted per year.
- This equated to an average tree planting rate of approximately 10 trees per person, engaging 10% of the state's farming population.
- By 1984, schools and private farmers provided 20% of the seedling needs under a guaranteed buy-back arrangement.
- Farmers could obtain 10,000 free seedlings at a cost to the government of two dollars per hundred seedlings, or \$20.
- A similar program in Uttar Pradesh distributed 156 million seedlings at cost to its farmers during the 1982-83 planting season.

KOREA

- Within five years of its inception, the Village Fuelwood Program had produced and planted 3 billion seedlings.

CHINA

- China has the most ambitious reforestation program of any developing nation with a goal of 20% forest area by the year 2000, up from 8.6% in 1949.
- Nearly 30 million hectares, or nearly 75 million acres, have been reforested since 1949.

NIGER

- Between 1975 and 1980, more than 100 linear kilometers of trees had been planted as crop protecting windbreaks.

Data was drawn from the World Resources Institute report, "Tropical Rainforests: A Call for Action." Additional illustrative examples from "The Tropical Forestry Action Plan," a supplement to the initial report, are attached.

AUMC YOUNG ADULTS PHONE CHAIN

Elizabeth Garritty	Dora Sue Hardman	Danny Gentry	Dave Rude	Gary Haneline
532-6376	685-0193 527-4361	739-0567 692-0278/9	461-3631 694-3317/32	979-3161
Kim Clark	Libby Weber	Cliff Roberts	Bob Simon	Dawn Brown
486-1372	243-4607	892-6798 471-7275	522-6802 456-7750	979-8592 223-1700
Karyn Rial	Laura Bauer	Leslie Dunne	Nancy True	LeAnn Snyder
521-9284 659-4300	671-3816 452-3016	549-6370 863-2458	820-9615	548-3536 364-8710
Pam Hancock	Tom Stein	Michael Craghead	Gay Daniels	Maureen McIntyre
671-4322 979-7527	243-2472 357-2822	979-5331	549-6370 756-3853	525-5647- 628-6428
Karen Johnson	Ted Black	Steve Camp	David Cates	Alan Gow
751-4143 728-4665	920-4025	553-6550	418-2816	549-2469
Bob Schaffer	Rodney & Denise Lucas	Kathy West	Cheryl Stockslager	Rose Flick
536-5871 536-6887	931-1219 692-2202 (Rodney) 298-4659 (Denise)	478-9332 742-1293	920-3083	979-3153 685-5300
	David Runner	Jennifer Stanley	Jim & Lynda Chandler	
	486-3842 863-3114	979-6231	920-9424 979-7527 (Jim) 591-5637 (Lynda)	

NOTE: Home numbers are listed first; work numbers are listed second.
The phone chain leaders are the first names in each column.

Date of Last Revision: 20 January 1990

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE HART
BOB GRADY
JUANITA DUGGAN
GORDON BINDER
TOM WEIMER

FROM: NANCY A. MALOLEY *nam*
SUBJECT: Environmental Initiatives

Attached is a copy of the President's environmental initiatives as of July 7, 1989. Could you please review and make additions to this summary by noon tomorrow.

Thank you.

Attachment

cc: Jim Cicconi
Chriss Winston

Bob
Mark L.
Ant S.
Mark D.
Ed M.
Dan M.

July 7, 1989

PRESIDENT BUSH'S ADMINISTRATION ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

- 1) Clean Air Act. On July 12, the President announced proposals to reduce acid rain and air toxics emissions and ozone to bring all cities into attainment by 2010. The proposals call for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x, and a 40 percent reduction in volatile organic compounds. These reductions will also help to curb an increase in global warming resulting from fossil fuel combustion. The proposal also calls for use of alternative fuels in one million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing ozone precursors, will also reduce the toxic aromatics which come from gasoline.
- 2) Chlorofluorocarbons. On March 3, the President called for a phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons by 2000, if safe substitutes are available. Chlorofluorocarbons are responsible for depletion of the ozone layer.
- 3) Hazardous Waste. On March 10, the President called for a ban on the export of hazardous waste unless the receiving country agrees to its proper disposal through a bilateral agreement. A small amount of hazardous waste generated in this country is exported, some to developing countries whose lack of good disposal practices could pose contamination problems.
- 4) Budgetary Initiatives.
 - o Increase in global environmental research for FY 1990 of 40 percent or \$190 million.
 - o \$710 million in FY 1990 for the Clean Coal Technology Program to encourage development of new technologies to reduce SO₂ and NO_x.
 - o \$200 million for the expansion of national parks.
- 5) Medical Waste. EPA implemented a medical waste tracking program on March 10 to track medical wastes washed ashore. The pilot program applies to ten states. EPA will report to Congress after two years on whether nationwide application is needed. Violators can be charged up to \$25,000 for civil penalties and up to \$50,000 for criminal penalties. The program constitutes a first step in the President's pledge to clean up medical wastes which have washed up on beaches.
- 6) Superfund Management Review. On June 14, under the President's direction, Administrator Reilly concluded a Management Review of the Superfund Program outlining initiatives for a more effective program: immediate control

clean-ups; expanded research into better technologies for clean-up.

- 7) Ban on African Elephant Ivory. On June 9, the Administration announced a ban on importation of African elephant ivory into the United States. Under the ban, importation of African elephant ivory from any country is illegal and includes both commercial and non-commercial shipments. Seized goods could subject a traveller to \$5000 fines.
- 8) Wetlands. The President called for a policy of "no net loss" of wetlands. Consistent with that pledge, an interagency task force has been convened and is meeting to implement that policy.
- 9) DOE's Nuclear Weapons Facilities. Two weeks ago, Secretary Watkins released a ten-point plan to ensure that safety and environmental factors are the priority concerns in siting and managing DOE's nuclear weapons facilities.
- 10) Asbestos Ban. On July 7, EPA announced an almost total phase-out of all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen linked to lung cancer and mesothelioma (lung and chest cancer). EPA estimates asbestos is responsible for 3000 to 12,000 cancer deaths each year. The action comes after over a decade of proposed rulemaking and data analysis on effects of asbestos and its uses.
- 11) Ocean Dumping. The United States is committed to phase-out of ocean dumping of sewage, sludge and industrial wastes by 1991.
- 12) Global Climate Change. In addition to Clean Air Act initiatives and the Clean Coal Technology Program, the United States will host the plenary meeting next January of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The United States chairs the Response Strategies Working Group which Secretary Baker addressed last January where he stressed the importance of a coordinated effort to address climate change. The United States has begun discussions on a framework for a global convention.

CELEBRATE ARBOR DAY!

THE NATIONAL ARBOR DAY FOUNDATION





The National Arbor Day Foundation

100 Arbor Avenue, Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410

"Other holidays repose upon the past;
Arbor Day proposes for the future."

Dear Friend:

This quote from Arbor Day founder J. Sterling Morton sums up the attitude of the National Arbor Day Foundation and its members. Through its efforts all over America, the Foundation is working to encourage people to plant and care for trees to ensure a better future for us all.

We're pleased to send you this Arbor Day planner's kit. We hope you will find the information useful as you prepare for Arbor Day.

We're always looking for interesting items for inclusion in our bimonthly publication, "Arbor Day." Please send us clippings and color photographs or slides of your Arbor Day celebration for our consideration.

Celebrate Arbor Day!

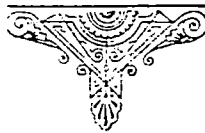
Sincerely,

John Rosenow
Executive Director



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CELEBRATE ARBOR DAY!

It has been more than 100 years since J. Sterling Morton founded Arbor Day. His simple idea of setting aside a special day for tree planting is now more important than ever . . . so have an Arbor Day celebration!

Raise the flag, strike up the band, make Arbor Day fun. Make it memorable. Organize a fun run. Make it a real event. See if a local business will donate prizes. Have a poster contest, or a poetry contest. Get the local PTA to sponsor a children's pageant or play. Organize and train volunteers to help you carry out Arbor Day ceremonies in your schools.

Get people excited. Show them things they've never seen before. Tell them things about trees they've never heard. Launch a thousand helium balloons with Arbor Day greetings inside offering a free tree to anyone who finds and returns the message.

Fill the air with music. Have an Arbor Day concert of songs about trees, or with tree names in their titles.

Get people into action. Ask a civic or service group to promote a paper drive to gather paper to be recycled and save a tree. Use the proceeds to buy a special tree to plant in a park or other special public place. Ask a local radio station to sponsor a tree trivia contest and give away trees to winners. Conduct a tree search. Ask people to find large, unusual or historic trees in your community. Tell people to take a hike—a tree identification hike—and have girl scouts or boy scouts act as guides.

Dedicate a forest, or a tree, or a flower bed in a park, and make it an occasion to talk about stewardship. Get a local nursery or garden center to hold an open house or field day. Organize an Arbor Day Fair.

Get people together. Ask retirement homes to invite children to plant a tree on their grounds and give the residents a chance to tell the kids about Arbor Day when they themselves were children. See if neighborhood organizations will hold block parties and get their members to adopt and care for street trees in front of their homes. Pass out buttons. Give away trees.

Make Arbor Day a real holiday. Make it special, and make it an occasion to look forward to. Make it a day of wonderful memories, and fill it with the promise of newly planted trees.

Celebrate Arbor Day in a personal way by planting a tree yourself. It is an act of optimism and kindness, a labor of love and a commitment to stewardship.

Anyone can do it. Start a tree seed in a cup, or a seedling in a pot. If you have no place to set it out later, give it to someone who does, and then watch it grow together. Find a place to plant a seedling or a sapling or the largest tree you can handle alone.

Each and every tree which is planted stands as a living reminder that we all bear responsibilities of stewardship. We are living links in a chain of humanity stretching from the dimmest past into an unknown future. We can each help make that future more certain by performing a simple act—by planting a tree.

Plan An Arbor Day Ceremony!

An Arbor Day ceremony, be it simple and brief or an elaborate all-day observation, can be a delight to children and adults alike. It is especially meaningful to children if they have discussed the history of Arbor Day and have learned how to plant and care for trees before the ceremony is held.

A basic Arbor Day ceremony might include:

1. Greetings by a school principal or civic leader.
2. Reading a brief Arbor Day history.
3. Singing songs and reading poems about trees and tree planting.
4. Planting a tree together. Children might add a handful of soil brought from home to cover the roots. A small bottle holding the planters' handwritten names could also be placed by the roots.
5. Completion of planting, along with a demonstration about how to properly water and care for the new tree.

If resources allow, it is very memorable to distribute tree seedlings which can be adopted and planted at home.



A BRIEF ARBOR DAY HISTORY

The idea for Arbor Day originally came from Nebraska. A visit to Nebraska today wouldn't disclose that the state was once a treeless plain. Yet it was the lack of trees there that led to the founding of Arbor Day in the 1800's.

Among pioneers moving into the Nebraska Territory in 1854 was J. Sterling Morton from Detroit. He and his wife were lovers of nature, and the home they established in Nebraska was quickly planted with trees, shrubs and flowers.

Morton was a journalist and soon became editor of Nebraska's first newspaper. Given that forum, he spread agricultural information and his enthusiasm for trees to an equally enthusiastic audience. His fellow pioneers missed their trees. But more importantly, trees were needed as windbreaks to keep soil from blowing and for fuel and building materials, as well as shade from the hot sun.

Morton not only advocated tree planting by individuals in his articles and editorials, but he also encouraged civic organizations and groups of every kind to join in. His prominence in the area increased, and he became secretary of the Nebraska Territory, which provided another opportunity to stress the value of trees.

On January 4, 1872, Morton first proposed a tree-planting holiday to be called "Arbor Day" at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. The date was set for April 10, 1872. Prizes were offered to counties and individuals for planting properly the largest number of trees on that day. It was estimated that more than one million trees were planted in Nebraska on the first Arbor Day.



Arbor Day was officially proclaimed by the young state's Gov. Robert W. Furnas on March 12, 1874, and the day itself was observed April 8, 1874. In 1885, Arbor Day was named a legal holiday in Nebraska and April 22, Morton's birthday, was selected as the date for its permanent observance.

During the 1870's, other states passed legislation to observe Arbor Day, and the tradition began in schools in 1882.

Today the most common date for the state observances is the last Friday in April, and several U.S. presidents have proclaimed a national Arbor Day on that date. But a number of state Arbor Days are at other times to coincide with the best tree-planting weather, from January and February in the south to May in the far north.



Arbor Day has now spread beyond the United States and is observed in many countries of the world. In some it is the king or queen who leads the national celebration, and in many countries exotic trees not suited to North America are planted in commemoration of the day.

J. Sterling Morton was proud of the success of Arbor Day and noted, "Other holidays repose upon the past. Arbor Day proposes for the future." He thought trees much superior to cold marble as a memorial to persons or events. "How much more enduring are the animate trees of our own planting," he said.

QUOTES

"The cultivation of flowers and trees is the cultivation of the good, the beautiful, and the ennobling in man, and for one, I wish to see this culture become universal."

"... how much more enduring are the animate trees of our planting. They grow and self-perpetuate themselves and shed yearly blessings on our race."

"Arbor Day... which has already transplanted itself to... every state in the American Union and has even been adopted in foreign lands... is not like other holidays. Each of those reposes on the past, while Arbor Day proposes for the future."

"... all the people strive on Arbor Day to plant many, many trees, both forest and fruit. May the day and the observance thereof be cherished in every household, and its name and fruits become as a shower of blessing to the long lines of generations who shall succeed us."

*J. Sterling Morton
Founder of Arbor Day*

"The clearest way into the universe is through a forest wilderness."

John Muir

"Next to the earth itself the forest is the most useful servant of man."

Gifford Pinchot

"A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as hopeless."

Theodore Roosevelt

"Trees add much to our towns and cities. The beauty of trees is a constant joy to those who live near them. Trees help reduce heating and cooling bills, increase property values, and enhance the economic vitality of business areas. Tree-care efforts reap benefits for many generations."

*John Rosenow, Executive Director
National Arbor Day Foundation*

Arbor Day Proclamation

- Whereas,* In 1872 J. Sterling Morton proposed to the Nebraska Board of Agriculture that a special day be set aside for the planting of trees, and
- Whereas,* this holiday, called Arbor Day, was first observed with the planting of more than a million trees in Nebraska, and
- Whereas,* Arbor Day is now observed throughout the nation and the world, and
- Whereas,* trees can reduce the erosion of our precious topsoil by wind and water, cut heating and cooling costs, moderate the temperature, clean the air, produce oxygen and provide habitat for wildlife, and
- Whereas,* trees are a renewable resource giving us paper, wood for our homes, fuel for our fires and countless other wood products, and
- Whereas,* trees in our city increase property values, enhance the economic vitality of business areas, and beautify our community, and
- Whereas,* trees, wherever they are planted, are a source of joy and spiritual renewal,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, _____, Mayor of the City of _____, do hereby proclaim _____ as

Arbor Day

in the City of _____, and I urge all citizens to celebrate Arbor Day and to support efforts to protect our trees and woodlands, and

Further, I urge all citizens to plant trees to gladden the heart and promote the well-being of this and future generations.

Dated this _____ day of _____

Mayor

AN ARBOR DAY PLAY

"Trees – A Joy Forever"

by
Virginia Ott and Sue Kneale

CHARACTERS

Statue of J. Sterling Morton
Boy
Girl
Sterling at the age of 15
Caroline at the age of 14
Caroline as a young mother
Sterling at the age of 40

Joy Morton
Paul Morton
Mark Morton sons of J. Sterling and Caroline Morton
Carl Morton
Man No. 1
Man No. 2 members of the Horticulture Society
Man No. 3

PROLOGUE

Time: April 22, the present. Arbor Day in Nebraska.

Setting: Arbor Lodge State Historical Park. A statue of a man on a pedestal stands in a clearing among the trees. An inscription on the pedestal reads, J. STERLING MORTON, 1832-1902, AUTHOR OF ARBOR DAY. A boy and girl stand before the statue.

BOY:

"J. Sterling Morton, 1832-1902, Author of Arbor Day." Say, how can anyone be the writer of a day?

GIRL:

I don't know. Oh, look at the statue! It moved!

STATUE (stretching arms and legs):

What are you two children asking about? Arbor Day? I'm just the person to tell you all about that. Now you move back, I'm coming down (J. Sterling Morton steps down with great dignity. He pulls a watch from his vest pocket and consults it.) That's better! I've been standing up there since 1905 when President Grover Cleveland himself dedicated this monument. Now, what was your question?

GIRL:

Mr. Morton, how could you be the author of Arbor Day?

BOY:

Yes, we thought Arbor Day was for planting trees. How can you write a holiday?

J. STERLING MORTON:

Well . . . let me see. It all began a long time ago. (He ushers the Boy and Girl to the side of the stage. Then all three turn and watch center stage.) You see, I was going to school in Albion, Michigan, when I met this girl named Caroline. That was in 1847. We were sitting there under a tree eating an apple . . .

AN ARBOR DAY PLAY

SCENE 1

Time: 1847

Setting: A grassy spot under a large shade tree on the campus of Wesleyan Seminary in Albion, Michigan. Sterling, 15, and Caroline, 14, are sitting under the tree, each eating a large apple. J. Sterling Morton stands with the Boy and Girl watching the scene.

CAROLINE:

Let's count the seeds in our apple cores! Just for fun?

STERLING:

All right, but it's a silly superstition!

CAROLINE (breaking the core of her apple and putting the seeds in her hand):

Now. One, I love . . . Two, I love . . . Three, I love, I say. Four, I love with all my heart . . . And five, I cast away. (Caroline pauses.)

STERLING:

That can't be all. No apple from my father's orchard ever had just five seeds!

CAROLINE (smiles and continues counting):

Six, he loves . . . Seven, she loves . . . Eight, they both love. Nine, he comes . . . Ten, he carries. (She looks at Sterling.) That's all!

STERLING:

Now, that I don't like. Count mine!

CAROLINE (breaking the core of his apple):

One, I love . . . Two, I love . . . Three, I love, I say. Four, I love with all my heart . . . Five, I cast away. Six, she loves . . . Seven, he loves . . . Eight, they both love. Sterling, where are the rest?

STERLING:

There's no more! I'll take back what I said. This is a delightful old game.

CAROLINE:

Sterling, let's promise ourselves that someday we will have our own big apple orchard and that each apple will have just eight seeds!

(The scene dims.)

J. STERLING MORTON (from the side of the stage, wipes his eyes with a large white handkerchief):

Well, this is what happened. We did tarry after all. It was seven years before we married. On our wedding day we left for Nebraska Territory to seek our fortune. And there Caroline got her wish. We built the house that would one day be called Arbor Lodge . . . we planted our orchard and thousands of other trees . . . we raised our four sons: Joy, Paul, Mark and Carl.

GIRL:

Did your boys plant trees, too?

BOY:

Is that when Arbor Day started?

J. STERLING MORTON (smiling):

Not yet, but let me tell you about Carl's orchard. Carl was our youngest son.

Time: 1870

Setting: The yard of Arbor Lodge. In the background are trees, flowers and bushes. The three older Morton boys are playing catch in the yard. Caroline enters in a white apron worn over a calico dress. J. Sterling Morton and the Boy and Girl stand to the side of the stage, watching the scene.

CAROLINE:

Boys, come and wash for supper. Bring little Carl with you.

JOY:

Carl isn't with us, Mother. We haven't seen him.

CAROLINE:

What do you mean? Look for him, boys! (All call for Carl and begin searching for him. There is no answer.)

CAROLINE:

Oh, I do hope he is all right! Joy, run down to the creek and look all along the bank. Paul, look in the barn. Mark, look around the well in the orchard. I'll look back of the carriage house. I do wish your father were home! (Everyone scatters to look for Carl.)

J. STERLING MORTON:

Well, it was their mother who found Carl. Listen . . .

(Carl is found kneeling at the back of the stage. He is digging in the ground, setting out a seedling tree. First Caroline and then the older boys enter and gather around Carl.)

JOY:

Carl, why didn't you answer when Mother called?

MARK:

Yes, we looked all over for you!

PAUL:

What are you doing with those little tiny trees?

CARL:

I'm setting out an orchard. See! (He looks at his mother innocently.) I was too busy to answer when you called. I'm sorry.

CAROLINE (smiles and pats Carl on the shoulders):

You've done a good job, Carl, and we hope every tree will grow. Boys, this orchard will be Carl's very own and he can care for it. It's time for supper now. (They begin to walk off the stage. Caroline pauses.) Your father can see our new orchard when he returns tomorrow. He will be very proud. (Caroline and her sons walk offstage together.)

J. STERLING MORTON:

Carl was only five years old when he planted his trees. He set out an apple seedling, a cottonwood twig and a tiny elm tree. They all lived for many years. In fact, there's a big cottonwood tree behind the new carriage house at Arbor Lodge. That might be the very one Carl planted way back in 1870.

BOY:

Mr. Morton, now can you tell us about Arbor Day?

GIRL:

Yes, Mr. Morton, just how were you the author of Arbor Day?

J. STERLING MORTON:

That happened not long after Carl planted his orchard. I wrote many articles about planting trees in Nebraska, especially fruit trees. So did other newspapermen. Many pioneers were coming to Nebraska every day. The new settlers missed the forests they had known back East. Some of us felt we needed a plan for encouraging tree planting in Nebraska. One day in 1872, I made a speech. Stand over here and listen to how it happened. (J. Sterling Morton and the Boy and Girl turn toward the center stage again.) This is a meeting of the Nebraska Horticulture Society. I was a rather handsome man back then . . .

AN ARBOR DAY PLAY

SCENE 3

Time: 1872

Setting: A meeting of the Nebraska Horticulture Society in an office in Lincoln, Nebraska, the state capital. Three men are seated around a table. A 40-year-old J. Sterling Morton stands at the head of the table, a paper in his hands.

MAN NO. 1:

We all agree that Nebraska farmland is better than anyone had hoped, don't we? (Everyone nods in agreement and says, Yes.)

MAN NO. 2:

The settlers are discovering new crops to grow every year. Our Society has been a great help in spreading the news of the farmers' success.

STERLING:

Now we have to prove that trees can grow on our barren, rolling plains.

MAN NO. 3:

I think the idea we've been working on is a good one.

MAN NO. 1:

Sterling, did you write the resolution about planting trees? The State Board of Agriculture wants to make it official.

STERLING:

This is what I have written. (He reads from the paper in his hand.) "... the 10th day of April, 1872, shall be . . . set apart and consecrated for tree planting in the State of Nebraska, and the State Board of Agriculture hereby shall name it Arbor Day . . . and . . . hereby shall offer a special premium of one hundred dollars to the agricultural society of that county in Nebraska which shall, upon that day, plant properly the largest number of trees . . ."

MAN NO. 2:

I like that! Let's take it to the Agriculture Board today!

MAN NO. 3:

Sterling, you've written yourself a holiday! (The men all rise and follow Sterling offstage.)

J. STERLING MORTON (turning to the Boy and Girl):

And that's how it all began. You know, I ordered 800 trees to plant for that first Arbor Day, and they didn't arrive in time for the new holiday. In spite of that, over one million trees were planted in Nebraska that first Arbor Day. It was a real success!

BOY:

Now we know how you became the author of a holiday. You really did write it!

GIRL:

Our teacher told us that Arbor Day is now celebrated in every state. Doesn't that make you proud?

J. STERLING MORTON:

Indeed it does make me proud. As I've always said, trees are a joy forever. (He looks at his watch.) Now, I think you should help me back onto the pedestal. Others will be coming into the park soon. Goodbye for now and remember to tell everyone about Arbor Day! (He shakes hands with each young person. They help him to step up on the pedestal, where he resumes his original pose. The Boy and Girl wave good-bye to the statue and walk off stage.)

THE END

PRODUCTION NOTES

Characters: 11 male; 3 female

Characters and Costumes:

Boy--wears school clothes, sweater or jacket

Girl--wears school clothes, sweater or jacket

J. Sterling Morton--wears a dark suit, a vest, visible gold watch and chain, holds a cane in his left hand and a hat in his right hand

Young Sterling--wears a suit, carries books

Young Caroline--wears a long dress and a ribbon in her hair

Caroline Morton--wears a long print dress and a white apron

Joy--wears dark pants and white cotton shirt

Paul--wears dark pants and light-colored shirt

Mark--wears dark pants and light-colored shirt

Carl--may wear shorter pants, just below knees, and white shirt

Sterling at 40--wears a dark suit

The Three Men--wear dark suits

Setting: The setting can be very simple, suitable for an on-stage performance or the front of the classroom.

Prologue--a box covered with black paper and strong enough to be the pedestal on which J. Sterling Morton stands as a statue. On the front of the pedestal are the words:

J. STERLING MORTON
1832-1902
AUTHOR OF ARBOR DAY

A small tree limb is at his feet and a plow share is behind him on the pedestal.

Scene 1--the actors may sit on the floor or a low bench. The shade tree may be painted on a set or imagined.

Scene 2--Carl should have a small bucket, a small shovel and 3 small tree branches.

Scene 3--small table and four chairs.

Final scene--same as for Prologue.



ARBOR DAY POEMS

TREES

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree

A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

--Joyce Kilmer

What does he plant who plants a tree
He plants, in sap and leaf and wood,
In love of home and loyalty,
And far-cast thought of civic good
His blessing on the neighborhood.

--Charles Lathrop Pack

THE TREE PLANTER

Whoever planted rows of trees
Beside the roads and lanes,
God rest his soul in Heavenly peace
And bless him for his pains;
For he who gave of time and toil,
Who gave of heart and hand
To nurse the tender shoots that were
To shade the ways of man,
Was quite as great as those who built
Of stone and minted gold--
No need to cast his name in bronze,
His deeds need not be told.

--Stanley Foss Bartlett

PLANTING A TREE

What does he plant who plants a tree?
A scion full of potency;
He plants his faith, a prophecy
Of bloom, and fruitfulness to be;
He plants a shade where robins sing,
Where orioles their nestlings swing:
A Burning Bush, -- a miracle!
Who plants a tree, -- he doeth well!

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He makes a strong mast for the Sea;
He makes the earth productive, fair;
He helps the vines climb high in air,
And from their censers shed perfume
To sweeten Night, and bless high Noon.
Against the vandals who despoil
He sets his protect in the soil.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
An emblem of the Men to be:
Who lightly touch terrestrial clay;
But far above the earth, away
From sordid things and base,
Incarnate ideals for their race, --
Who plants a tree, he doeth well, --
Performs with God, a miracle!

--Author Unknown

ARBOR DAY

"Tree Planting Day" they called it
In Nebraska long ago.
Now we call it Arbor Day, and
Oh, I love it so!
I love to plant a growing thing --
A tree, a shrub, a vine --
And know it will for years and years
Keep growing there, a sign
To children who come after me
That someone thought of them,
And left behind a living friend
More precious than a gem.

--Betty Foust Smith

WHAT DO WE PLANT WHEN WE PLANT THE TREE?

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea,
We plant the mast to carry the sails,
We plant the planks to withstand the gales--
The keel, the keelson, the beam and knee--
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me.
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors,
We plant the studding, the lath, the doors,
The beams and siding, all parts that be,
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see.
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag,
We plant the staff for our country's flag,
We plant the shade from the hot sun free:
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

--Henry Abbey

AN ARBOR DAY TREE

(For four small children)

All: "Dear little tree that we plant today,
what will you be when we're old and gray?"

First: "The savings bank of the squirrel and
mouse, For the robin and wren an
apartment house."

Second: "The dressing room of the butterfly's
ball, The locust's and katydid's
concert hall."

Third: "The school boy's ladder in pleasant
June, The school girl's tent in the
July noon."

Fourth: "And my leaves shall whisper right
merrily, A tale of children who
planted me."

--Author Unknown

TREES OF THE FRAGRANT FOREST

(For six children. As they take their places upon the stage, those in seats recite the first stanza.)

Trees of the fragrant forest,
With leaves of green unfurled,
Through summer's heat, through
winter's cold
What do you do for our world?

First: Our green leaves catch the raindrops
That fall with soothing sound,
Then drop them slowly, slowly down;
'Tis better for the ground.

Second: When, rushing down the hillside,
A mighty freshet foams,
Our giant trunks and spreading roots
Defend your happy homes.

Third: From burning heat in summer
We offer cool retreat,
Protect the land in winter's storm
From cold, and wind, and sleet.

Fourth: Our falling leaves in autumn,
By breezes turned and tossed,
Will rake a deep sponge-carpet warm,
Which saves the ground from frost.

Fifth: We give you pulp for paper,
Our fuel gives you heat;
We furnish lumber for your homes,
And nuts and fruit to eat.

Sixth: With strong and graceful outline,
With branches green and bare,
We fill the land through all the year,
With beauty everywhere.

All: So listen! From the forest
Each one a message sends
To children on this Arbor Day:
"We trees are your best friends!"

--Primary Education

FOREST PLANTING

What do we plant when we plant a tree?
A thousand blessings for you and me--
We plant the lumber to build us a house,
We plant a cover to harbor the grouse;
We plant the fuel to kindle our fire,
When strikes the prices of coal send higher;
We plant for fences the posts and rails,
We plant a shelter to temper the gales.

We plant the pencils to scribble our notes,
We plant the ballots to cast our votes;
We plant the paper in which to read,
The news that o'er wooden poles we speed,
We plant the piles to erect our docks,
We plant the rayon for shirts and socks;
We plant the extract to tan our shoes,
We plant (most anything you choose!)

We plant the barrel, the box, the crate,
In which to ship all sorts of freight;
We plant the cars to carry the grain
The farmers raise on the Western plain;
We plant the sleepers under the track
O'er which we send our products back;
We plant a blanket to hold the soil,
We plant good wages for those who toil.

We plant a forest sponge to check
The menace of the wild flood's wreck;
We plant refreshment, rest, and health,
We add our share to the Nation's wealth.
We plant a stately cathedral where
To worship God in the open air;
Beauty, contentment, prosperity,
All these we plant, when we plant a tree.

--Samuel T. Dana

I LOVE A TREE

When I pass to my reward,
Whatever that may be,
I'd like my friends to think of me
As one who loved a tree.

I may not have a statesman's poise,
Nor thrill a throng with speech,
But I may benefit mankind
If I set out a beech.

If I transplant a sapling oak
To rear it's mighty head
T'll shade and shelter those who come
Long after I am dead.

If in the park I plant an elm
Where children come to play
T'll make for them a childhood shrine,
That will not soon decay.

Or if I plant a tree with fruit,
On which the birds may feed,
Then I have fostered feathered friends
And that's a worthy deed.

For winter when the days grow short
And spirits may run low
I'd plant a pine upon the scape
T'would lend a cherry glow.

I'd like a tree to mark the spot
Where I am laid to rest
For that would be the epitath
That I would like the best.

Tho it's not carved upon a stone
For those who come to see
But friends would know that resting there
Is he, who loved a tree.

--Samuel N. Baxter



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J. Sterling Morton by James C. Olson (University of Nebraska Press) 1942.
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Trees of North America by Roger Phillips (Random House, Inc.) 1978.
The Winter Tree Finder by May T. Watts (Nature Study Guild) 1970.
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Children's Books:

- Apples - How They Grow** by Bruce McMillan (Houghton Mifflin) 1979.
Big Tree by Mary and Conrad Buff (Viking) 1946.
Birth of a Forest by Millicent E. Selsam (Harper) 1964.
The Blossom on the Bough by Anne Ophelia Dowden (Thomas Y. Crowell Co.) 1975.
A Closer Look at Jungles by Joyce Pope (Gloucester Press) 1978.
Exploring City Trees by Margaret J. Anderson (McGraw-Hill) 1976.
The Fall of Freddie the Leaf by Leo Buscaglia, Ph.D. (Charles B. Slack) 1982.
A First Look at Leaves by Millicent E. Selsam and Joyce Hunt (Walker) 1972.
Flower Fairies of the Woodland by Cicely Mary Barker (Blackie and Son) 1984.
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Have You Seen Trees? by Joanne Oppenheim (Young Scott Books) 1967.
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A Tree Grows Up by Jean M. Guilcher and R.H. Noailles (Sterling) 1972.
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The True Book of Trees by Illa Podendorf (Childrens Press) 1972.

Learning Activities Suggestions:

Project Learning Tree - Sponsored by the Western Regional Environmental Education Council and the American Forest Council, the project is filled with tree and forest-related activities and crafts for educators of elementary and secondary students. Write: American Forest Council, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 320, Washington, DC 20036.
Trees Are Terrific! - National Wildlife Federation, 1400 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. (Send \$6.00 for each copy plus \$3.25 shipping and handling.)

Addresses For Additional Information & Materials:

American Forest Council, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 320, Washington, DC 20036.
American Forestry Association, 1319 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036
American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (Request "How You Can Make Paper")
Boise Cascade Corporation, P.O. Box 50, Boise, ID 83728
Chevron Chemical Co., P.O. Box 5047, San Ramon, CA 94583-0947 (Request "A Child's Garden" booklet and "Celebration of Life: Trees," 50¢ each.)
Consolidated Papers, Inc., P.O. Box 50, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494 (Request "From a Tiny Seedling" and Tree Trivia Poster)
Georgia-Pacific Corporation, 900 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204
Massachusetts Audubon Society, South Great Road, Lincoln, MA 01773 (Request "The Curious Naturalist" back issues list and the Massachusetts Audubon Society Publications Catalog.)
Minnesota Forest Industries, 208 Phoenix Building, 333 West Superior Street, Duluth, MN 55802 (Send \$6.00 for a paper-making kit)
National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10222
National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
Society of American Foresters, 5400 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814
Soil Conservation Society of America, 7515 NE Ankeny Road, Ankeny, IA 50021
Southern Forest Products Association, P.O. Box 52468, New Orleans, LA 70152 (Request "Our Forests" booklet)
St. Regis Paper Company, 150 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017
USDA-Forest Service, P.O. Box 2417, Washington, DC 20013
Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, WA 98401

Other Sources for Information:

- City forester
- County extension offices
- Local arboreta and botanical gardens
- Local libraries
- Local natural history museums
- Local nurseries
- National, state, and local parks
- Nature centers
- State forester
- University departments of biology, botany, conservation and forestry

Arbor Day Ideas from All Across America

In **Cincinnati, Ohio**, children and other patrons visiting the city libraries during Arbor Week received a free black walnut seedling and planting instructions when they checked out a book from the special Arbor Week display. The Urban Forestry Board provided 5,000 seedlings, and the Federated Garden Clubs and Hamilton County Public Library designed the displays for all branches of the library.

Students at Van Raalte Elementary School in **Holland, Michigan**, released helium-filled balloons containing certificates to be redeemed for three-foot white pine trees, donated by the Holland Garden Club. Because they wanted the winners to be from their local area, the students mixed air with the helium to keep their balloons from traveling too far from home.

An Arbor Day concert of Tree Music was a tremendous success in **Santa Cruz, California**. Selections included: Scott Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag," "Weeping Willow Rag," and "Palm Leaf Rag;" "Trees" by Joyce Kilmer and Oscar Rasbach; "Arborations on Trees" by Gene Lewis; Bob Cole and Rosamund Johnson's "Under the Bamboo Tree;" "Der Nussbaum" (The Nut Tree) by Robert Schumann; "Der Lindenbaum" (The Linden Tree) by Franz Schubert; "Woodman, Spare That Tree," by Henry Russell and George P. Morris; and several traditional melodies including "To Ope Their Trunks," "Willow Song," "Oak and Ash," "Ash Grove," and "Birch Tree."

In **Milwaukee, Wisconsin**, students dress in historical costumes to commemorate and reenact the first Arbor Day during their community observance.

Third graders in **Pauls Valley, Oklahoma**, used \$25 they won in the Jackson School Science Fair to celebrate Arbor Week. Foregoing treats for themselves, they voted to invest their money in their community by buying and planting a tree. After carefully studying many species, they chose a Pin Oak as one that would benefit the most children, and planted it in their school play area.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, dedicated its fitness trail in conjunction with Arbor Day. Four hundred elementary students, YMCA members and members of a senior leisure club and a running club planted trees along the trail in a city park.

Arbor Day was the occasion for planting trees to screen an unsightly grocery on the main street in **Wolfboro, New Hampshire**. With a contribution from the grocery's owner and labor from a local garden club, the community's volunteer tree warden coordinated the day-long activities, which resulted in attractive landscaping to screen the store.

In **Great Bend, Kansas**, residents could register to win a free containerized tree from the Tree Board. Winners were drawn on Arbor Day and Boy Scouts planted Redbuds, Flowering Crabs or Bradford Pears in the yards of the 20 winners.

In **Sioux Falls, South Dakota**, selection of Miss Arbor Day is a highlight of their celebration. Miss Arbor Day visits local businesses to give away trees during the day.

The City of **Ellensburg, Washington**, chose Arbor Week to announce the winner of its months-long search for an official flower. Contestants ranging from schoolchildren to civic groups entered illustrations and a rationale for selection. The winning marigold was chosen for its popularity and suitability to central Washington. The winner and runners-up received small cash prizes from the Beautification Commission.

In **Weatherford, Texas**, the Artistic Garden Club conducts its own Adopt-A-Tree program. Residents take seedlings home and grow them for a year, then return them for planting in the city's park when the trees have reached a more viable size.

The Toledo Department of Natural Resources and the Toledo Hospital and Neighborhood Improvement Foundation sponsored a litter rally in Ottawa Park in **Toledo, Ohio**. The event involved 524 grade school kids and netted 1,133 pounds of litter in just 45 minutes. The winning class accumulated 144 pounds of litter and re-

ceived a red oak tree to plant on their school campus.

It was good morning magic on Good Morning Rochester. Ten fourth graders from Bamber Valley Elementary School in **Rochester, Minnesota**, taped a special Arbor Day segment for Rochester Instructional Television System. The segment, in talk-show format, featured students portraying the governors of Minnesota, Florida, and Nebraska, the first ladies of the states of Hawaii and California, the first ladies of the cities of Duluth and Rochester, and a great grandson of J. Sterling Morton. The program taught kids about the history, importance, and observation of Arbor Day.

An Arbor Day celebration in **Portland, Oregon**, featured a Chinese theme. A Chinese dogwood and a Chinese Yulan tree were provided by a Chinese service club and a garden club, and they were planted during a celebration which included a performance of the traditional Chinese Lion Dance and the Duckling Dance by a Chinese Cultural Dance Group. Chinese calligraphy and art adorned the bright pink Arbor Day program.

Citizens in **Madison, Wisconsin**, can sign a Tree Care pledge card on Arbor Day in which they promise to care for the young trees planted on the holiday.

"Run for Shade" is an important part of the annual Arbor Day celebration in **Davenport, Iowa**. The annual race raises funds to plant trees in the city's nurseries. A 1/2-mile Media Celebrity Challenge Race boosted local media coverage of the event and heightened awareness of the city's Arbor Day celebration.

In **Nebraska City, Nebraska**, Northside Elementary students each adopted a tree in a conservation windbreak planted on their playground. Teachers used the National Arbor Day Foundation's "Grow Your Own Tree" multi-media instructional kit to involve the students in educational activities extolling the value of trees, tree care and tree growth. Each student signed a Tree Care Card promising to care for and maintain their tree.

Arbor Day Ideas *Continued*

The cards were buried in time capsules as the windbreak was planted.

After a tornado destroyed more than 800 trees in **Cardington, Ohio**, citizens organized a tree restoration committee which solicited donations and memorials. Volunteers who learned of the tree planting through local newspaper articles appeared on Arbor Day to wrap trunks, water, mulch and stake 40 large trees which were planted along major streets.

An Arbor Day media blitz in **Huntington, Indiana**, resulted in the planting of 4,500 trees. Radio station WBDC gave the state tree, a Tulip Poplar, to area third, fourth, and fifth grade students "in hopes that they might share in a family experience of tree planting." Schools participated by holding special classes and programs on Arbor Day.

Students from Beth El Religious School in **Scottsdale, Arizona**, planted tiny olive trees in a new city park, in a ceremony modeled after annual plantings in Israel.

Atlanta fifth graders planted 1,000 conservation trees as part of a pro-

gram sponsored by the Outdoor Activity Center of **Atlanta, Georgia**. The trees were planted to help control soil erosion and to beautify the Harwell Heights Park. The park was chosen for the special planting because it had a barren hillside which was created when a new ballpark was built. The hillside was very steep and volunteers helped the children rappel down the hill on ropes to plant the trees. Each of the kids received an educational packet which included a special "fun page," and an Arbor Day ceremony was held to celebrate their accomplishment.

America's oldest Japanese elm received special attention from arboriculture students at the University of Massachusetts at **Amherst, Massachusetts**. The Arboriculture and Park Management Club celebrated Arbor Day by pruning and mulching the venerable old tree.

To help locate **New York City's** heritage trees, the City Department of Parks and Recreation conducted a program called the "Great Tree Search." New Yorkers looked for trees of un-

usual size and age, those linked with notable people or historic events, trees associated with historic landmarks, and trees of unusual species or location. On Arbor Day they held a big party to celebrate New York City's Great Trees.

In **Windsor, Colorado**, a Junior Tree Board made up of card-carrying student members helps to plan the city's Arbor Day activities in conjunction with the statutory tree board.

Each year the folks of **Woodburn, Oregon**, Fix-up, Shape-Up, and Clean-Up to celebrate Arbor Day. The two-week-long event stresses building personal and civic pride through good health, and home and community beautification. Fix-Up, Shape-Up, Clean-Up activities include workshops about health and fitness, home improvement, landscaping and horticulture. Local service clubs and scout organizations help with community-wide clean-up in parks and public areas.





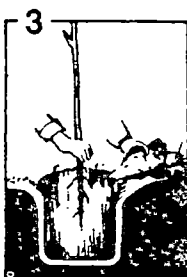
PLANTING STEPS



1 Unpack tree and soak in water 6-12 hours. Do not plant with packing material attached to roots and do not allow roots to dry out.



2 Dig a hole, wider than seems necessary, so the roots can spread without crowding. Remove any grass within a three-foot circular area.



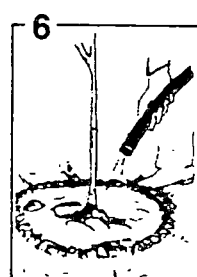
3 Plant the tree an inch or so deeper than it stood in the nursery without crowding the roots. Partially fill the hole and pack the soil firmly around the lower roots. Do not add soil amendments, especially peat or bark.



4 Shove in the remaining soil and pack firmly with heel. Construct a water-holding basin around the tree. Give the tree plenty of water.



5 Pour protective mulch, such as wood chips or peat moss, around the base after water has soaked in.



6 Water the tree generously every week or 10 days the first year. Fertilize soon after planting.

ARBOR DAY DATES

National Arbor Day is the last Friday in April.

Many states observe Arbor Day on different dates according to their best tree-planting times.

Alabama — Last full week in February

Alaska — Third Monday in May

Arizona — Friday following April 1 (Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave and Yavapai counties); Friday following February 1 (all other counties)

Arkansas — Third Monday in March

California — March 7-14

Colorado — Third Friday in April

Connecticut — April 30

Delaware — Last Friday in April

District of Columbia — Last Friday in April

Florida — Third Friday in January

Guam — First Friday in November

Georgia — Third Friday in February

Hawaii — First Friday in November

Idaho — Last Friday in April

Illinois — Last Friday in April

Indiana — Second Friday in April

Iowa — Last Friday in April

Kansas — Last Friday in March

Kentucky — First Friday in April

Louisiana — Third Friday in January

Maine — Third full week in May

Maryland — First Wednesday in April

Massachusetts — April 28-May 5

Michigan — Third full week in April

Minnesota — Last Friday in April

Mississippi — Second Friday in February

Missouri — First Friday after the first Tuesday in April

Montana — Last Friday in April

Nebraska — Last Friday in April

Nevada — Southern — February 28; Northern — April 23

New Hampshire — Last Friday in April

New Jersey — Last Friday in April

New Mexico — Second Friday in March

New York — Last Friday in April

North Carolina — First Friday following March 15

North Dakota — First Friday in May

Ohio — Last Friday in April

Oklahoma — Last full week in March

Oregon — First full week in April

Pennsylvania — Last Friday in April

Rhode Island — Last Friday in April

South Carolina — First Friday in December

South Dakota — Last Friday in April

Tennessee — First Friday in March

Texas — Third Friday in January

Utah — Last Friday in April

Vermont — First Friday in May

Virginia — Second Friday in March

Virgin Islands — Last Friday in September

Washington — Second Wednesday in April

West Virginia — Second Friday in April

Wisconsin — Last Friday in April

Wyoming — Last Monday in April