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

OA/ID Number: 13684
Folder ID Number: 13684-009

Folder Title:
Centennial of State of Montana 9/18/89 [OA 6268] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	3	4

Reilly Mr. Whelan

Burns

Gov + Mrs Stephens

Kolstad - Lt Gov

Chuck Herriger - fmr GOP chair
Barbara Campbell & Rep V chairs
Floyd Martin pers friend
Dave Fuller counties comms

Mark Racicot Atty Gen
Andy Bennett Auditor
Mike Cooney Sec of State
Nancy Keenan Pub Instr
Gene Turnage Chief Justice
Ward Shenahan Atty/Rep/Pub

John Breeden (n of state) NW Power

McGroarty/Dooley
September 13, 1989
3:00 p.m.
[MONTANA]

89 SEP 13 P4:35

Brian Patrick
Lee Ellingson

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
HELENA, MONTANA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989
~~2:00 P.M.~~
1:20 PM

Russ Ritter

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] Governor Stan Stephens, Senators Baucus and Burns, Congressmen Marlenee and Williams. Mayor Ritter. And let me say to everyone gathered here and to all the people of Montana, it's a pleasure to be back in this great state. Happy Birthday!

And you're certainly celebrating your 100th in style. I have to tell you I was impressed with your Centennial cattle drive. 3000 cattle, 60 miles in 6 days.... From Roundup to Billings without a hitch. You know, there were a few cynics ~~back East~~ out here -- maybe you ~~read some of~~ Some of you the stor~~ies~~ in a paper published back there by the name of the The Wall Street Journal -- who said it couldn't be done. [[Pause]] Well, you proved them wrong. I hope they've learned their lesson back on Wall Street: when it comes to Bull Markets -- no one knows more than Montana. [[Pause]]

And I have a special message to my friends in Billings, where all those cattle ended up: If you think the cattle were

I know there were a few cynics out here -

bunched close together, you should see the Washington beltway during rush-hour. [[Pause]]

This is my first visit to Montana since the campaign -- and since I started my new job. November 8th was a big day for me in 1988 -- and I know it's **the** big day for all Montanans in 1989.

It's good to be back under the Big Sky. Here ~~between the Scratchgravel hills and~~ looking out at the Sleeping Giant, with your historic statehouse -- a marvel of Montana granite, ~~limestone~~ sandstone and copper -- standing at my back. You can feel the history of Montana -- its land and its people.

And I've heard there's a 9-pound trout waiting for me up in the Bob {local name for the Bob Marshall Wilderness preserve}. I don't know whether you've heard about the fish shortage up in Maine this summer. [[Pause]] Anyway, it's not a problem here, since I hear Montana's got 896 "catchable" fish per square mile. [[Pause]] Now I know why I had so much trouble catching a fish up in Kennebunkport. They're all in Montana. [[Pause]]

Montana's contributed a great deal in the hundred years since it became a state: along with its gold, copper and ore -- Montana's given our nation a sense of its own pioneering destiny. There's something about spaces so vast you can see the curve of

the Earth that encourages us to see the future as an unlimited horizon.

I spent this morning in your neighbor state of South Dakota, which is celebrating its own centennial this year. You've got a lot in common out in this part of the country. A can-do attitude, a faith in hard work -- and a straight-forward love of nature and the land we live in.

I spoke in Sioux Falls about a common concern of all of ours: the environment. I spoke about all that we're doing to improve our environment -- all that we must do to awaken a new spirit of environmentalism across America.

Here in Montana, I know that spirit exists. This great state was once the scene of an epic battle -- man against nature. The only question that mattered was what man could take from the earth -- not how we left it, or what we put back. Montana's great natural wealth was something to extract, to exploit. The greater riches we value today went unnoticed -- neglected.

Well, no more. Times have changed. Environmentalism runs deep here. In the past two decades, Montana has enacted some of the most advanced environmental statutes in all of the 50 states. The citizens of the Big Sky state understand it's not man against nature -- it's man and nature. Montanans have made a decision

never to let environmental exploitation go unchecked. The nation -- and the world -- can learn from your example.

Montana mini-Superfund Act

And we **must** learn. The single most significant word today in the language of all environmentalists is: **interdependence.**

That's a fact all Montanans should find it easy to appreciate. Not so many miles from where we stand is a spot called the Triple Divide, where the waters begin their separate journeys to the Pacific, to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Hudson Bay and the Arctic beyond -- **the earth's own geography lesson in global interdependence.**

Mont.

3 Forks 2 headwaters of Missouri River: Gallatin, Madison + Jefferson

The plain fact is this: **Pollution can't be contained by lines drawn on a map.** The actions we take can have consequences felt the world over. The destruction of the rainforests in Brazil. The ravages of acid rain, that threaten not just our country but all of North America -- and not just the East but the lakes and forests of the West as well. The billions of tons of airborne pollutants carried across the continents, and the threat of global warming: we know now that protecting the environment is a **global** issue. **The nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. And I promise you: this nation will take the lead.**

EPA

7400
Kris

Here in Montana, you're already taking the lead with your commitment to the environment -- led by every schoolchild in this state who planted a Ponderosa Pine to commemorate 100 years of history. In just a few minutes, I'll be planting a tree of my own -- and let me say from the heart: **there's no finer symbol of the love each one of us feels for this land than a tree growing up in Montana's good earth.** [[Pause]]

We're working hard to clean up America. But we can't stop there. **We've got to work with the rest of the world to preserve the planet.**

We're already taking action. To preserve the ozone layer, we're going to ban all release of CFCs into the atmosphere by the year 2000. To prevent pollution of the world's oceans, we're going to end all ocean dumping of sewage and industrial wastes by 1991.

And we're going to join forces with other nations as well. In February, the United States will host the plenary meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In July, when I visited Poland and Hungary, I pledged America's help in tackling the increasingly serious pollution problems those two nations face. At the Paris Economic Summit, we helped the environment achieve the status it deserves -- **at the top of the agenda for**

the seven major industrial democracies. And I mean to keep it there.

America spends more than any other nation in the world on environmental research. We're going to continue this pioneering effort to protect the environment -- and put that environmental expertise to work in the **developing** world as well. We can't pollute today and postpone the clean-up until tomorrow. **We've got to make pollution prevention our aim -- and sharing our expertise with the world is one way to do it.**

Today, I want to announce a new environmental intiative -- one that will bring the Environmental Protection Agency and the Peace Corps together in a joint venture in the service of the global environment. Beginning in 1990, as part of their standard preparation for duty, Peace Corps volunteers will be trained by the EPA to deal with a full range of environmental challenges: Water pollution prevention. Waste disposal. Reforestation. Pesticide management.

Armed with greater knowledge about our environment, our Peace Corps volunteers are going to help spread the word in the developing world. They'll work to stop pollution before it starts -- and ensure that economic development and environmental stewardship go hand in hand.

And Montanans know more than most how much that means. How vital it is for us to accept our responsibilities -- our stewardship -- of the environment. In Montana, across America and around the world: we hold this land in trust for the generations that come after. **The air and the earth are riches we simply cannot squander.**

One hundred years ago, Montana was a land where man sought the treasure that lay beneath the earth. Today, it's the land itself we treasure -- a living legacy we must preserve, and pass along. One hundred years from now, on the **bi**centennial of this great state, we want our childrens' great grand-children to enjoy the natural wonders that abound across Montana today -- from Glacier down to Yellowstone and out to the great plains. We want to know that -- one hundred years from now -- **the legacy will live on.**

Thank you all for coming out to give me such a warm welcome. God bless you. And may God bless the state of Montana, and bring it another hundred years of happiness.

# # #

Montana mini Superfund Act

TO Peggy Dooley
WHITE HOUSE SPEECH WRITING

FROM Roger Bergmeier

Division FORESTRY

SUBJECT MONTANA CENTENNIAL TREE PLANTING

Date 9 / 14 / 89

MESSAGE

Here is the packet sent to 184 Montana schools and 4 Boy Scout areas. 5,000 Ponderosa pines were planted and marked with the enclosed aluminum plaque.

This is my last packet. If you can do it, I'd like it back. If you have any other questions please call.

Signed R. E. Bergmeier

REPLY

Signed

Date / /

SEND PARTS 1 AND 3 WITH CARBON INTACT-PART 3 WILL BE RETURNED WITH REPLY

3 PART

TO Tommy Barley

WHITE HOUSE SPEECH WRITING

FROM Roger Bergerson

Division FORESTRY

SUBJECT MONTANA CENTENNIAL TREE PLANTING

Date 9/17/69

MESSAGE

Here is the packet on the 184 Montana schools and 4 boy scout troops. 5,000 Ponderosa pines were planted and marked with the etched aluminum plaque.

This is my last packet. If you can use it, I'd like it back. If you have any other questions please call.

Signed R. A. Bergerson

REPLY

Signed

Date / /

SEND PARTS 1 AND 3 WITH CARBON INTACT-PART 3 WILL BE RETURNED WITH REPLY

3 PART

Chris

THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: David F. Demarest, Jr.
Assistant to the President for Communications

FROM: Paul D. Coverdell

RE: Collaborative Agreement Between EPA and the United States Peace Corps

Background

It is my understanding that the President, during his upcoming Western tour beginning September 18, may mention the Collaborative Agreement signed between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Peace Corps on September 13, 1989.

This agreement offers an example of two major U.S. governmental agencies cooperating in the technical training of American Volunteers and officials from ten other Latin nations in pesticide management, solid waste management, water pollution prevention, reforestation and environmental education.

Suggested Speech Themes

* Cooperation among our government agencies to solve problems at home and abroad.

* A program that will train many of the environmental experts our nation will need in the future.

* The environment of this hemisphere effects every nation, including the United States.

* The U. S. continues to be a good neighbor in the world of nations - a kinder world.

* Promotes volunteerism.

Please call if I can help in any way.

89 SEP 15 A9:56

PEACE CORPS

Chris

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE 9/13/89

TIME 10:25

TO David F Demarest Jr.
Assistant to the President
for Communications
456-2883

FROM Paul D Coverdell
Director

OFFICE PHONE NO. 254-7970

FAX PHONE NO. 254 4010

INTERNATIONAL COUNTRY CODE

TELEPHONE NO.

Number of pages in transmission: 1
(excluding this page)

Urgent message: YES ____ NO X

SUBJECT re: Collaborative agreement between US Peace Corps & EPA

REMARKS

PC-304 (12/87)

SEP 13 '89 9:15 FROM 2544010 PAGE.001

THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1989

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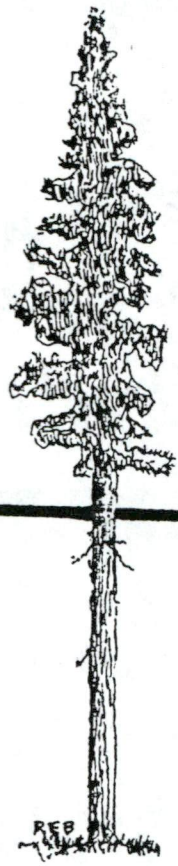
SEP 13 '89 9:16 FROM 2544010 PAGE.002



MONTANA CENTENNIAL GROVE

ARBOR DAY
APRIL 28, 1989
In Commemoration
of
MONTANA'S 100th YEAR

MONTANA STATE FORESTER & OFFICE
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

MONTANA Centennial 1889-1989

ROGER E. BERGMEIER
CHIEF, ASSISTANCE BUREAU
(406) 542-4300
STATE OF MONTANA
FORESTRY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS
2705 SPURGIN ROAD
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

MONTANA CENTENNIAL GROVES

1989-

The Montana Centennial Groves project was sponsored by the Montana Department of State Lands, Forestry Division and the Montana Office of Public Instruction. Funding for the project was provided by the following organizations:

1. The Northern Montana Forestry Association
2. The Blackfoot Forest Protection Association
3. The U.S.D.A. Forest Service, State & Private Forestry
4. The Montana Office of Public Instruction
5. The Montana Department of State Lands, Forestry Division
6. The Montana Centennial Commission

The Montana Centennial Groves project is licensed under the Montana Statehood Centennial Commission.

It is hoped the trees planted under this project will thrive well into the future to provide shade for students, a home for wildlife, a patch of color during hard winters, protection from the wind and a constant reminder of Montana's first one hundred years as well as the possibilities for the next one hundred years.

About the American Forestry Association

The American Forestry Association, founded in 1875, is the national citizens organization for trees and forests.

Established to fight against the waste and abuse of American forests from wildfires and unscrupulous logging, the American Forestry Association helped build public support for improved forest management and conservation.

The Association and its members also helped convince Congress to pass laws creating the National Forest System and the Forest Service, and was influential in the establishment of the National Park System and state forestry agencies.

For the past decade, the Association has been the national leader in the area of Urban and Community Forestry, the management of trees in cities and towns that enhance the quality of life for all people. Community trees have a special role in Global ReLeaf.

The goals of The American Forestry Association are to help Americans understand forest conservation, and to translate facts into public policies and private actions that increase and improve America's trees and forests.

The American Forestry Association
P.O. Box 2000 • Washington, D.C. 20013

GLOBAL RELEAF

It's as simple as planting a tree.

Plant a tree, cool the globe.

GLOBAL RELEAF

A Program of
The American Forestry Association
P.O. Box 2000
Washington, DC 20013
202/667-3300

A few facts about global warming

- Present global temperatures are the highest since records have been kept. The 1980s have produced the five hottest years of this Century.
- Scientists estimate that the level of atmospheric carbon dioxide could double in a few years, if present trends continue.
- If that happens, global temperatures could rise by an average of 6-12 degrees Fahrenheit.
- World energy use is the main contributor to atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- The United States, with only one-twentieth of the world's population, produces nearly *one-quarter* of the annual global carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels.
- Urban areas, with their expanses of concrete, build up "heat islands" that are 3-5 degrees (Celsius) hotter than their surroundings.
- Currently, only one tree is planted for every four that die or are removed in American cities and towns.
- Trees can absorb carbon dioxide at the rate of 48 pounds per year—about 10 tons per acre per year.
- Urban trees that shade "heat islands" are 15 times more important in reducing carbon dioxide build-up than rural trees.
- If current opportunities to improve tree growth were taken, this new growth would reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide by 450 million tons, about one-quarter of what the United States is estimated to release annually from burning fossil fuels.
- Tropical forests are still being lost at the rate of 27-28 million acres per year, *an area about the size of Tennessee.*

Printed on recycled paper.

Global warming: the biggest environmental crisis of our lifetime.

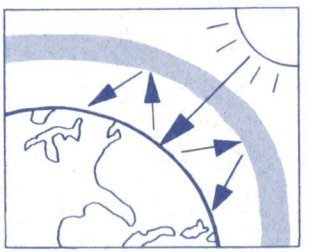
The Earth is heating up like never before. Today's global temperatures are the highest they've ever been, and the implications for society are enormous.

- Cities and towns could be inundated as polar ice caps melt and sea levels rise.
- Agricultural areas could be destroyed by heat and drought.
- And our ability to produce food and find drinking water could be reduced to a minuscule fraction of what it is today.

At the root of the problem is the "greenhouse effect": carbon dioxide (CO_2), released into the atmosphere when fuels like coal and oil are consumed, traps the sun's rays before they can bounce back into outer space, turning the earth into a planetary hothouse.

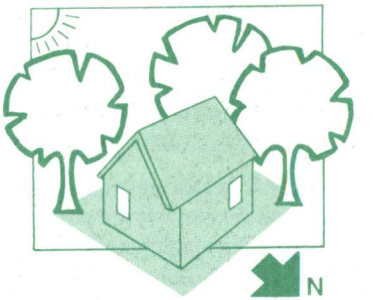
Because they use carbon dioxide as they grow, trees could help cool the globe. But there simply are not enough trees in our global greenhouse to absorb all the CO_2 that's blanketing the earth. And many of the forests that are left are being extensively cleared worldwide, especially in the tropics.

Clearly, one way to halt global warming is to reduce energy consumption and to rely less on fossil fuels. But another important way to reduce the "greenhouse effect" is to plant trees — lots of trees — particularly in and around urban "hot spots."



How can trees help?

- Trees use up excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and turn it into life-giving oxygen.
- Trees help conserve energy. Three properly-planted trees around your home can cut your air-conditioning bill by *10-50 percent*.



- Trees turn urban "heat islands" into cool and comfortable "oases," making the concrete jungle livable for man or beast.
- There are 100 million energy-efficient tree planting sites available around homes and in our towns and cities. Planting those 100 million trees could offset America's CO_2 emissions by 18 million tons a year, saving American consumers *$4 billion* each year!
- Planting trees is a positive step you can take right now — in your backyard, on your street, and in your city or town — to stop the CO_2 build-up.

What is Global ReLeaf?

Global ReLeaf is a national campaign aimed at reducing the CO_2 build-up in the earth's atmosphere.

Global ReLeaf challenges people everywhere, from citizens to national leaders, to look to new goals:

- Expanding the area of forests in the world, on lands where trees can provide many benefits, in both urban and rural settings.
- Reducing deforestation everywhere, particularly in the tropics, where it is most serious today.
- Assuring that all forests are maintained in as productive, healthy, and fast-growing condition as possible.
- Reducing our dependence on and use of fossil fuels, and controlling pollution from the sources we use.
- Enacting effective legislation to address all of these issues and to research new technologies to address this crisis.

You can make a difference.

There are three Global ReLeaf actions you can take *right now* that will make a difference:

1. Plant and care for trees in your yard and in your town. You'll find that a "greener" life is more beautiful, more energy efficient, and you'll feel great doing your part for Global ReLeaf!
2. Share your tree knowledge with your community. Every American town or city has "missing trees" — trees yet to be planted or trees to be replaced. There is no better way to leave your mark on the landscape than by planting energy-saving trees.
3. Support Global ReLeaf and its aggressive public policy effort that addresses all of the issues outlined above, including reforesting America, enactment of CO_2-reducing legislation, energy conservation, and development of alternative energy sources.

Sign me up for

GLOBAL RELEAF

Yes, I'll support the Global ReLeaf effort!

Here's my contribution:

☐ $100 ☐ $50 ☐ $25 ☐ $15

I would also like to receive the following:*

☐ The *Global ReLeaf Action Guide* containing background information, an Action Checklist, and access to all Global ReLeaf resources;

☐ *The Global ReLeaf Report*, the action newsletter containing up-to-date information on local, national, and international Global ReLeaf developments, for a full year;

☐ A Global ReLeaf decal.

** Note: These materials are provided free to all supporters who contribute $15 or more. Contributions are tax-deductible.*

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Send to: Global ReLeaf
The American Forestry Association
P.O. Box 2000
Washington, DC 20013

A program of the American Forestry Association
P.O. Box 2000 o Washington, DC 20013 o (202) 667-3300

Global ReLeaf
Tree Planting Report Form

Please send a copy of this form to the Global ReLeaf coordinator for your state shown on the attached list. Don't forget to also send a copy to: Global ReLeaf, American Forestry Association, P.O. Box 2000, Washington, DC 20013-2000.

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Telephone Number _____

Please describe your Global ReLeaf event(s) below. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Number of trees planted in your community this Arbor Day for Global ReLeaf _____

Estimated number of trees to be planted in your community *this year* for Global ReLeaf _____

GLOBAL RELEAF

A program of the American Forestry Association
P.O. Box 2000 o Washington, DC 20013 o (202) 667-3300

Sample Press Release

For Release: Date

For More Information, Contact:
Name
Phone Number

ANNUAL ARBOR DAY ACTIVITIES BRING SPECIAL RELEAF

(NAME OF CITY) -- (Name of group) gave special meaning to Arbor Day today when it planted (number) of trees in a unique effort to "make a world of difference" in the environment.

At a ceremony at (location), (name of city/community) joined hundreds of other communities in the effort for Global ReLeaf. As part of the new program sponsored by the American Forestry Association, Global ReLeaf encourages Americans to plant 100 million trees in their communities.

According to (name of local meteorologist or other climatologist), today's average global temperatures are the highest they've been since records were first kept over 130 years ago. "Clearly, it is time for people to support individual and community programs that will reduce global warming." said (spokesperson).

Carbon dioxide (CO_2), primarily from burning coal and oil, traps the sun's heat in the atmosphere, warming the earth. Because they use carbon dioxide as they grow, trees can help reduce excess CO_2 levels. By shading pavement and buildings, trees also help conserve energy. According to (Name of Mayor), "In this age of the greenhouse effect, trees offer our community the double benefit of both reducing carbon dioxide build-up and encouraging energy conservation through the reduced cooling needs of our homes and offices."

The American Forestry Association estimates that there are least 100 million energy-efficient tree planting sites available in American towns and cities. Planting those 100 million trees could offset America's CO_2 emissions by 18 million tons a year while saving American consumers $4 billion in energy costs.

"We estimate that (number of trees) could be planted in (name of community)," said (name of speaker). "And this Arbor Day, we will see the planting of (number of trees) through the special activities planned by ( ), ( ), and ( ). We commend the American Forestry Association for spearheading such an enormous and important campaign. And we thank the citizens of (name of community) for helping to make a world difference in our future this Arbor Day."

GLOBAL RELEAF

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Ways To Make A World Of Difference On Arbor Day

1. Stage a city-wide kick-off event, during which the mayor will read the official Global ReLeaf proclamation and plant the first tree outside City Hall or at another appropriate city location.

2. Invite television weather forecasters (meteorologists) to attend media events, encouraging them to forecast the weather from event locations while they point out the connection between trees and the "greenhouse effect" (send them a Global ReLeaf brochure and copies of the factsheets prior to the event).

3. Involve schoolchildren in tree plantings at their schools or in their communities. Schools could have a contest to see which one has the most trees planted.

4. Urge libraries to display books on trees, leaves and climate, and to plant a tree outside the library.

5. Get local businesses to plant trees on their property.

6. Have a "Spunky Squirrel for Global ReLeaf" poster contest at the local schools.

7. Set up Global ReLeaf displays at hardware and sporting good stores with a poster and brochures.

8. Stage outdoor press conferences around tree plantings.

9. Identify new urban developments, either commercial or residential, in need of tree plantings, and involve developer in the plantings.

10. Clean up existing parks or vacant lots and replant with trees.

11. Involve local radio and television stations in sponsoring events, producing and airing public service announcements, playing songs about trees, etc.

12. Provide local daily and weekly newspapers with recipes derived from tree products (apple pie, nut breads, cherry tarts, root beer floats, etc.)

13. Organize a Global ReLeaf float for Arbor Day parades.

14. Organize Global ReLeaf Arbor Day '89 runs and races from one tree-planting site to the next.

15. Organize a poster contest about tree plantings and climate for display at City Hall.

16. Convince a local nursery to donate a tree (or several trees) for a Global ReLeaf raffle.

17. Urge hospitals to plant trees on their grounds. Studies show that patients whose rooms overlook trees and green space need fewer pain killers and recuperate faster.

18. Hold an Arbor Day Bake Sale, selling foods (primarily desserts) made from trees.

19. Urge state governors to declare Arbor Day "Global ReLeaf Day."

20. Urge nurseries to offer a special Global ReLeaf discount during Arbor Day week or month.

21. Invite your local community college or university to sponsor a public seminar on trees and climate given by a resident professor.

GLOBAL RELEAF

A program of the American Forestry Association
P.O. Box 2000 o Washington, DC 20013 o (202) 667-3300

MAKE A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE THIS ARBOR DAY!

This Global ReLeaf Arbor Day kit contains all you need to join the international Global ReLeaf effort .

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PLANNING YOUR ARBOR DAY EVENT:
- Ways to Make a World of Difference on Arbor Day
- Tree Planting Spaces Formula
- List of State Global ReLeaf Coordinators
- How to Select Quality Trees/Where to Get Technical Help
- Global ReLeaf Materials Order Form
- List of Organizations to Involve in Global ReLeaf Activities

PROMOTING THE EVENT:
- Sample Media Advisory
- Arbor Day Song List
- Sample Feature Article for Local Media Use
- Global ReLeaf Factsheets
- Checklist for Organizing a Press Conference

AT THE EVENT:
- Global ReLeaf Poster for mounting as Podium Sign
- Global ReLeaf/Arbor Day Proclamation and Resolution
- Sample Global ReLeaf Bumperstickers, Decals, and Brochures
- Camera-ready sheet of Global ReLeaf logos
- Camera-ready sheet of Global ReLeaf Public Service Announcements
- Global ReLeaf Certificate of Appreciation

FOLLOW-UP:
- Global ReLeaf Tree Planting Form for reporting to State Coordinators
- Sample Press Release

GLOBAL RELEAF

A program of the American Forestry Association
P.O. Box 2000 o Washington, DC 20013 o (202) 667-3300

Tree Planting Spaces Formula

City	Number of Existing Trees	Road Miles	Number of Trees Potential [1]
Washington, DC	109,000	1,102	220,400
Los Angeles	688,876	7,500	1,500,000
New York	700,000	6,374	1,274,800
Chicago	500,000	3,800	760,000
Atlanta	150,000	1,420	284,000
Cleveland	70,000	1,500	300,000
Philadelphia	250,000	2,500	500,000
Baltimore	150,000	2,000	400,000
Detroit	250,000	2,800	560,000
Boston	120,000	850	190,000
St. Louis	150,000	1,000	200,000
Hartford	20,000	210	42,000
Seattle	125,000	1,652	230,400

[1] Number of potential trees = road miles X 200 trees/mile. Standard tree spacing is 40 feet with trees on both sides of the road. If you divide 5,280 feet (one mile) by 20 and subtract a factor where trees should not be planted (near intersections, etc.), the result is an average of 200 trees per mile.

The figure counts only trees in public right-of-ways. Parks and private property offer major opportunities for tree planting sites, but detailed information on these spaces is harder to find.

Global ReLeaf State Coordinators

ALABAMA
Neil Letson
Alabama Forestry Commission
513 Madison Avenue
Montgomery, AL 36130
205-240-9360

ALASKA
Bob Dick
State Forester
AK Division of Forestry
400 Willoughbury Ave
Juneau, AK 99801
907-561-2020

ARKANSAS
Jim Grant
Information Officer
Arkansas Forestry Commission
P.O. Box 4523
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916-322-0109

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Fort Collins, CO 80523
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Chief, Forest Education
FL Dept of Ag & Consumer Ser.
Division of Forestry
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Tallahassee, FL 32399
904-488-7000

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Macon, GA 31298
912-744-3237

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208-664-2171

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600 N. Grand St.
Springfield, IL 62706
217-782-2361

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Wallace State Office
Des Moines, IA 50319
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2610 Claflin Road
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Dept of Env't. Conservation
Room 406
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233
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NORTH CAROLINA
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Chief, Private Lands
Bureau of Forestry
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Wyoming State Forestry Div.
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307-777-7586

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P.O. Box 2000 o Washington, DC 20013 o (202) 667-3300

Arbor Day Kit
Materials Order Form

Use this form to order additional materials for your Global ReLeaf event. The form may be copied for sharing with other groups or individuals or for use later.

Item	Unit Price	Quantity	Cost
Global ReLeaf poster/podium sign (11"x14")	$2.00/ea.		
Global ReLeaf Window Decals (3"x3")	$.50 /ea.		
Global ReLeaf bumperstickers (4"x10")	$1.00/ea.		
Global ReLeaf brochures	$5.00/50		
Global ReLeaf "Citizens Action Guide"	$8.50/ea.		
"Save Our City Trees Action Guide"	$8.50/ea.		
"Tree Care Handbook"	$8.50/ea.		
		Subtotal	
Postage			$3.00

TOTAL

Please mail this form with check made payable to the American Forestry Association to:

Global ReLeaf
P.O. Box 2000
Washington, DC 20013-2000

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How to Select Quality Trees

Any tree you buy should be grown to nursery standards, as developed by the American Association of Nurserymen. These standards are important for determining the quality of a tree. Since 75% of the roots are severed when transplanting a nursery tree, if it isn't done up to standard, the tree has little chance to survive. Check the roots to ensure they are strong, and make sure your tree has a strong main stem.

Trees are sold either balled and burlaped (B&B) or Bare Root. The size of B&B trees is measured by the trunk diameter (caliper) at 6" above the ground line, and listed by size class. A 2" size class includes trees from 2" to almost 2 1/2" in diameter. A 2" caliper tree will have a ball 24" in diameter. Bare Root trees are measured by height. A 2" caliper tree will be 12 to 14 feet tall and have a root spread of 28".

Container grown trees should be well established in the container so that the roots will retain their shape and hold the soil together when removed from the container. Trees up to 3 feet tall can be sold in a #1 container, 7" wide and 7" tall; trees to 4 feet in a #2 container, 8" tall; and trees to 6 feet in a #3 container, 9-10" tall.

Where to Get Technical Help

The first place to check for technical assistance is with your State Global ReLeaf Coordinator shown on the enclosed list. Others local sources of help are County Cooperative Extension Service agents, State Foresters, and the Soil Conservation Service offices listed in your local telephone book. A nearby college or university is also a good source of information and professional help. Local parks and public works departments should be contacted for help. If your town or city is lucky enough to have a city forester or arborist, make sure you involve that person in your Global ReLeaf Arbor Day plans.

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List of Organizations to Involve in Global ReLeaf Activities

Chamber of Commerce
JayCees
Boys and Girls Clubs
Kiwanis Club
Elks Club
Lions/Lionesses
Masons
Rotary
Parent/Teachers Association
Garden Clubs
Altrusa
League of Women Voters
Quota
Sertoma
Business and Professional Women
Local Democratic and Republican Parties
Boy Scouts
Girl Scouts
YMCA/YWCA
4-H
Local Churches and Synagogues
Optimists

Library
Local College or University
State Forestry Agency
State Forestry Associations
State Parks Department
Local Community Forestry Group
Local Tree Committee
USDA Forest Service
USDA Extension Service
USDA Soil Conservation Service
USDI National Park Servcie
Tennessee Valley Authority
Keep America Beautiful, Inc.
American Society of Landscape Architects
National Association of Conservation Districts
Future Farmers of America
International Society of Arboriculture
Society of American Foresters
American Horicultural Society
Garden Club of America
National Council of State Garden Clubs

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Sample Media Advisory

For Release: Date

For More Information, Contact:
Name
Phone Number

ARBOR DAY FOR GLOBAL RELEAF

(subtitle describing activity)

(Name of organization) will make a world of difference this Arbor Day in (name of town) when it organizes special tree-planting activities as part of the international Global ReLeaf effort to cool the earth.

The Global ReLeaf campaign is a national effort sponsored by the American Forestry Association to recognize the important role trees can play in reducing the global warming by turning carbon dioxide into life-giving oxygen and by shading pavement and buildings. The Association is urging communities across America to plant 100 million trees.

As part of the Global ReLeaf effort, (Name of organization) plans to (description of activity here).

DATE:

TIME:

PLACE/LOCATION:

Attending the event will be:

LIST OF SPOKESPEOPLE WITH THEIR TITLES

For more information, contact:

NAME

PHONE

--30--

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Songs For Arbor Day

Take this list to your local radio stations for their use as suggested songs to play on Arbor Day! All of these songs contain the words "tree" or "forest." Make sure they also have the media advisory about your Global ReLeaf Arbor Day event!

The Green, Green Grass of Home	*Traditional*
Maple Leaf Rag	*Traditional*
Tie a Yellow Ribbon 'Round the Old Oak Tree	*Tony Orlando & Dawn*
This Land is Your Land	*Woody Guthrie*
Tapestry	*Don McLean*
Tom Dooley	*The Kingston Trio*
Until It's Time for You To Go	*Buffy St. Marie*
I Got A Name	*Jim Croce*
Hello In There	*John Prine*
Scarborough Fair	*Simon and Garfunkel*
Norwegian Wood	*The Beatles*
Different Drummer	*Stone Ponies*
Dog and Butterfly	*Heart*
East of Ginger Trees	*Seals and Croft*
Rocky Mountain High	*John Denver*
Annie's Song	*John Denver*
Forest Lawn	*Tom Paxton*
Talk to Me of Mendocino	*Linda Rondstadt*
The Moon is a Harsh Mistress	*Linda Rondstadt*
Mr. Radio	*Linda Rondstadt*
Backstreets	*Bruce Springsteen*
Down in the Willow Garden	*Traditional*
Lullabye of Byrdland	*Traditional*
Trees	*Rush*
Longer	*Dan Fogelberg*
On Top of Old Smokey	*Traditional*
Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree	*The Andrew Sisters*
For the Good Times	
Willow Weep for Me	
Lemon Tree	
Appalachian Spring	*Aaron Copeland*

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Sample Feature Article

Make A World of Difference This Arbor Day

Draft

"Everyone's always complaining about the weather," goes the old adage, "but no one ever does anything about it." Well, maybe that was true before, but after last summer's record scorching temperatures it may no longer be the case. This Arbor Day, thousands of people in hundreds of communities across America are planting trees to help cool the globe.

That trees have an impact on climate should come as no surprise. Just step underneath the wide, green canopy of an oak or willow some hot, sultry day, and you'll feel instantly cooler, a beneficiary of the climatic relief provided by the shade of a tree.

But trees impact climate in ways larger than the shadows they cast. Burning huge supplies of coal, oil and other fossil fuels has created an atmospheric "blanket" of carbon dioxide that prevents the earth from bouncing the sun's hot rays back into space, warming the earth. In the process of growing, trees absorb excess carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere and convert it to oxygen. Planting and maintaining healthy trees will help off-set the "greenhouse effect" while other solutions are sought to reduce the problems associated with burning fossil fuels.

The American Forestry Association estimates that America's city streets, community grounds, schools and businesses offer space for millions of new trees. According to a formula designed by the Association, we have enough space here in (name of city) to plant (number) of new trees.

Global ReLeaf, a national campaign of the American Forestry Association launched last fall encouraging the planting of a 100 million trees in communities nationwide; enough to offset 18 million tons of carbon dioxide and save American consumers $4 billion in energy costs.

That tree-planting effort will get a big boost this year, as hundreds of communities dedicate their Arbor Day to "Global ReLeaf." Here in (name of city), a wide variety of tree-planting activities are planned: (list a few of the more interesting ones).

But tree-plantings are not the only focus of our Arbor Day events. Public education about global warming is important too. So in addition to the activities described above, the (name) public library will have a display about climate; a seminar will be held at the (name) community college; and (name) group will offer a slide show about the "greenhouse effect."

Planting trees lets ordinary people like you and me take positive action on one of today's most important environmental problems. So on Arbor Day, why don't *you* do something about the weather? Plant a tree.

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The Problem: Global Warming

* The 1980s have produced the four hottest years of this century, and it looks like 1988 could make it five. The first five months of 1988 were so warm globally that 1988 will be the warmest year on record unless there is a remarkable, improbable cooling in the remainder of the year. (James E. Hansen, "The Greenhouse Effect: Impacts on Current Global Temperature and Regional Heat Waves," NASA statement to Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, June, 1988)

* Present global temperatures are the highest since mankind has been keeping records. The rate of global warming in the past two decades is higher than at any earlier recorded time. (Hansen, 1988)

* The rate of average global warming is three times higher over the past 20 years than had been predicted by climatologists. (Hansen, 1988)

* Carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the atmosphere acts like the glass in a greenhouse. The sun's rays penetrate readily, hit the earth, and are reflected as longer-wave heat. Carbon dioxide bounces the heat waves back toward earth, trapping heat that would otherwise radiate into space. Other greenhouse gasses do likewise, but carbon dioxide is estimated to cause about half of the global warming phenomenon.

* World energy use is the main contributor to atmospheric CO_2. In 1987, the world's people burned enough fuel to release about 5.4 billion tons of carbon into the air -- 2 - 5 times the amount contributed by extensive clearing and burning of tropical forests. (Lester Brown, et. al., State of the World, 1988, Worldwatch Institute)

* Scientists estimate the level of atmospheric CO_2 could double in a relatively few years, if present trends continue. If that happens, average temperatures in portions of the United States could rise by 6 - 12 degrees Fahrenheit (3.3 - 6.6 degrees Celsius) in a matter of a few decades.

* The United States, with only one-twentieth of the world's population, produces nearly a quarter of the annual global CO_2 from burning fossil fuels.

* Urban areas with their expanses of concrete build up "heat islands" that are 3 - 5 degrees Celsius (5.4 - 9 degrees Fahrenheit) hotter than surrounding areas.

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One Solution: Trees and Forests

* Trees around homes and in communities are particularly valuable in addressing the carbon dioxide (CO_2) problem because of their effect in breaking up "heat islands" by shading buildings and concrete, and lowering peak energy needs for air conditioning. (H. Akbari, et al., "The Impact of Summer Heat Islands on Cooling Energy Consumption and CO_2 Emissions," University of California, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, July 12, 1988)

* A tree that provides shade and cooling indirectly causes reductions in CO_2 emissions equivalent to 15 times the amount of CO_2 the tree alone can absorb. (Akbari, et al., 1988)

* It costs about one cent to reduce peak-load energy demands one kilowatt-hour by planting trees. Similar savings from improving the efficiency of appliances would cost two cents and improving electrical supply efficiency would cost 10 cents. (Akbari, et al., 1988.)

* Reducing atmospheric CO_2 by one pound through tree planting costs about 0.3 to 1.3 cents; doing the same thing through improved appliances costs about 2.5 cents and realizing the same CO_2 reduction through more efficient cars costs 10 cents. (Akbari, et al., 1988)

* In America's urban forests, about four trees die or are removed for each new one planted. (Gary Moll, "The State of Our City Forests," AMERICAN FORESTS, 1987)

* Three well-placed trees around a house can cut home air conditioning energy needs by 10 - 50 percent. (Akbari, et al., 1988)

* Thrifty growing trees use CO_2 at the rate of about 48 pounds per year -- approximately 10 tons per acre per year. Put another way, for every ton of new wood that grows, about 1.47 tons of carbon dioxide are removed from the air and 1.07 tons of life-giving oxygen is produced.

(over)

* There are economic opportunities (places where soils and climates are available to regenerate forests that would pay back at the rate of 4% per year or better) to increase timber growth in the United States by 17 billion cubic feet a year. (D. Hair, The American Forestry Association, unpub. ms., 1988) Achieving this new growth would reduce atmospheric CO_2 by 335 million tons, about one-quarter of what the United States is estimated to annually release from burning fossil fuels.

* There are an estimated 100 million available tree planting spaces around homes and businesses in United States towns and cities. Planting those trees could reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide emissions from energy production by an estimated 18 million tons per year. (Akbari, et. al., 1988)

* Planting those 100 million trees could save American consumers $4 billion each year in energy costs!

* The tropical zones are losing forest to agricultural conversion at the estimated rate of 27 - 28 million acres per year, an area equal to the size of Tennessee.

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Public Opinion and Policy Options

* Senate bill 2667, the National Energy Policy Act of 1988, is a broad-gauge approach containing a national goal of reducing carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions by 20 percent over the next 12 years. It would do this largely through research and incentives to cause energy to be produced and used more efficiently. It would also encourage research on alternative energy sources, techniques to improve automobile fuel efficiencies, and the greenhouse effect itself to better understand its consequences and how to deal with them.

* In introducing S. 2667 in July of 1988, Senator Timothy Wirth of Colorado called the global warming phenomenon "the most significant economic, political, environmental, and human challenge of the next decade and well into the next century for all of us." (Congressional Record, July 28, 1988)

* Senate bill 2663, the Global Environmental Protection Act of 1988, seeks to maintain the integrity of the Earth's atmosphere, and protect human health and the global environment from known and potential dangers of man-made atmospheric pollutants. The bill

  o targets specific pollutants for reduction or elimination, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and methane;
  o identifies human activities responsible for producing these pollutants;
  o sets more stringent emission standards;
  o and encourages research projects and programs to mitigate adverse effects on the global environment.

* Senator Robert T. Stafford of Vermont introduced S. 2663 in July of 1988, stating that it "asks the American people, and by implication the inhabitants of the rest of this planet as well, to confront the threat that atmospheric contamination poses to our future existence." (Congressional Record, July 27, 1988)

* The governments of Canada and Norway want to negotiate an international treaty to deal with global warming. (Michael Weisskopf, "Greenhouse Effect Fueling Policy Makers," The Washington Post, August 15, 1988, page 1.)

(over)

* The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is requesting large budget increases to improve its ability to curb the production of the pollutants and gasses that contribute to the greenhouse effect. (Weisskopf, 1988)

* A multi-disciplinary research effort in the U.S. Forest Service has already begun to identify the research needed to understand the potential for ecosystem changes due to global warming, as well as our options for addressing the problem through improved forest management.

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Checklist For A Successful Global ReLeaf Press Conference

1. Identify the names, addresses and phone numbers of reporters at local radio and television stations and newspapers who are likely to cover your Arbor Day activities.

2. Create a mailing list of these names so that you can send them information about your activities.

3. Organize Global ReLeaf activities on sites that reporters can easily reach by public transportation or with their own vehicles.

4. Schedule activities earlier in the day (between 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.) rather than later so that reporters can attend the events and meet their filing deadlines.

5. Identify the date, time and location of your activities at least three weeks in advance. Strive to organize activities that have strong visual appeal, e.g., actually planting a tree.

6. At least two weeks in advance, send reporters a media advisory (see enclosed sample) providing them with all relevant information.

7. Begin contacting broadcast media by telephone at least ten days in advance in case they have not received or have overlooked the advisory; begin contacting print media by telephone at least five days in advance.

8. Go to the site of the activities at least one hour before reporters are expected to arrive.

9. At the site, make sure there is a sign-in sheet for reporters, chairs (if possible), a sound system (if necessary) and press kits.

10. The press kit should contain a press release (see sample enclosed), the Global ReLeaf brochure (see enclosed), background information about your organization, other Global Releaf fact sheets (see enclosed), and any appropriate information about your activities.

11. Make sure the press conference begins no later than 5 minutes after the scheduled time.

12. No more than three or four speakers should make statements at the press conference; one or two speakers is preferred. Each speaker should speak for about 5 minutes, after which time reporters should be allowed to ask questions.

13. The press conference should come to an end when reporters have no more questions. At that point, the organizing spokesperson should thank speakers, reporters, and attendees.

14. Copies of your press kit should be delivered to all reporters on your mailing list who could not attend the press conference.

TR

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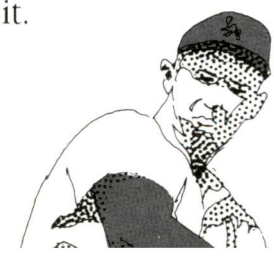
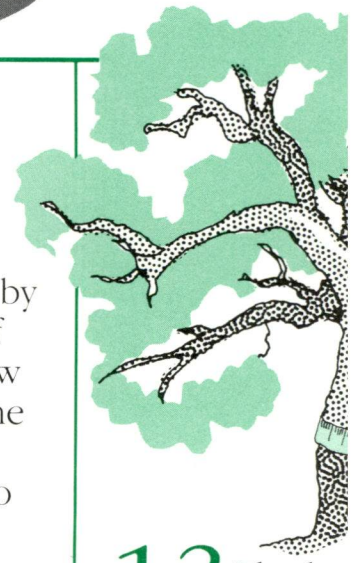
1 Bark can be very thin or very thick. The bark of a birch tree may be only ¼ inch (6.3 mm) thick, while the bark of a giant sequoia can be as much as 2 feet (60 cm) thick.

2 Thirty to forty gallons (114 to 152 l) of sugar maple sap must be boiled down to make just one gallon (3.8 l) of maple syrup.

8 The slippery elm was "responsible" for the *spitball*—a tricky pitch thrown by baseball pitchers in the days of Babe Ruth. Pitchers would chew slippery elm seeds, then rub the liquid onto the baseball. The resulting pitch was very hard to hit.





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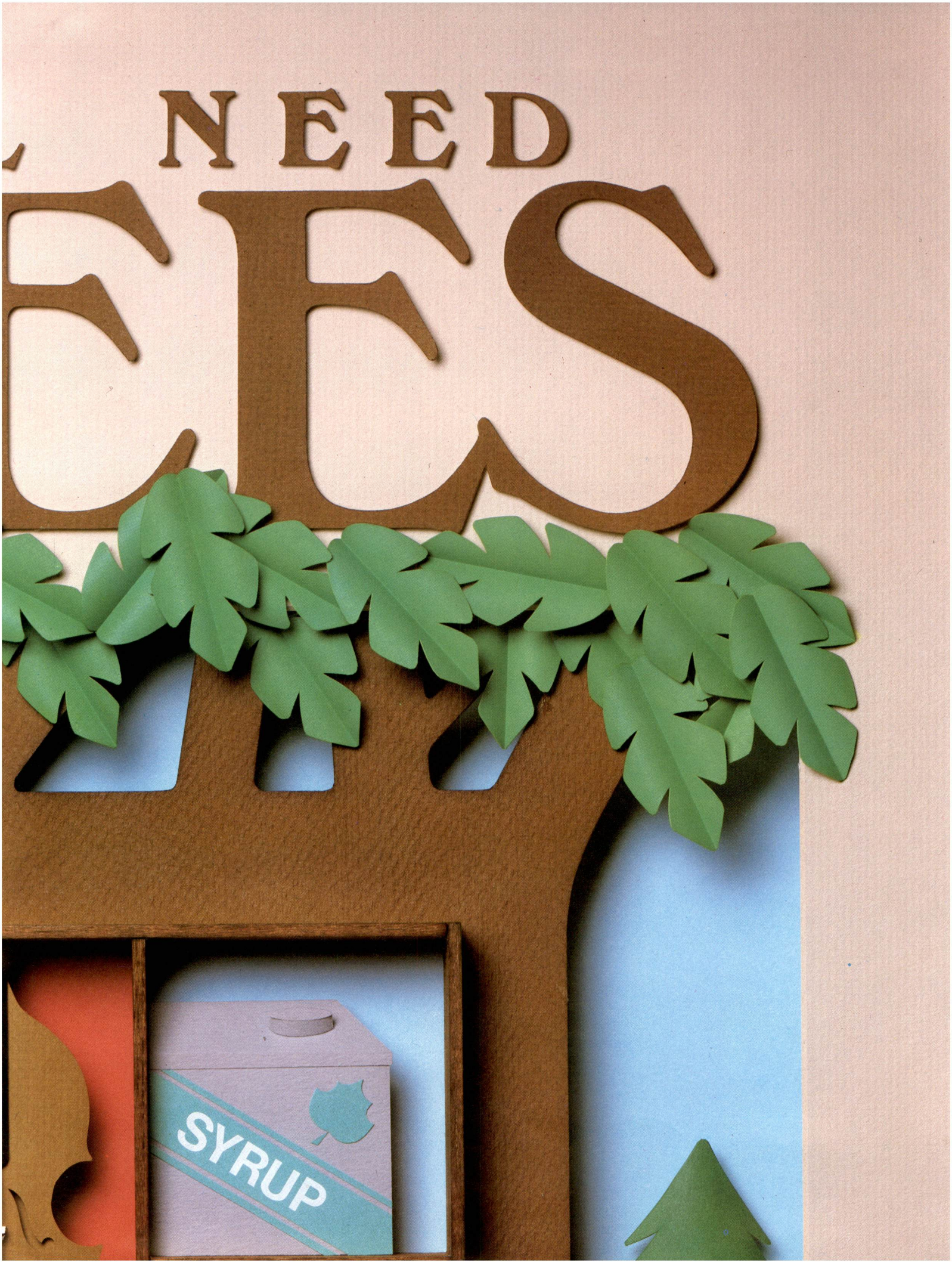
NEED
SYRUP

A cooperative effort between *Project Learning Tree*® (co-sponsored by the American Forest Institute and Western Regional Environmental Education Council) and *Ranger Rick's NatureScope*® (published by the National Wildlife Federation). Funded by the American Forest Foundation.

3 Some tissue-making machines can produce as many as 6000 feet (1800 m) of toilet tissue every minute!

4 Almost a third of the world's total land area is covered by forests.

5 In the 1300s, France's forests were so reduced and wood so scarce that wooden coffins were often rented and re-used.

6 If all the fungus strands in one ounce (28 g) of rich forest soil were laid end to end, they could stretch as far as two miles (3.2 km)!

7 A well-positioned shade tree can keep a house 20% cooler in summer.

9 Arbor Day is a special day when people learn about, plant, and care for trees. The first Arbor Day celebration took place in Nebraska on April 10, 1872. Today, all fifty states and many Canadian provinces celebrate Arbor Day. (The date varies from state to state and province to province.) Other countries around the world also hold special tree celebrations.

10 Every year in the United States, each person uses enough tree products to make up a tree about 100 feet (30 m) tall and 16 inches (40 cm) in diameter.

11 A large leafy tree may take up as much as a ton (.9 t) of water from the soil every day.

12 Each year, almost 100 billion cubic feet (3 billion m^3) of wood are harvested from the world's forests.

14 Enough
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States to build a
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San Francisco.

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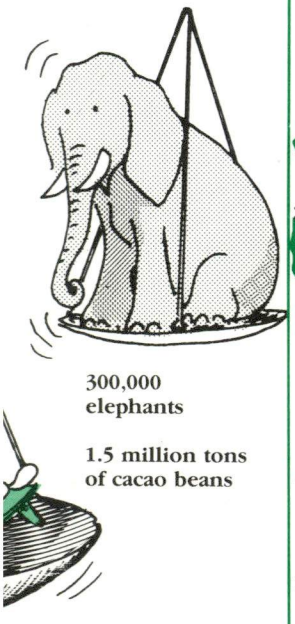

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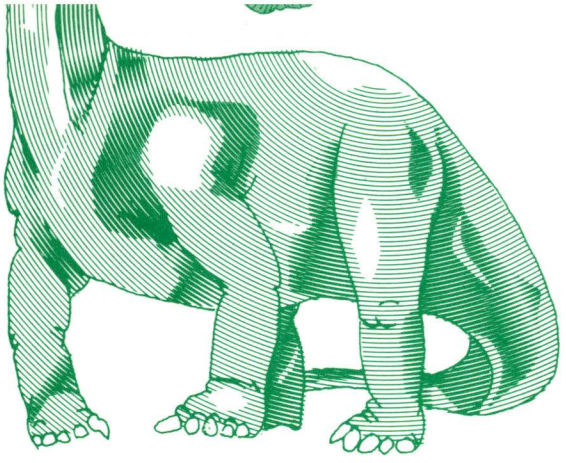
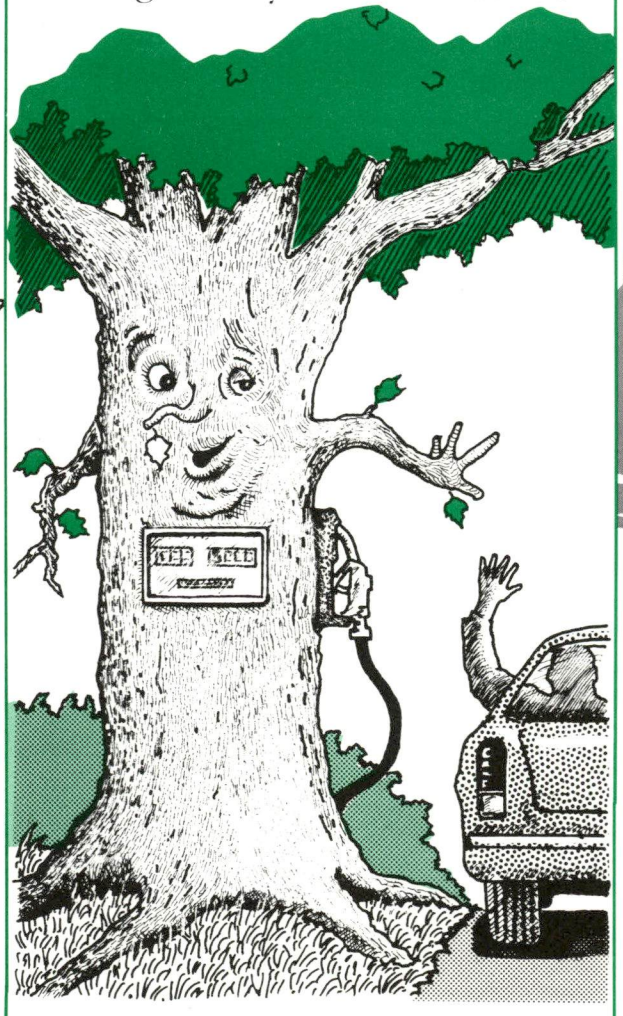
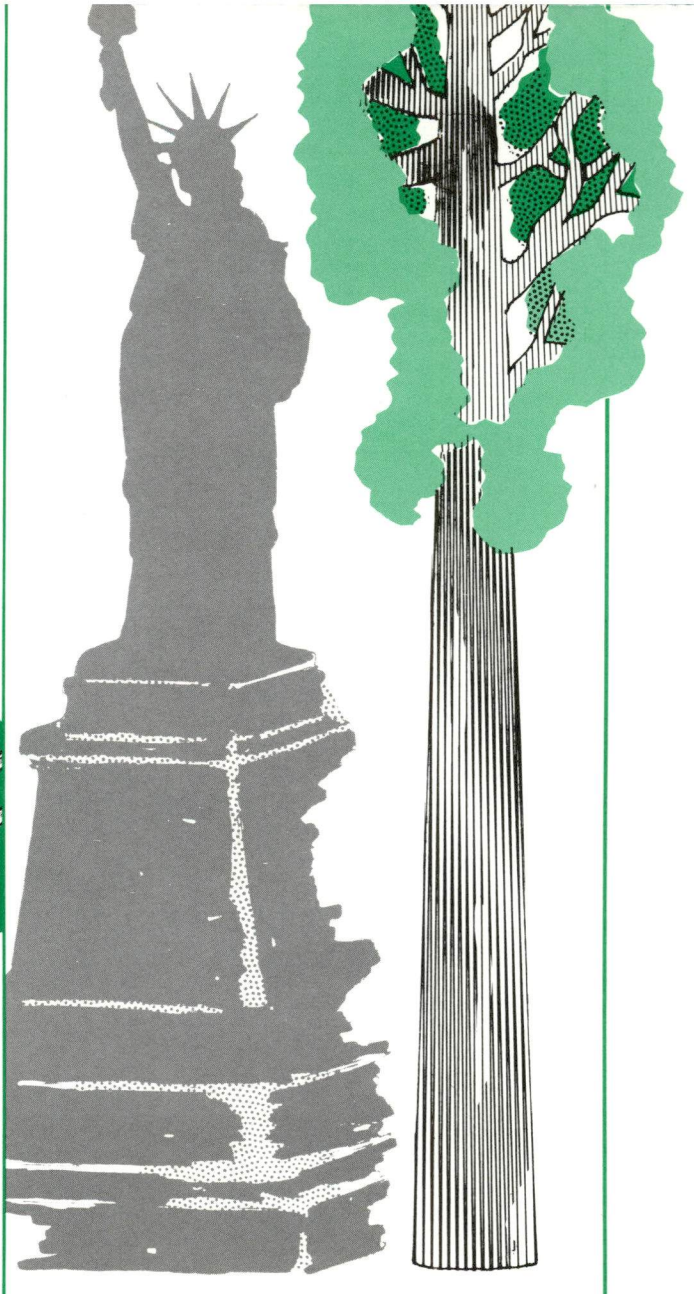


18 The ginkgo tree is a "living fossil." Unlike most other kinds of trees living today, the ginkgo was around during the days of the dinosaurs.



19 By-products of trees may one day take over the job now performed by oil, gas, and coal. Many types of fuel are already being derived from trees.

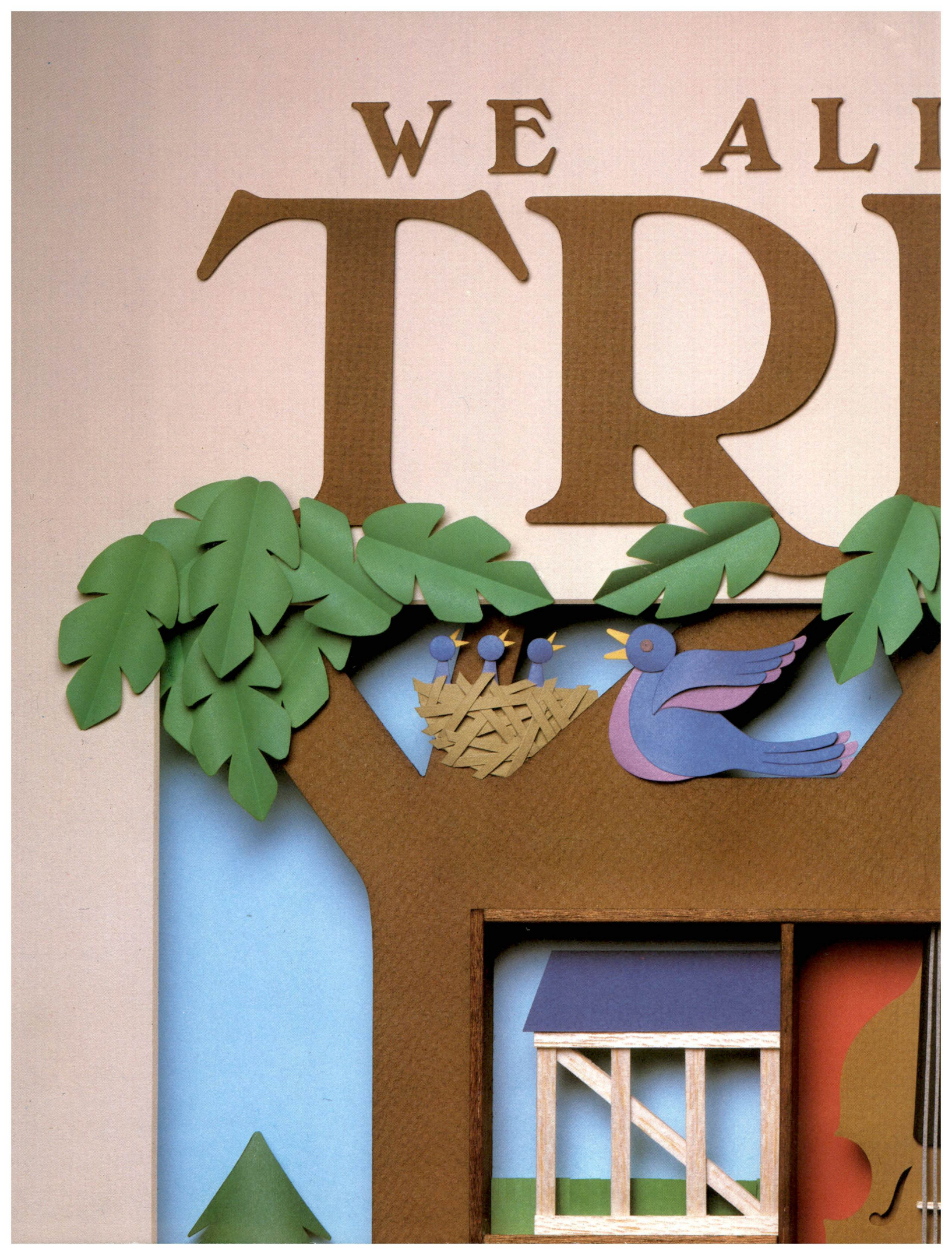


22 Albizzia trees of Malaysia are among the fastest growing trees in the world. Some can grow as much as 30 feet (9 m) in one year. That's almost an inch (2.5 cm) a day!

23 Nearly half of the world's population depends on wood as its major source of fuel for heating and cooking. In fact, almost two-thirds of all wood cut in the world is used for fuel.

Designed by Kimberly Kerin. Illustrated by Kimberly Kerin and Jack Shepherd

Paper relief by Sally Vitsky.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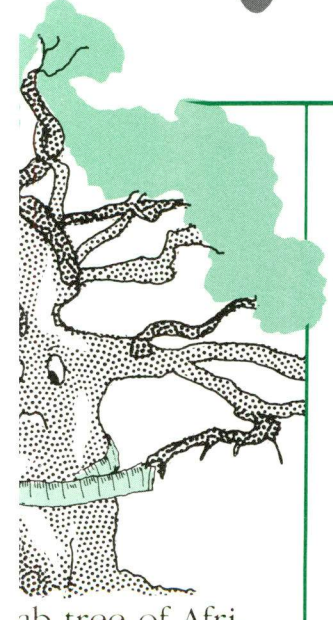

ab tree of Afri-
incredibly thick
up to 90 feet
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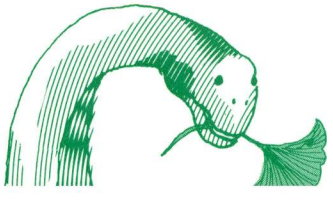
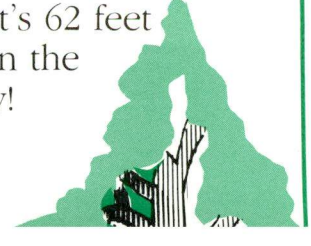
17 Some scientists estimate that more than 19 acres (7.6 ha) of tropical rain forest in Central and South America are being destroyed every minute. That means an area over twice the size of the Hawaiian Islands is disappearing each year!



20 An acre (.4 ha) of trees can remove about 13 tons (11.7 t) of dust and gases every year from the surrounding environment.

21 The tallest redwood ever measured was 367 feet (110 m) tall. That's 62 feet (19 m) taller than the Statue of Liberty!



THE

FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN MONTANA

Forest resources are an integral part of Montana. The elegant Douglas-fir, the stately ponderosa pine, and the heavily timbered slopes of lodgepole pine form the pictures and playgrounds we associate with Montana. Trees are also vital to one of the largest and most important industries in Montana: the forest products industry.

One of Montana's major basic industries, the forest products industry produces a wide array of valuable products from paper to plywood, lumber to posts and poles, and particleboard to turpentine. This publication describes the operations of Montana's forest products industry in order to acquaint people with this vital industry and its products.

The forest products industry is Montana's largest manufacturing activity with $900 million in sales in 1987. During the 1980s, labor income in the wood and paper products industry approximately equaled labor income in agriculture, which is the number one industry in the state. Montana's forest products industry supplies 4 percent of the softwood lumber produced in the United States, and 3 percent of the nation's softwood plywood.

Photo by Roger Bergmeier

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A Report Prepared by
Charles E. Keegan III

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
University of Montana

and
Roger E. Bergmeier and Paul A. Moore

Division of Forestry
Montana Department of State Lands

January 1989

Photo by Michael Gallacher

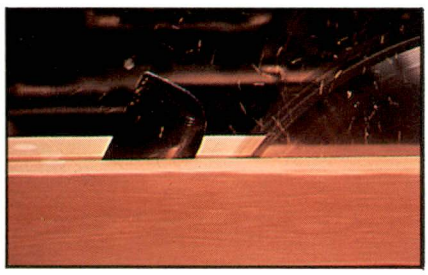
Structure of the Industry

There are currently 200 to 250 primary forest products plants in Montana that produce a wide variety of products including:

- Lumber and sawn products.
- Plywood.
- Pulp and paper.
- Particleboard and fiberboard.
- House logs.
- Utility poles, posts, and tree props.
- Cedar products.
- Wood by-products such as tall oils and turpentine.

In 1987, the forest products industry in Montana had sales of $900 million. Most of these sales were in three major areas.

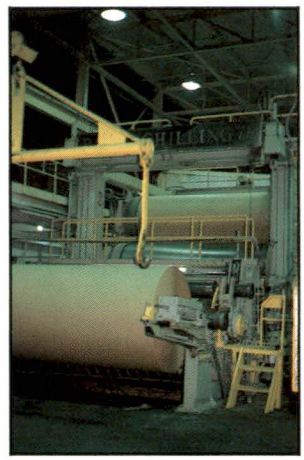
Sawmills. Plants producing lumber and other sawn products accounted for the largest share of sales in Montana's forest products industry. Out of the $900 million in total 1987 sales, sawmills generated $420 million, or 47 percent.



Sales Value of Manufacture Wood Products
Montana, 1987

Product	Unit of Measure	Volume	Sales Value ($000,000)
Lumber	Million board feet	1,640	420
Plywood	Million square feet (3/8-inch basis)	714	130
Pulp and paper, particleboard, and fiberboard	Varied	---	320
All other manufactured wood products[a]	Varied	---	30
Total			900

[a]All other products include house logs, utility poles, posts, rails and tree props, and cedar products.
Note: All sales values were reported FOB manufacturer's plant.



Linerboard at Stone Container Corporation. Photo by Roger Bergmeier

Wood Residue Products. These are products based primarily on wood residue from sawmills and plywood plants. Residue-related products come from three plants in Montana: a linerboard plant, a particleboard plant, and a fiberboard plant. Some electricity is also generated using wood residue. These residue-related products accounted for approximately $320 million in sales, or about 35 percent of the 1987 total.

Plywood. The plywood industry had sales of $130 million in 1987, nearly 14 percent of the total sales of Montana's forest products industry.

Veneer production by Champion International

Other manufacturers. Manufacturers that produced a variety of products such as houselogs, cedar products, utility poles, and small round-wood products accounted for 3 percent of the total in 1987, or an estimated $30 million in sales.

Uses of Montana's Timber Harvest

In the past, sawmills and plywood plants have used more than 95 percent of Montana's commercial timber harvest. The sawmills and plywood plants, in turn, provide wood residue which is an input for the pulp and paper, particleboard and fiberboard industries. The house log, cedar products, utility pole and small roundwood product manufacturers have used approximately 3 percent of the harvest. In years of low lumber production, mill residue has been in short supply, and the pulp and paper industry has used substantial volumes of timber for pulp chips.

Photo by John F. Patterson

Secondary Wood Products Manufacturing in Montana

Of the products Montana's forest industry produces, more than 90 percent are shipped out of state for use in construction or for further processing.

Much of the remainder is used by Montana's construction industry or by plants within the state that manufacture secondary wood products such as: cabinets, cut stock and mouldings; laminated beams; wall paneling; roof and floor joists; pre-fabricated homes; mobile homes; and furniture.

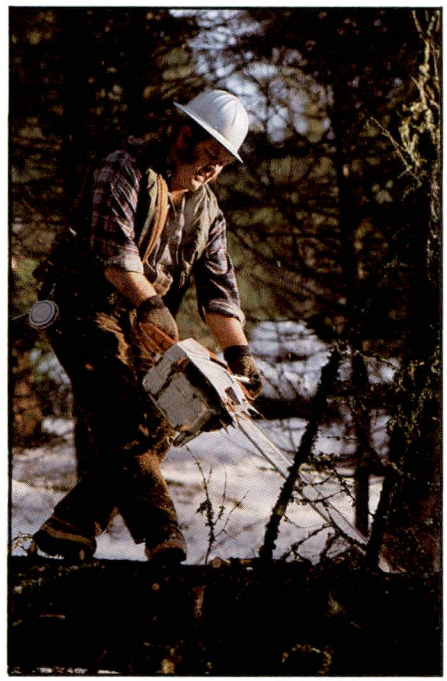


Photo by Michael Gallacher

MARKET AREAS

Mills in Montana market their products throughout the world, but the largest markets are concentrated in the north central and western states. In recent years, more than three-quarters of all Montana wood products have been shipped to those regions.

The shipments of Montana wood products outside the United States make up a small percentage of total sales, but these shipments have recently increased.

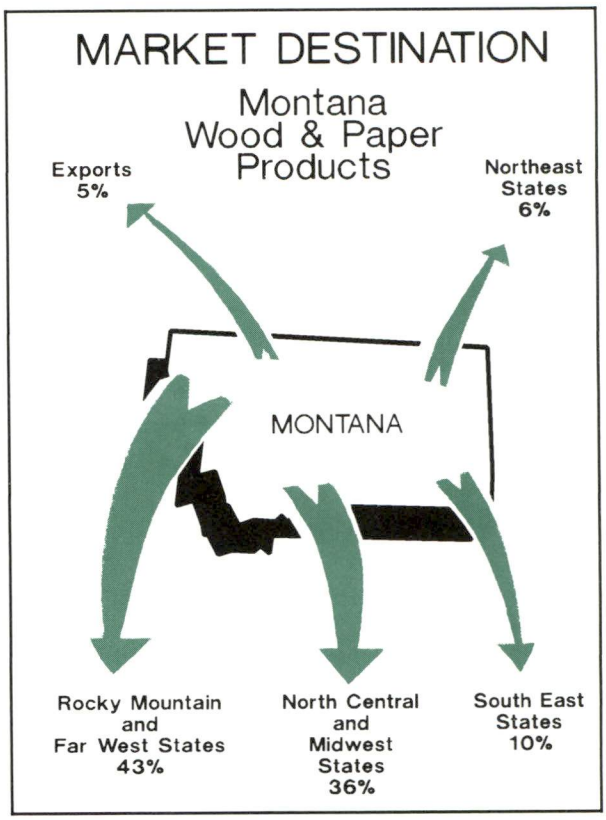


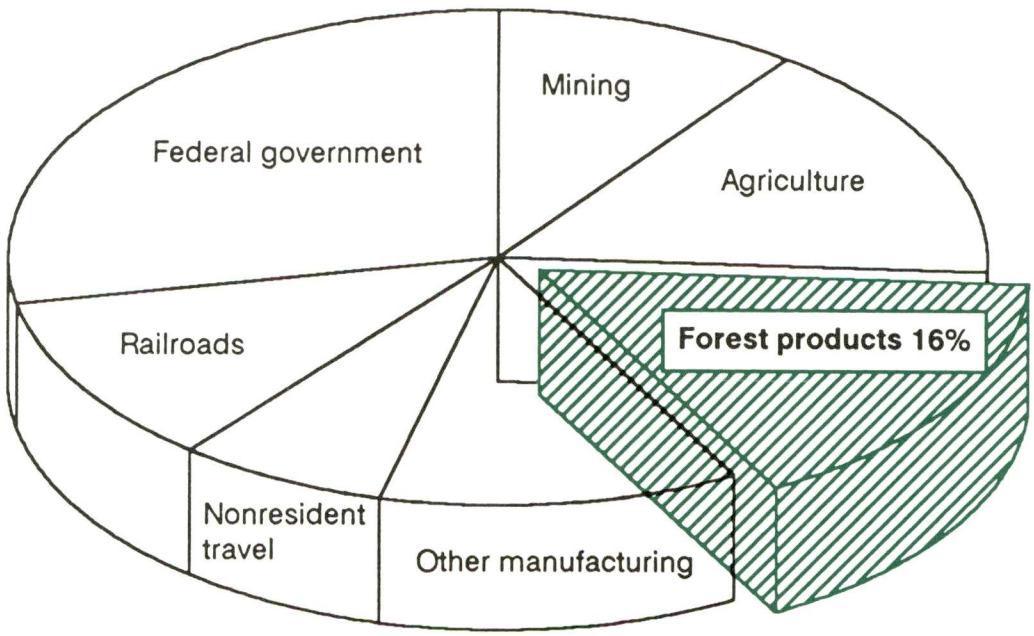
Photo by Roger Bergmeier

FOREST PRODUCTS AND MONTANA'S ECONOMY

The forest products industry has had a tremendous impact, directly and indirectly, on Montana's economy. Because the forest products industry makes virtually all of its $900 million in sales to consumers outside of Montana, the forest products industry is a basic or export industry. As forest products are shipped out of Montana, the $900 million dollars flows into the state and much of it is spent on Montanans and Montana businesses.

Within the state, the forest products industry employed more than 10,000 workers in 1987 and paid $260 million in labor income to these workers. As money that the forest products industry brings into the state is spent and re-spent in the local economies, it creates employment in the derivative sectors - sectors like retail trade, medical services, auto repair, and restaurants. The forest products industry gives rise to an additional 20,000 jobs in these derivative sectors, and these workers earn an additional $400 to $500 million in annual labor income. There are also more than 1,000 public employees who are directly involved in forest management activities but are not included in the estimates above.

The Forest Products Industry in Montana's Economic Base 1982-1986



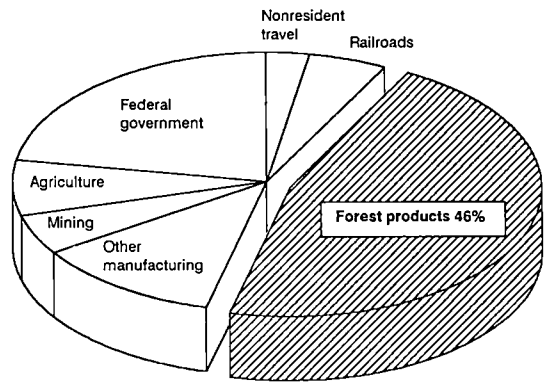
FOREST PRODUCTS AND MONTANA'S ECONOMY

Economic Base

The importance of the forest products industry to Montana's economy can also be measured by comparing the total labor income of basic industries - industries that bring money into the state or local area.

In the last five years, the forest products industry has accounted for 16 percent of the state of Montana's economic base. In the seven western Montana counties - Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, and Sanders - the industry provided 46 percent of the economic base. The forest products industry is also significant in central and southwestern Montana. In a number of counties, it comprises from 5 to 35 percent of the economic base.

The Forest Products Industry in Western Montana's Economic Base 1982-1986



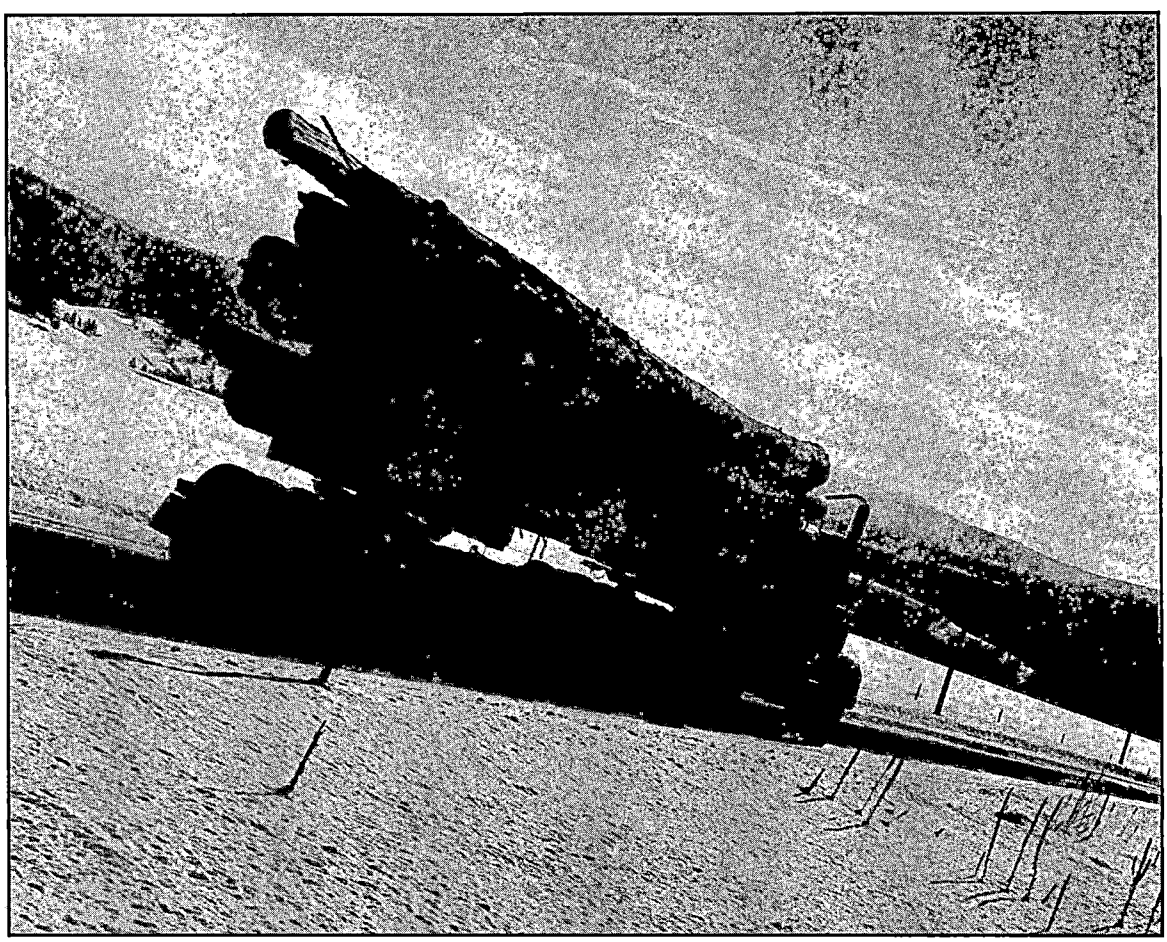


Photo by John F. Patterson

MONTANA'S FOREST LANDS

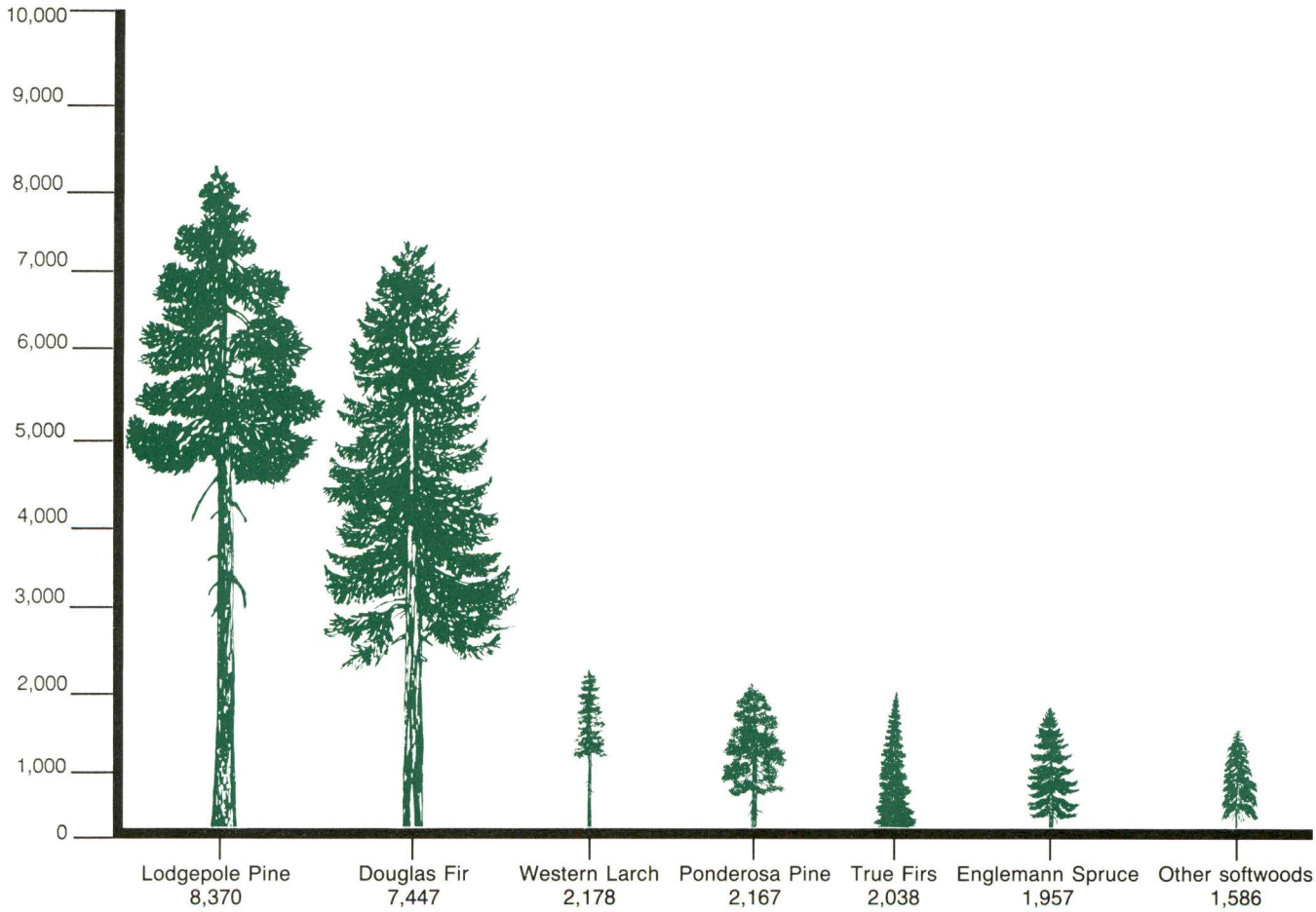
Montana contains nearly 23 million acres of forest land. Of this, 14.6 million acres are commercial forest lands and 8.2 million acres are reserved, deferred or unproductive lands.

Over 60 percent of the commercial forest lands, 9.3 million acres, are located on public land. The remaining 5.3 million acres are privately owned or under the control of the various Indian tribes in Montana.

Montana's commercial forest lands contain in excess of 26 billion cubic feet of timber growing stock, including 74 billion board feet Scribner of sawtimber. More than 30 percent of this growing stock is lodgepole pine and 29 percent is Douglas-fir. The other major species are ponderosa pine, western larch, Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir.

Removals through harvest from Montana's timberlands have been approximately 1.1 billion board feet over the last ten years, and 1.15 billion for the last five years.

Growing Stock of Montana Commercial Softwood Species (Millions of Cubic Feet)



MONTANA'S FOREST LANDS

Net timber growth in Montana has exceeded harvest, despite relatively high levels of timber processed in the last five years. Projections call for further increases in annual growth. A large volume of standing timber and an excess of net growth over harvest does not mean, however, that excess or even adequate volumes of timber are available to meet the industry's needs.

The national forests and lands owned by large timber companies (industrial private forest lands) are presently the two major suppliers of timber in Montana. The harvest from the industrially-owned land will decline in the future, so the industry will have to rely more and more on the national forests and non-industrial private lands for its timber harvest.

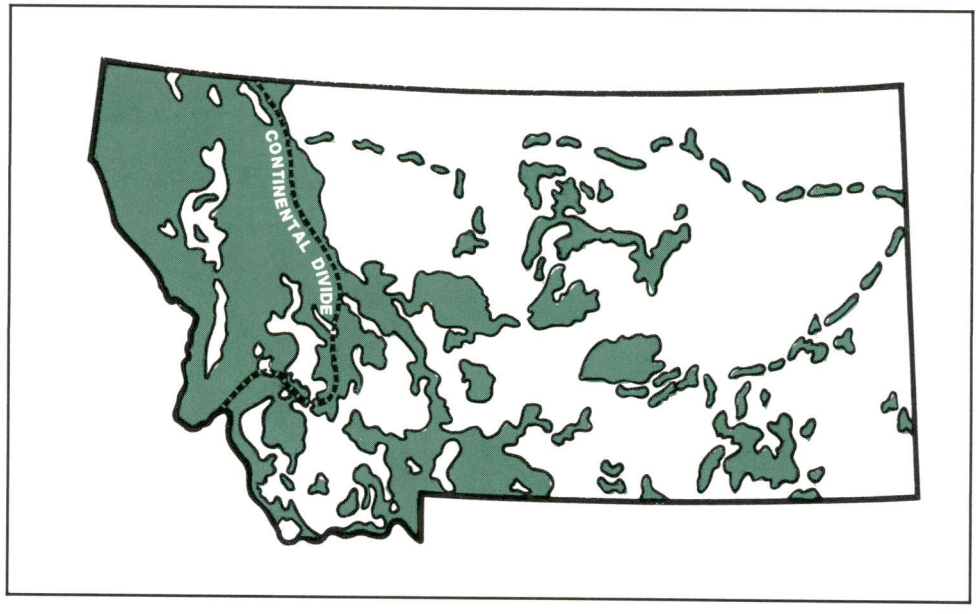
National forest timber harvests are limited not just by the physical timber resource, but by the need to manage these public lands for a wide range of resources, some of which are in direct conflict with timber harvesting.

Among the myriad of individuals and groups who are interested in the management of the national forests, considerable controversy exists over the dispostion of the remaining 6 million acres of unroaded national forest lands in Montana.

Area of Montana's Commercial Forest Land

Ownership	Acres (000)	Hectares (000)	Percent of Total
Forest Service	8,161.8	3,304.0	55.9
Bureau of Land Management	420.0	170.0	2.9
State of Montana	680.7	304.9	4.6
County and Municipal	5.7	1.9	.1
Other	38.0	15.3	.4
TOTAL PUBLIC	9,306.2	3,796.1	63.9
Forest Industry	1,601.3	648.2	10.9
Tribal	624.9	252.9	4.3
Other Private	3,048.9	1,234.3	20.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	5,279.1	2,135.4	36.1
TOTAL COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND	14,581.3	5,931.5	100%

Source: Montana Department of State Lands, Forestry Division



Forested areas of Montana

Recreation

Montana is blessed with an abundance of natural and scenic resources. From the western mountains to the eastern prairies, outdoor recreational activities abound. On the acres of private and public forest lands, hunters stalk elk, deer, and antelope, fishermen angle for trout, or skiers enjoy a peaceful slide through snowy forests. Montana has 16 designated wilderness areas that encompass approximately 3.4 million acres of land, over 21,000 miles of fishable water, and more than 16,000 miles of horseback riding and hiking trails.

There is a substantial tourism industry in the state, much of it based on outdoor recreation. Recent estimates indicate tourism-related jobs in Montana generated $50 to $100 million in labor income in 1983.

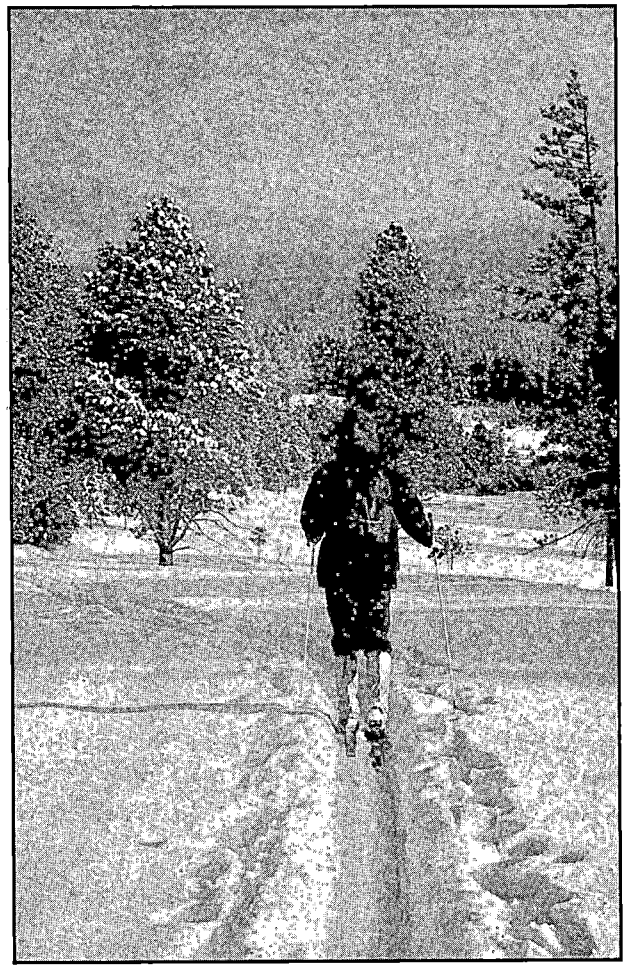


Photo by John F. Patterson

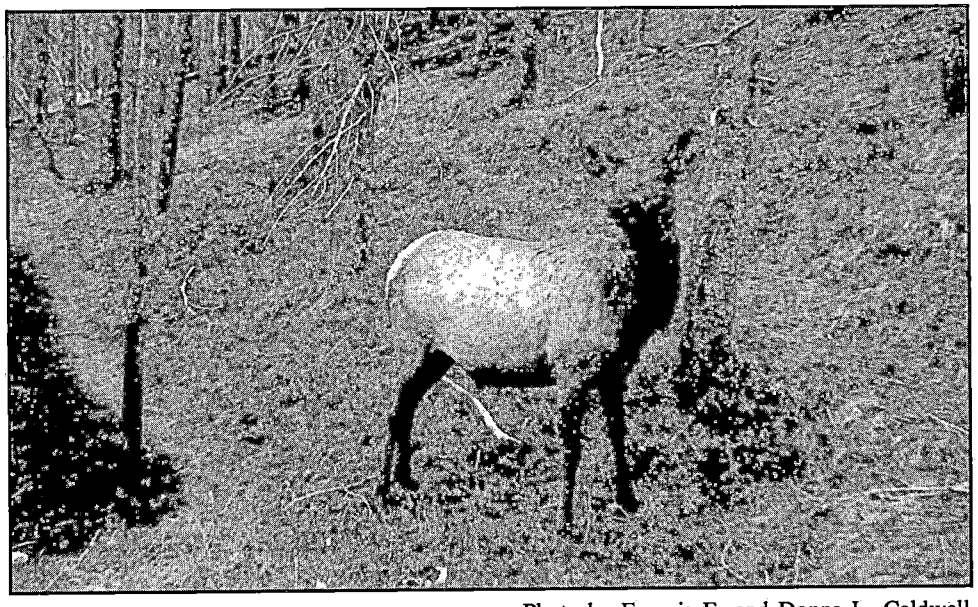


Photo by Francis E. and Donna L. Caldwell

CHANGES IN THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

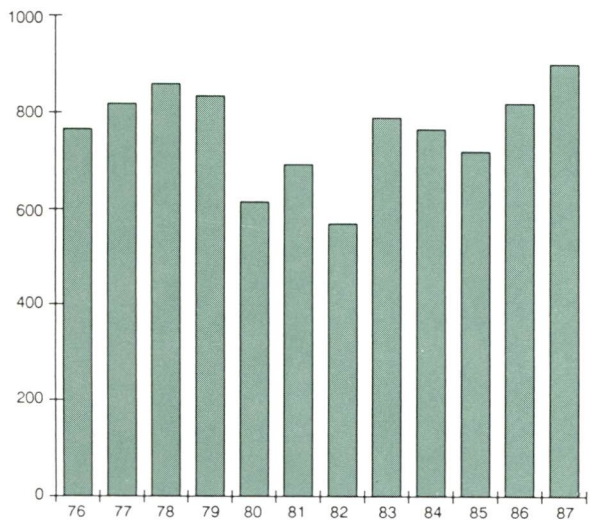
Recent Past

The 1970s and '80s were decades of extreme contrast for Montana's forest products industry. In the late 1970s, the forest products industry experienced some of the best market conditions ever. Prices of wood products soared, mills operated on expanded shifts, and profits were high.

This boom was followed by a six-year period, 1980-1985, that was the most difficult extended period for the forest products industry since the Great Depression. First there was a sharp drop in the U.S. housing and construction industries, beginning late in 1979 and lasting through most of 1982. From 1983-1985, market conditions were seemingly contradictory. Although the U.S. consumption of wood products hit record levels in 1984 and 1985, prices were very low. The high value of the U.S. dollar severely lowered the export sales of not just lumber, but virtually all wood and paper products. This happened because the exchange rate made it difficult for U.S. producers to export their products and easier for foreign producers to market their products in the United States.

Sales Value of Wood and Paper Products
Montana
1976-1987

(Millions of 1987 Dollars)



In 1986 and 1987 markets improved. Production and sales of Montana's forest products increased and actually exceeded the levels of the late 1970s.

On the other hand, employment in Montana's forest products industry had declined by approximately 2,000 workers from 1979 to 1987. The industry's employment was reduced by increased mechanization and, to a degree, by changes in product mix to less labor-intensive products - especially the shift from large-log to small-log processing facilities.

In spite of these job losses, the forest products industry made a greater contribution to Montana's economic base in the 1980s than it did in the 1970s, primarily because of the large losses in other major components of Montana's economic base - specifically agriculture, mining, and transportation.

There are some positive long-term ramifications of the shift to a less labor-intensive industry. The very technological advances that precipitated this shift have also made Montana's forest products industry a lower-cost producer. These changes also have made it possible for the industry to use timber that was considered unmerchantable in the past. Although the changes that occurred since 1979 have been painful, they have helped ensure the long-run survival of the industry. The forest products industry of the 1980s is better able to use Montana's timber resources than ever before.

PRODUCTS AVAILABLE

Timber from Montana produces high quality products. For example, Montana species generally produce lumber and wood products with structural, mechanical and appearance characteristics that are superior to softwood species in much of the rest of the United States. The major timber species, their characteristics and products, are described below.

Ponderosa Pine
(Pinus ponderosa)
Located throughout Montana, ponderosa pine is also known as western yellow pine. This species is similar to white pine in appearance and properties and is moderately light in weight, easily machined and straight grained. The wood is used mainly for lumber. The clear wood goes into sash, doors, blinds, moulding, paneling, trim and built-in cases and cabinets.

Lodgepole Pine
(Pinus contorta Dougl. ex Loud.)
Lodgepole pine varies from light yellow to light brown. Moderately light in weight and easily machined, lodgepole is used for construction lumber, mine timbers, posts, poles and railroad ties. Specialty product uses include siding, flooring, railroad car decking, decorative veneer faces for plywood, log homes, rustic furniture and orchard props.

Douglas-fir
(Pseudotsuga menziesii)
Sapwood of Douglas-fir is whitish to pale yellowish or reddish white. Heartwood color ranges from yellowish or pale reddish to orange red. The wood is noted for its strength. Douglas-fir is used mostly for building construction purposes in the form of dimension lumber and plywood.

Engelmann Spruce
(Picea engelmannii)
The heartwood of Engelmann spruce is nearly white. The wood is easily machined and is generally straight grained. The lumber typically contains small tight knots. Engelmann is used for dimension lumber, boards, sheathing and framing studs. It has excellent properties for pulp and paper making.

Western Larch
(Larix occidentalis Nutt.)
The sap wood is whitish to pale brown with heartwood russet or reddish brown. The wood is moderately straight grained, coarse textured and moderately heavy. Larch is used for timbers, planks, boards, dimension lumber, glue laminated beams and interior paneling because of the distinctive figure and ease with which it can be finished.

True-firs
The western firs are light in weight. Shrinkage is rated from small to moderately large. Six commercial species make up the true firs. Subalpine fir (Abies laisocarpa) and grand-fir (Abies grandis) are found in western Montana. Lumber of the western true firs is principally used for building construction, boxes and crates, planing-mill products, sash, doors and general mill work.

Western Red Cedar
(Thuga plicata)
The heartwood of western red cedar is reddish or pinkish brown to dull brown and the sapwood is nearly white. The wood is light in weight, durable and easily worked. Cedar is used for exterior siding, interior paneling, greenhouse construction, boxes, crates, coffins, posts, utility poles, split-rail fencing, shakes, and shingles.

Lumber

Montana sawmills produced over 1.6 billion board feet of lumber in 1987. The lumber was almost entirely softwoods. The species most commonly used were Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, western larch, subalpine and grand-fir, western hemlock, western red cedar and western white pine. All grades of lumber normally produced from these species can be found in Montana. High quality select and shop grades are available from old growth trees, particularly ponderosa pine.

Approximately 80 percent of the lumber produced in Montana is dimension lumber. Douglas-fir and western larch are used to produce much of the larger dimension lumber, such as 2x10s and 2x12s. Montana's lodgepole pine, spruce and true-firs are now recognized for the high quality smaller dimension and stud lumber they produce.

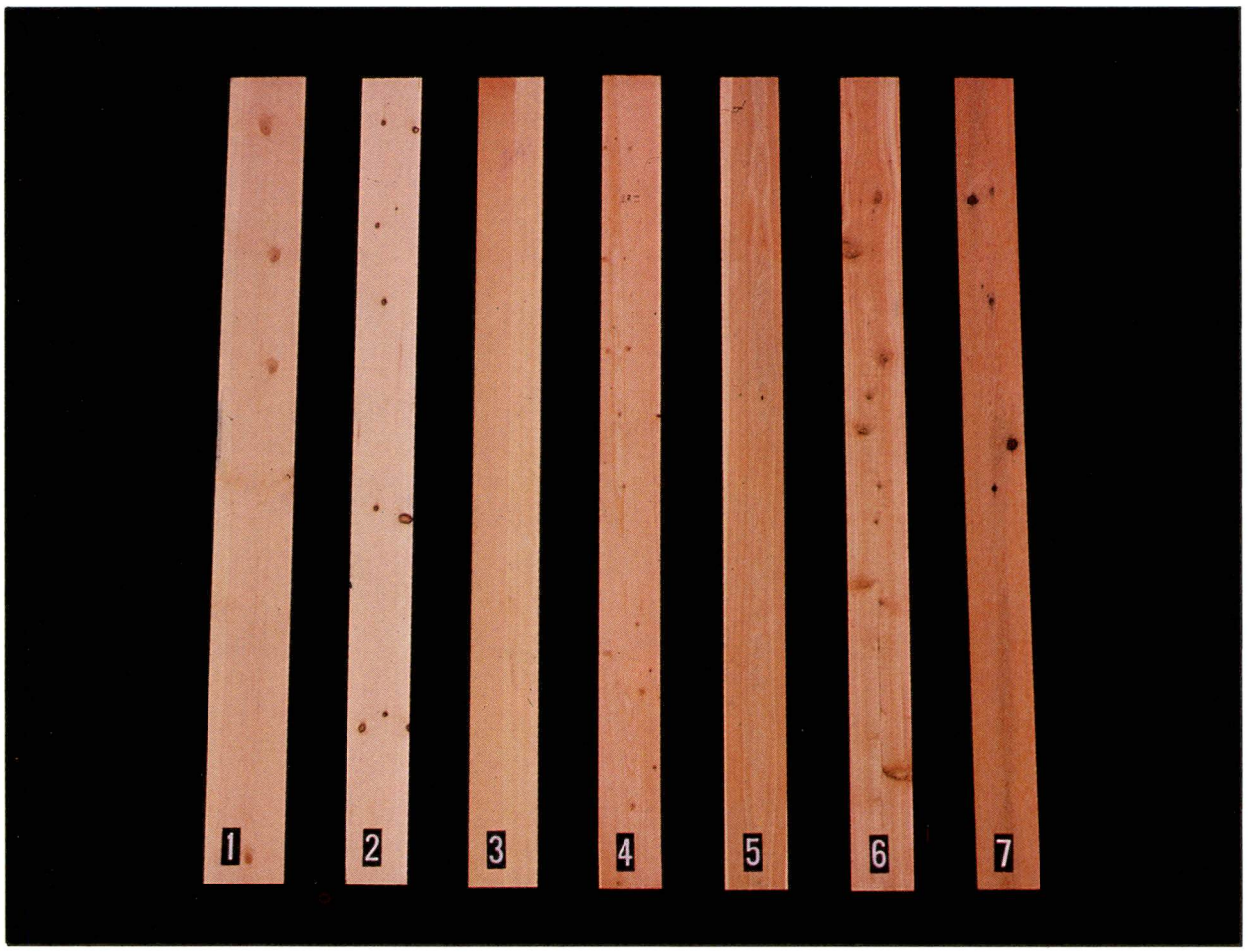


Photo by Roger Bergmeier

Some Montana Lumber Products:

1) Ponderosa pine number 2 common board.
2) Lodgepole pine number 2 common board.
3) Ponderosa pine D select.
4) Douglas-Fir number 2 and better dimension.
5) Western larch inland D select.
6) Western red cedar rough sawn number 3 common board.
7) Western red cedar number 3 common board.

Products from Intermountain Lumber, Missoula, MT.

Panel Products

The panel products produced in Montana are plywood, particleboard and medium density fiberboard.

Total 1987 production of plywood in Montana was 715 million square feet on 3/8 inch basis. The plywood is primarily from Douglas-fir and western larch, although Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine are sometimes used for inner veneers. The plywood produced in Montana can be placed in two general categories: plywood that is suitable for industrial uses, and plywood that is used for construction purposes. The industrial plywood is touchsanded and generally plugged, and it is commonly used for manufacturing recreation vehicles, boats, van liners and carpet strips.

The only particleboard plant in Montana is operated by the Louisiana Pacific Corporation in Missoula, with a current annual capacity of 150 million square feet on a 3/4-inch basis. It produces industrial grade particleboard of both 45 pound and 55 pound per cubic foot density.

The Plum Creek Timber Company operates a medium density fiberboard plant in Columbia Falls, Montana, with annual capacity of 76 million square feet on a 3/4-inch basis. It produces fiberboard in three densities: 48, 55 and 60 pounds per cubic foot.

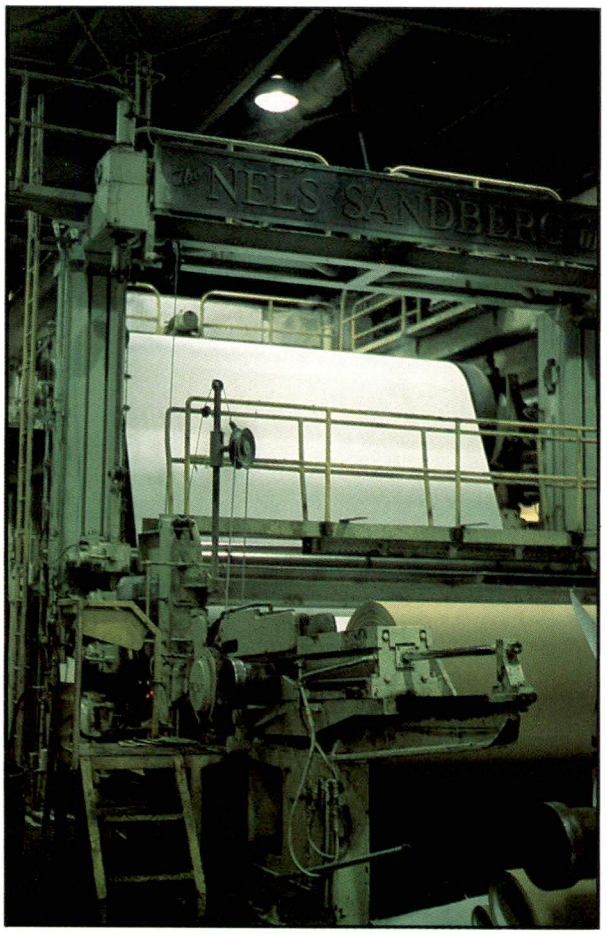
Some Montana Panel Products:

1) C/D exterior sheathing.
2) D/C exterior plywood.
3) Tongue and grooved plywood flooring.
4) Medium density fiberboard.
5) Surface laminated particleboard.
6) Particleboard.
7) Structural siding - plywood.

Products from Intermountain Lumber and Sirco Manufacturing Inc., Missoula, MT.

Linerboard

Stone Container Corporation owns and operates a large pulp and paper mill near Frenchtown, Montana. The primary finished product produced at the mill is unbleached kraft linerboard that is used in the manufacture of corrugated containers. The grades of linerboard vary by weight from 26 pounds per 1,000 square feet up to 90 pounds per 1,000 square feet. The major weights include 26, 33, 42, 69 and 90 pounds, and weights in between can be produced upon request. A special grade called mottled white is produced in 33, 42 and 69 pound weights. This linerboard has a white exterior which makes a more attractive corrugated container.



Producing linerboard at Stone Container Corporation.
Photo by Roger Bergmeier

Other Wood Products

Montana is one of the major producers of log homes in the country. Basic types of house logs produced in Montana are: hand-crafted logs, sawn logs (which are surfaced on two or more sides), and lathe-sized logs.

Several million pieces of utility poles, posts, rails, and tree props are manufactured annually in Montana. Lodgepole pine trees supply more than 95 percent of these roundwood products.

In addition to cedar lumber, cedar utility poles and cedar house logs, Montana mills also produce "cedar products" such as shakes and shingles and split-rail fencing.

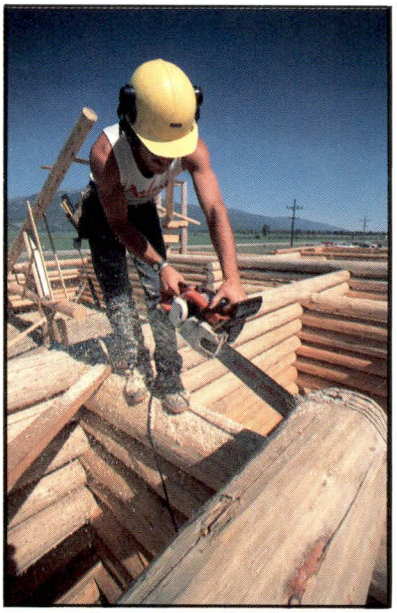


Photo by Kenneth Redding
Courtesy Alpine Log Homes, Victor, MT

SOURCES

The major sources used to prepare this document were data on the forest products industry maintained by the University of Montana Bureau of Business and Economic Research, (406)243-5113, and forest inventories maintained by the Montana Department of State Lands, Division of Forestry, (406)542-4300. This document was produced using funds provided by the 1988 National Marketing Initiative and the Montana Wood Products Association.

Design and editing: Caroline Patterson Haefele
Production and editing: Shannon H. Jahrig
Computer Graphics: Jim Sylvester
Word Processing: Georgia Greer

Beargrass in bloom.
Photo by John F. Patterson

Other sources include:

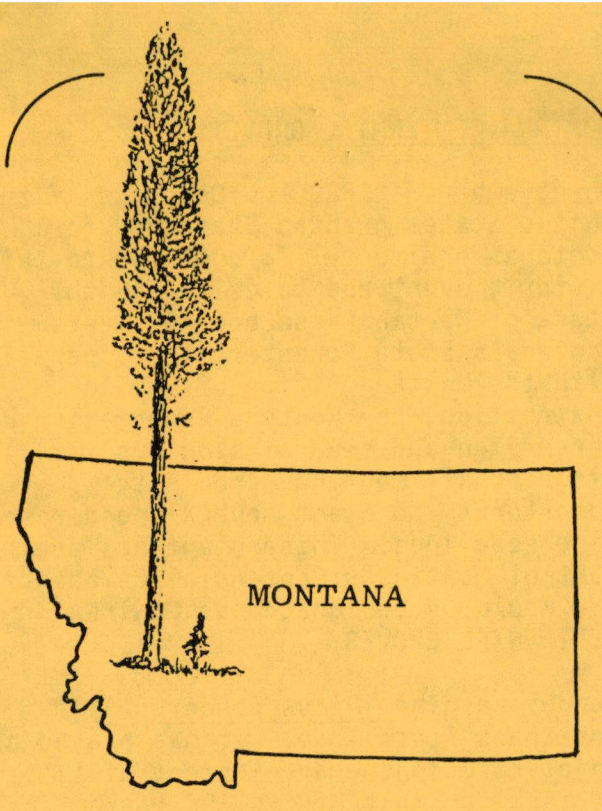
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, *1988 Montana Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan,* Don G. Hyypa.

USDA Forest Service, *Montana's Forests,* Alan W. Green, Renee A. O'Brien, James C. Schaefer, November 1985, Intermountain Research Station, Resource Bulletin INT-38.

Western Wood Products Association, 1988 and 1987 statistical yearbook of the western lumber industry, Portland, Oregon.

RELATED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES:

1. LUMBER PRICES 1889-1989
2. PLAQUE MOUNTING
3. ROLE OF PONDEROSA PINE
4. ORIGIN OF ARBOR DAY
5. CHANGES IN FORESTRY
6. PLANT A TIME CAPSULE
7. ESTABLISH GROWTH RECORD
8. TREE I.D. FIELD TRIP
9. MEDIA EVENT
10. SPEECH CONTEST
11. 1889 NEWSPAPER



CENTENNIAL GROVES

ARBOR DAY TREE PLANTING

APRIL 28, 1989

In Honor of Montana's 100th Year

MONTANA CENTENNIAL GROVE

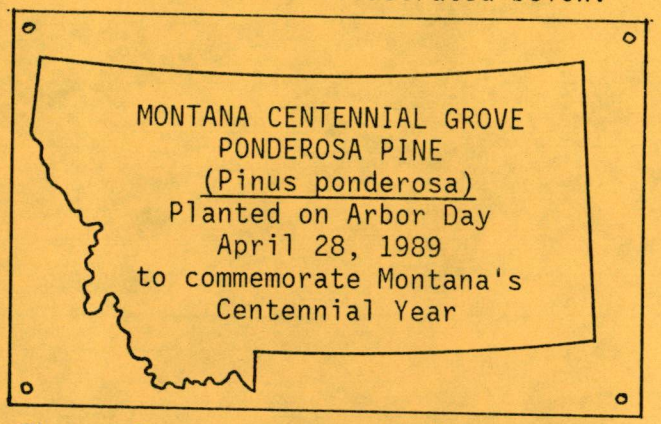
On November 8, 1889 the Congress of the United States granted Statehood to Montana Territory. To commemorate this historic event and to celebrate the start of Montana's second 100 years, Montana's State Forester, in cooperation with the Montana Office of Public Instruction, the Montana Association of Nurserymen and several sponsors, is offering all Montana schools the opportunity to plant several ponderosa pine seedlings. These plantings are part of Montana's Centennial Celebration and would be designated as **MONTANA CENTENNIAL GROVES.**

Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa) is Montana's State Tree. It has played a major role in the development of Montana for most of its 100 years. The ponderosa pine serves as a symbol of Montana's strength, scenic beauty and the good character of its people.

Trees for each planting ceremony will come from the State Forest Tree Seedling Nursery in Missoula or from private nurseries. They will be delivered to the schools prior to the April 28, 1989 Arbor Day ceremony.

Schools that wish to participate will also receive tree planting instructions, suggested planting locations, a sample Centennial Planting program and a commemorative plaque. The plaque will have to be mounted on a stone or concrete base or on a metal stake. A design for the base or stake will be included in your information package.

Depending on the number of schools that participate, five or more ponderosa pine tree seedlings will be provided for the CENTENNIAL GROVE. These seedlings will be container grown to improve survival and provide for a larger seedling. The CENTENNIAL GROVE Plaque will be a five by seven inch (5" X 7") LASER etched metal plate with mounting holes in each corner as illustrated below.



These plaques are provided by the following organizations:

- Montana's Forest Industries
- Northern Montana Forestry Ass'n.
- Blackfoot Forest Protective Ass'n.
- USDA, Forest Service
- Montana Department of State Lands
- Montana Office of Public Instruction

As part of this program we would like to locate each planting on a map of Montana. Therefore, we need to have the exact location of each grove, using the global positioning system, to the nearest second of longitude and latitude. This will be a very good exercise for geography students.

The time required to carry out the Arbor Day Planting and related activities depends on the number of activities you do. As a minimum, plan at least two hours to plant the tree seedlings and attach your plaque. Other suggested activities are listed on the back of this brochure.

Please fill out the application below, and return it by December 31, 1988 to:

CENTENNIAL GROVES PROJECT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS
FORESTRY DIVISION
2705 SPURGIN ROAD
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

MONTANA CENTENNIAL GROVE

TREE PLANTING PROGRAM REQUEST

Name of School _____

Address _____

City _____, Montana 59

Telephone Number _____

Contact Person _____

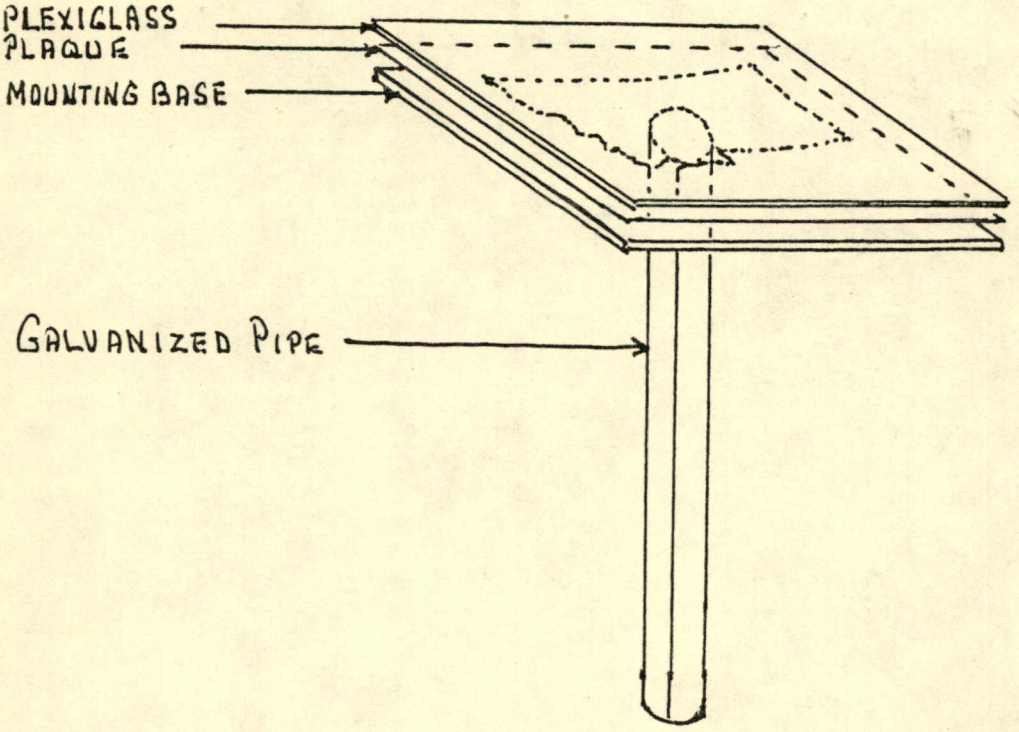
Global Position:

Longitude___Deg.___Minutes___Seconds

Latitude ___Deg.___Minutes___Seconds

CENTENNIAL GROVE

PLAQUE MOUNTING BASE



MATERIALS:

1. 1/8" - 6' x 8" STEEL PLATE
2. 1 1/2" diam. Galv. steel pipe 18" long.
3. 1/8" plexiglass - 6" X 8".
4. Centennial Grove Plaque
5. Sufficient concrete to keep mounting base in place.

CONSTRUCTION:

1. Cut pipe at a thirty degree angle.
2. Drill plaque mounting holes using holes in plaque as a guide.
3. Center and weld plate to top of pipe.
4. Drill holes in plexiglas. Use plaque as a template again.
5. Mount plaque and then plexiglass onto plate using rivets or bolts.

You are now ready to place the mounting base near your centennial grove. You may want to place the plaque directly above your time capsule to serve as a marker for the capsule.

CENTENNIAL GROVE
TIME CAPSULE

The Centennial Grove Trees will be shipped to your school in a large plastic container (6" diameter by 2' long) that is designed to be reused as a time capsule. This capsule can be the source of a great deal of classroom learning, activities and fun.

If the class decides to do a time capsule activity, it needs to determine how long the community should wait before examining it--10, 15, 20 or even 25 years. Maybe you would rather have it opened at a date with some community significance, such as a town or county centennial.

The class or school should spend some time in considering what would be appropriate to place in the capsule. Not only should the students look back into their past to see what would be interesting, but they should consider changes that may occur in the future. Will tape cassettes that are so common today be around in 25 years? If you were to leave some audio messages on a cassette tape, will anyone still have a player for it? Maybe you should leave one in the capsule. Don't leave the batteries in it; they will ruin the contents. Will we still have batteries that size? The class should try to look forward in time and try to predict the conditions that may prevail.

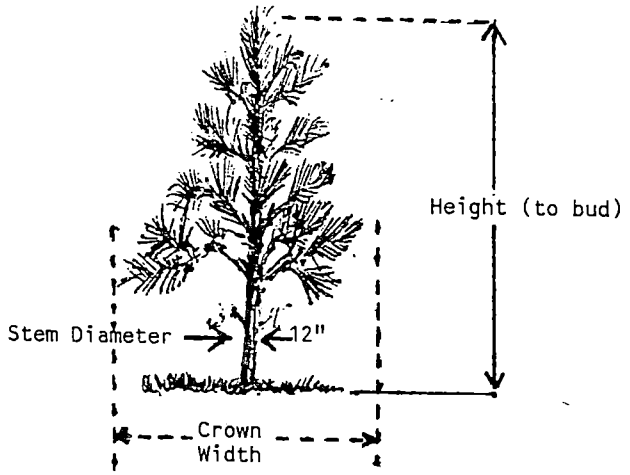
A few time capsule items you might consider are:

* a CD-ROM of modern music
* a music cassette
* a cassette of class messages
* a school newspaper
* community photos
* a K-Mart sale flyer
* a TV Guide
* a working mechanical watch
* a town or highway map
* letters to future children (most students will have them)
* a local newspaper
* magazines
* class pictures
* class predictions
* candy wrappers
* food store ads
* a power or telephone bill
* a weekly reader
* Yellowstone fire clippings
* junk bonds or penny stocks (they just might be valuable)
* a video tape of the class, a TV program or a basketball game
* student articles for a future newspaper
* coins or old currency, odd $2 bills or silver certificates
* a class savings bond or certificate to fund the reunion party
* pictures of movie star or music groups
* place all paper items in plastic bags so they don't dry out
* don't forget where you buried the time capsule, make a map or mount the plaque over the hole. You might use a posthole digger to make the hole, drop the capsule, add a little dirt and fill the remainder with cement. Mount the plaque on top.

WATCH YOUR TREE GROW

Dear Centennial Grove Manager:

This centennial grove can continue to be a part of your Arbor Day celebrations in future years. After planting your trees, have the students measure the height, stem diameter and crown spread. Then, in subsequent years, remeasure the trees each Arbor Day and chart their growth on the attached chart and graph.



Measure the height from the ground to the mature bud at the top of the tree.

Measure the crown width twice; once north to south and once east to west.

Measure stem diameter at 12" above the ground.

Measure each tree, then average the data and plot the results on the graph as in the example below:

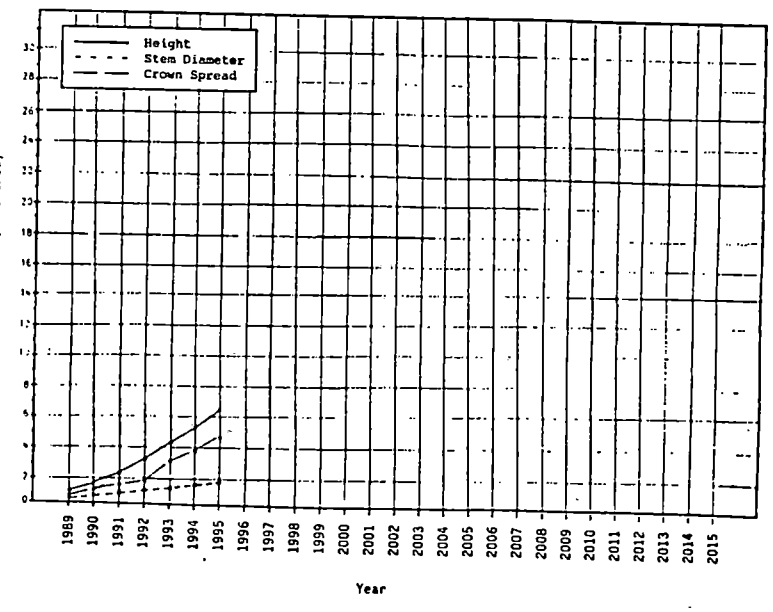
MONTANA CENTENNIAL GROVE

GROWTH DATA SHEET

Year	Average Height	Avg. Stem Diameter	Avg. Crown Spread
Arbor Day 1989	11"	½"	2'
" " 1991	18" (1'6")	½"	12"
" " 1992	27" (2'3")	¾"	14" (1'4")
" " 1993	39" (3'3")	1"	22" (1'10")
" " 1994	50" (4'2")	1¼"	38" (3'2")
" " 1995	64" (5'4")	1½"	46" (3'8")
" " 1996	76" (6'4")	1½"	56" (4'8")
" " 1997			
" " 1998			
" " 1999			
" " 2000			
" " 2001			
" " 2002			
" " 2003			
" " 2004			
" " 2005			
" " 2006			
" " 2007			
" " 2008			
" " 2009			
" " 2010			
" " 2011			
" " 2012			
" " 2013			
" " 2014			
" " 2015			

MONTANA CENTENNIAL GROVE

GROVE GRAPH



MONTANA CENTENNIAL GROVE

GROWTH DATA SHEET

Year	Average Height	Avg. Stem Diameter	Avg. Crown Spread
Arbor Day 1989			
" " 1990			
" " 1991			
" " 1992			
" " 1993			
" " 1994			
" " 1995			
" " 1996			
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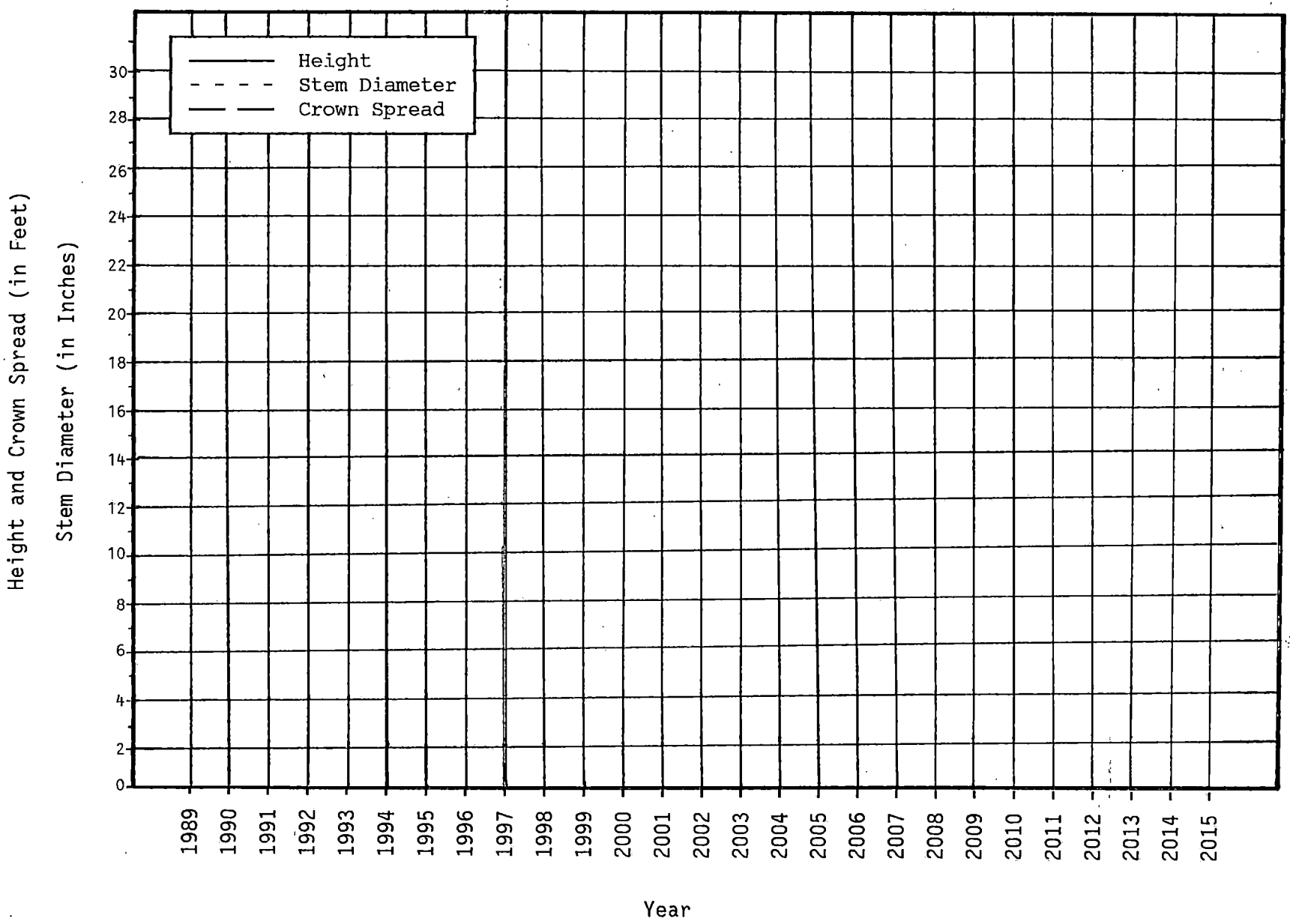
" " 2014			
" " 2015			

MONTANA CENTENNIAL GROVE
GROVE GRAPH



MONTANA

WESTERN REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION COUNCIL

PLT

PROJECT LEARNING TREE SAMPLE ACTIVITIES

PARTICIPANTS IN THE CENTENNIAL GROVES PROJECT:

These activities are taken from the PROJECT LEARNING TREE Activities Guide that is available to Montana teachers and school districts. This guide includes activities for all grades Kindergarten through 8th grade. Each of the activities is fun, educational, active and user friendly. They are designed to teach kids HOW to THINK, not WHAT to THINK. See the enclosed flyer to learn more about how you can receive the full PROJECT LEARNING TREE program or any of its companion documents, PROJECT WILD and the AQUATICS SUPPLEMENT.

Adopt-A-Tree

OBJECTIVE

Students will be able to list the basic characteristics of a tree as determined by their own observations.

ACTIVITY

This activity may be conducted as a class project; with a class divided into groups of three or four students each; or with students working individually. Several related activities are included in the pages that follow. They are indicated by Adopt-A-Tree in the titles.

This activity begins with adopting a tree (or trees) near or on your school site. If there are no trees nearby you might bring a potted tree to your classroom or try to have a tree planted on the school grounds. "Adopting-a-tree" is a valuable way to initiate a unit of study on trees with any age group.

The first visit

Visit the adopted tree(s).
Describe the tree as it is right now, today.
Look at its physical characteristics (size, leaf shape, bark color, and other features).
Look to see whether it is alive. How can you tell?
Look to see whether it appears to be asleep (dormant) or awake. How can you tell?
Listen to find out whether it makes any sounds.
Smell to find out whether it has an odor. Do different parts of the tree smell different — like bark, old leaves, new leaves? Think about whether the tree and its parts might smell different to you at other times of the year.
Think about how the tree got where it is and how new trees might come to join it.
Think about what other living things might need this tree for survival.
Think about what things the tree might need for its own survival.
Think about how long the tree might live.

Warning: Do not taste any part of the tree.

Repeat the visits throughout the year and compare observations made each time.

Look to see how the tree has changed.
Look to see in what ways the tree has remained the same.
Think and talk about what the tree might look like the next time you visit it.

SUBJECTS
Language Arts and Humanities
Science

GRADES
K-6

PLT PRINCIPLES
1. Environmental Awareness
2. Diversity of Forest Roles
3. Cultural Contexts
6. Life-Support Systems
7. Lifestyles

CONCEPTS
1.1 Variety and Aesthetics Essential to Life Support
2.112 Forest as Resource Pool
3.42 Environmental Perspectives
6.2 Constancy of Biological Change
7.4 Creative Expression and the Environment

SKILLS
I. Gaining Information
II. Communication

1 (Continued)

After the first or more visits

Once back in the classroom and now that you and your students have adopted a tree, you might ask your students to tell you what they think a tree is. Accept all statements offered and be careful to record the students' exact words and phrases. List the statements on the chalkboard; discuss and make any changes suggested. When statements have been agreed upon, you and the students can put them together in the form of a poster, chart, or bulletin board.

Here are some sample statements:

A tree is a living thing.
A tree has many parts, just as people have many parts to their bodies.
There is the trunk (main torso), bark (skin), branches (arms, legs), leaves or needles (hair).
Trees have names. [*The children can mention some names of trees.*]
A tree has many uses. [*You and the students may wish to list some.*]
A tree interacts with and is dependent upon many other organisms, such as insects, mammals, and birds.

These initial activities can help you decide on follow-up projects by indicating what the students already know, what their interests are, and the kinds of additional information they might acquire.

EXTENSIONS

1. Brainstorm from 10 to 15 adjectives that could be used to describe a tree. These words can be used to write a poem (haiku or cinquain) or short paragraph about the tree.

(Continued)

2. Create and present a short story, puppet show, or play about the tree's parents and/or its offspring.
3. Imagine sounds you might hear near the tree. Can you hear leaves moving, animals, birds? Write a brief description of these sounds, inventing appropriate words, if necessary. Imagine you are looking at the tree. What colors and shapes do you see? Write a brief description, using your new words, of how the tree looks, smells, feels, and sounds.
4. Write a brief, imaginary conversation with your tree. What might your tree think, see, feel, hear, and smell? (You may wish to record the conversations on tape.)
5. Imagine you are a radio or television reporter interviewing a person, bird, or animal that lives in a forest or in a tree. Write down some questions you might ask, such as: How do you like your home? Who are your neighbors? What do you do for a living?
6. Take a tree to lunch. During lunch, consider these and other questions:

   What is it like under the tree?
   What animals visit the tree while you are there?
   What kind of help is the tree getting from people, if any (watering, feeding, pruning), and does it need that help?
   Why and when does it need help?
   What kinds of things, if any, are damaging the tree?
   Has the tree cast seeds? Have any seeds developed into seedlings?
   How does the tree take care of itself?
   How much of its history can you observe? Has it had any accidents (such as being hit by lightning)?
   Is the tree crowded by other trees or by buildings?
7. See whether your tree makes a shadow. Watch the changes in your tree's shadow at different times of the day and during different times of the year.
8. See whether you can use your tree, without hurting it, to make a sundial. Can it help you keep time?
9. Make paintings, drawings, or photographs of the shapes and shades of color you find when sunlight and shadows can be seen on and around your tree.
10. Describe your tree in enough detail so that someone else can recognize it. Share what you have learned by inviting someone else to visit your tree — and be sure to visit your friend's tree, too.

2

Sounds in City and Forest

SUBJECTS
Social Studies
Language Arts and Humanities
GRADES
K-6
PLT PRINCIPLE
1. Environmental Awareness
CONCEPT
1.12 Need for Beauty and Quiet
SKILL
I. Gaining Information

OBJECTIVE

Students will use their sense of hearing to determine differences between urban and forest environments and be able to describe these differences.

ACTIVITY

Take your class out to the school grounds and ask the students to close their eyes and listen silently for ten minutes. (The students may use blindfolds, if they wish. They might also divide into pairs, with one student wearing a blindfold and the other being a guide, taking turns leading each other on a "sounds walk.")

When the ten minutes are up, ask the students to write down what they heard and how it made them feel. How many sounds did they distinguish? Ask the students to share the feelings they had when listening.

Repeat the exercise in a city park and in a wooded area. Suggest that the students, alone or with a partner, repeat the activity at different times of the day and seasons of the year.

Discuss in class:
The number and kind of different sounds you heard.
Similarities and differences between sounds heard in the three locations — the school grounds, the city park, and the wooded area.
What these sounds might tell you about the school grounds, the city, and the forest as environments for human and wildlife habitation.
The feelings you had not talking for ten minutes in the presence of others.
The relationships between sounds, talking, and communication.

EXTENSIONS

1. Make your own musical instruments and music to represent the sounds of school grounds, cities, and forests.
2. Pick and listen to records that represent different sounds you have heard in school grounds, cities, and forests. Draw pictures of these sounds.
3. Make lists of the sounds you have heard in the school grounds, the city, and the forest. Pick colors to represent each of the sounds. Pick numbers to represent each of the sounds and add and subtract them.

6

Leaf Hunt Relay

SUBJECTS
Physical Education
Science

GRADES
3-6

PLT PRINCIPLES
1. Environmental Awareness
3. Cultural Contexts
6. Life-Support Systems

CONCEPTS
1.1 Variety and Aesthetics Essential to Life Support
3.42 Environmental Perspectives
6.32 Heredity and Environment

SKILL
I. Gaining Information

OBJECTIVE

Students will be able to correctly match a leaf with another of a given shape.

ACTIVITY

For this game, divide your class into several teams. Then ask the players to collect leaves from each of a number of different kinds of trees. *Avoid stripping live leaves if at all possible; use leaves which have fallen to the ground beneath the tree.* The students can compare the leaves on the ground with the ones still on the tree to see if they are the same.

Ask the students to collect as many leaves fallen from each tree as there are teams. For each team, make a leaf pile consisting of one leaf from each tree, and place this pile at a set distance in front of the team. The leader calls the name of a tree (or holds up a leaf) and then says, "Go." At the signal, the first student in each team runs to the pile of leaves, finds the leaf from the tree named (or leaf shown), and holds it up. A point is awarded for each leaf correctly identified.

The leaves are returned to the piles, and the players go to the end of the line so that the next player from each team can test his or her knowledge.

The game also may be played as a speed relay. Each member of the team tries to match a prepared slip of paper carrying the name of the tree (or spatter painting or crayon rubbing of the leaf) with the correct leaf in the pile.

Did You Ever Eat a Pine Tree?

32

SUBJECTS
Science
Social Studies
Health

GRADES
K-6

PLT PRINCIPLES
2. Diversity of Forest Roles
6. Life-Support Systems

CONCEPTS
2.112 Forest as Resource Pool
6.1123 Plants as Great Providers

SKILLS
I. Gaining Information
V. Problem Solving

OBJECTIVE

Students will be able to state the importance of the forest and other plant communities as a source of food for humans and other animals.

ACTIVITY

Invite your class to brainstorm a list of foods people eat. (Don't forget to include water!) Then discuss:

Which of these foods come from plants?
Which of these foods come from animals?
What do the animals, who give us food, eat? Where do the animals' foods come from?

Then, ask your students to create a mural or bulletin-board display illustrating sources of food. Link the sources, for instance beef/grass, to form a food web. Ask the students to describe the importance of the forest and other plant communities as a source of food for humans and other animals.

VARIATION

Take your students to a grocery store to look for and then list items which are edible and are derived from forest plants, such as trees and berry bushes. Another way to do this is to ask students to bring from home labels from packages and cans which contained foods from the forest and other plant communities. Use this list, or the labels, as part of a mural or bulletin board. Discuss:

Which food items are used to produce other food items? For example, corn is fed to cattle.
What do most of the animals we eat, eat? (Answer: Plants!)
Where do the plants get their food? (Answer: They make it from soil, water, air, and sunlight.)

Ask the students to bring to class direct evidence that animals use plants for food—for example, leaves chewed by insects. With the students, use these items to create a bulletin board showing the plant products animals—including humans—eat. Discuss with students how animals depend upon plants.

50

A Tree From an Acorn Grows

SUBJECT
Science

GRADES
K-3

PLT PRINCIPLES
5. Management and Interdependence of Natural Resources
6. Life-Support Systems

CONCEPTS
5.21 Plants as Renewable Resources
6.1 Dynamic Biological Systems
6.11 Dynamic Forest Community
6.4 Biological Needs

SKILL
I. Gaining Information

OBJECTIVE

Students will be able to describe the ways in which their adopted tree propagates itself.

ACTIVITY

During a walk outside to observe their adopted trees, direct the students' attention, if at all possible, to whatever propagation method is used by the trees (such as cones, seeds, fruits with seeds inside, and suckers). Ask students if they would like to try to grow another tree from their adopted tree. Then, again if possible, bring seeds or seedlings back to the classroom for closer observation. Experiment with planting and caring for the trees. Try different soils—some from the area where the adopted tree is, some from other areas. Compare results. Once a new tree is well established as a seedling, it might be planted in an area the students choose, think appropriate, and determine is well suited to the tree's survival needs.

It might also be possible to visit a nursery where the students could see trees in various stages of growth.

75

Improve Your School Site

SUBJECTS
- Science
- Social Studies

GRADES
- 5-6

PLT PRINCIPLES
- 6. Life-Support Systems
- 5. Management and Interdependence of Natural Resources
- 2. Diversity of Forest Roles
- 7. Lifestyles

CONCEPTS
- 6.23 Humans' Effect on Environment
- 5.1 Interdependence of Resources
- 5.2 Depletion Dangers
- 5.5 Trade-Offs
- 2.1221 Role of Plant Debris
- 2.1222 Roots as Stabilizers of Soil
- 7.3 Resource Depletion Prevention

SKILLS
- I. Gaining Information
- V. Problem Solving
- VI. Valuing

OBJECTIVE

Students will be able to identify ways they could improve their school site.

ACTIVITY

Take your students outside to look for areas on or near the school grounds which show signs of soil erosion, compaction, or other damage caused by student activities. Ask them to determine the principal cause of the problem.

Based on their observations, ask students to suggest and list ways they might control the erosion, avoid further soil compaction, or prevent more damage. Possible solutions might include:

- Placing signs
- Planting the area
- Constructing a permanent walkway or trail out of sawdust or bark chips on the path

Get permission from the school custodian and principal to try these measures. Before the students try out their proposals, they could ask the person in charge of the school grounds if any of the suggested solutions are being tried now or have been tried. If they have, what were the results? If they have not, what has kept the staff from attempting to solve the erosion and/or compaction problem? Is there anything the students can do to help? Students can observe the results of their efforts to solve the problem. For example, with an erosion or compaction problem, they might discuss:

Which method appears to be the most successful?
If a warning sign was used, did people obey it?

EXTENSION

Soil erosion on recreation trails in some parks and forest is a serious problem. From the students' observations of their efforts to arrest the soil problem on the schoolgrounds, what do they think might be possible solutions to trail erosion? Are their various solutions physically possible? Are they economically feasible? Ask the students to find out if any solutions similar to those they have suggested are being tried. They could contact a local park or forest management agency to find out.

59

Bursting Buds

SUBJECTS
Science
Mathematics

GRADES
K-3

PLT PRINCIPLES
6. Life-Support Systems
3. Cultural Contexts

CONCEPTS
6.2 Constancy of Biological Change
3.42 Environmental Perspectives

SKILL
I. Gaining Information

OBJECTIVE

Students will be able to state in their own words, based on their own observation, the stages of development of buds into leaves.

ACTIVITY

In early spring, when deciduous tree leaves are quite small, hold a branch down so that each student can examine the leaves. Let students discover that each little group of leaves has grown out of one bud. (Choose a time when not all buds are completely open.)

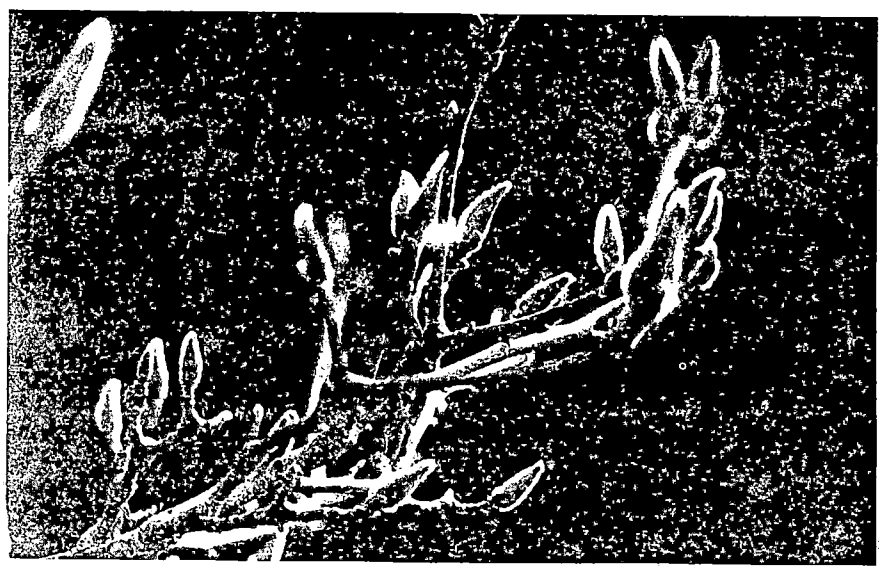
Ask the students to count and remember the number of leaves in any bud group they select. Several students can be counting different bud groups at one time on the same tree. It is important that all students count bud groups on the same tree.

After all the students have told how many leaves they have counted, call attention to the numbers spoken most often. If you have used *maple*, for instance, the numbers will be four, six, eight, ten. Even some first graders will recognize these as numbers they say when they count by twos.

Ask students to find other species with bud covers in multiples of two.

Back in the classroom the students can draw pictures of branches with the buds and leaves they observed. They can also label each drawing according to the numbers of buds or leaves shown, reinforcing their grasp of the numbers and the numbers' relationships to the living things they observed.

Later, the students can return to the trees to note changes in the buds and leaves. After observation and discussion, ask the students to describe the development of buds into leaves.



News from the National Arbor Day Foundation

Arbor Lodge 100
Nebraska City, NE 68410

The History of Arbor Day

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 1800s.

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 1883, Arbor Day was named a legal holiday in Nebraska and April 22, Morton's birthday, was selected as the date for is permanent observance.

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

- more -

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.

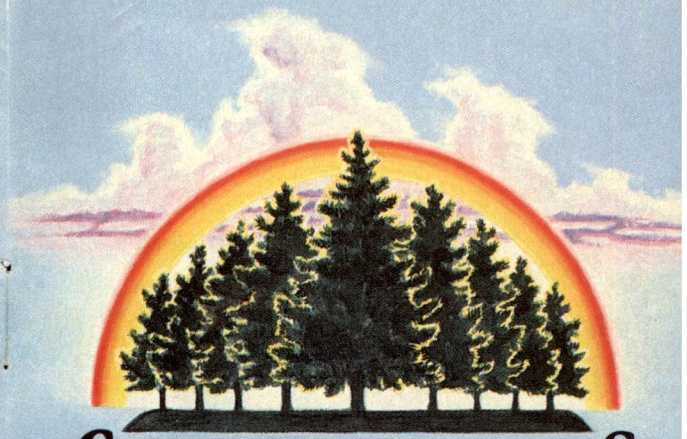
Arbor Day has now spread beyond the United States and is observed in many countries of the world. In some it is the king or queen who leads the national celebration and in many countries exotic trees not suited to North America are planted in commemoration of the day.

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 animated trees of our own planting," he said.

# # #

The National Arbor Day Foundation

100 Arbor Avenue,
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410



CONSERVATION TREES

The National Arbor Day Foundation's Conservation Trees program encourages Americans to plant, manage and preserve trees to conserve soil, energy, water and wildlife.

Now! Join the National Arbor Day Foundation and get

FREE TREES

10 Colorado Blue Spruces

(Page 22)

87000020

A Message From Eddie Albert . . .

Dear Friend:

A world without trees is no world for me . . . or for you. Such a world would be a barren, desolate place.

In the last century half the world's forests have been destroyed, while the earth's population has doubled. America's topsoil has been destroyed, too—eroded from an average depth of 18 inches to only 8 inches today.

To help reverse these dangerous trends, the National Arbor Day Foundation has initiated our Conservation Trees program—encouraging Americans to plant, preserve and manage trees to conserve soil, energy, water and wildlife.

Our task is to rebuild the earth, and it's up to you if this effort is to succeed. We hope you'll put the ideas in this brochure to work . . . that you'll plant conservation trees.

Remember: Conservation Trees Make The Difference!

Sincerely,

Eddie Albert

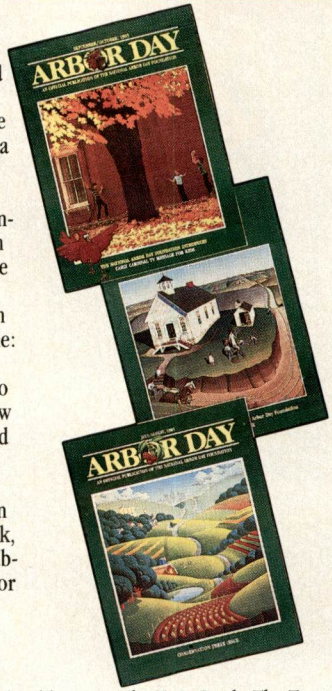
Eddie Albert is an internationally respected humanitarian and conservationist. He is an Honorary Trustee of the National Arbor Day Foundation.

Your membership includes a subscription to "Arbor Day." Beautiful, colorful, and packed with information.

Citizens all over the nation are rising to the challenge of creating a greener America. "Arbor Day" highlights the most innovative of these efforts, and gives you the information — and the inspiration — to put the ideas to work where you live.

"Arbor Day" is brimming with practical information. For example: how to become fuelwood self-sufficient…how to water a tree to maintain its health and vigor…how to keep a Christmas tree fresh and fragrant…how proper mulching will improve tree growth.

"Arbor Day" is a conservation reference, a gardener's handbook, an information resource — a publication for the coffee table and for the back forty.



Free Tree Book, Too

You will also receive a very special publication: The Tree Book. The Tree Book contains dozens of beautiful, full-color photographs of trees, leaves, and blossoms to help you identify America's most popular trees — including those in your own yard and neighborhood. Also valuable information about pollination requirements for fruit and nut trees…soil and sun considerations for shade and flowering trees…which trees are hardy for planting in your area…and planting privacy screens and windbreaks.

☐ **YES! Please send my 10 FREE Colorado Blue Spruces at the right time for planting. Also send The Tree Book, and start my subscription to "Arbor Day."**

My $10.00 membership contribution is enclosed.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ **Zip** _____

Mail to **National Arbor Day Foundation**
100 Arbor Avenue, Nebraska City, NE 68410

00870705

Now! Join the National Arbor Day Foundation and get

FREE TREES

10 Colorado Blue Spruces

- Evergreen for year-round beauty…the most magnificent silver blue-green color.
- Group these densely foliaged trees together and you'll have a superb privacy screen, windbreak or hedge.
- Their conical shape make them the loveliest of all Christmas trees.
- No pruning necessary…naturally symmetrical.
- Hardy variety, and excellent in or near cities because it resists air pollution.
- Attractive 2 to 6 inch brown cones…perfect for your Christmas displays.

Now you can participate in the National Arbor Day Foundation's campaign to promote tree planting in America. The Foundation…a non-profit organization…will give ten Colorado Blue Spruces to new members contributing $10.00.

Your trees, each six to twelve inches tall, come postpaid with easy planting instructions. The Foundation ships trees February through May in the spring, and September through November in the fall, at the right time for planting. People in southern and west coast states will receive ten bald cypress trees, conifers better suited to those climates. All memberships processed and confirmed promptly. Join today. Get your free trees and plant them for America!

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A World Without Trees

A world without trees would be a barren world. Giant dust storms would roll across the countryside, blowing away precious topsoil, choking people, plants and animals. Parched fields could no longer grow enough food to feed the world's population. Hillsides would erode away, choking streams and rivers with silt.

BLOWING SOIL

Without trees to break its force, the wind finds the exposed topsoil easy pickings. Continued wind produces giant, gritty clouds that steadily diminish America's precious soil heritage.

UNPROTECTED FARMSTEADS

Farm homes, barns and buildings lie exposed to the full fury of icy winter winds and the full intensity of baking summer sun—making life uncomfortable for both people and animals.

SILTY, FLOOD-PRONE RIVERS

Silt from eroded hillsides can choke streams, killing fish and destroying wildlife habitat. Silt deposits raise river beds, making them more likely to flood. Resulting stream channelization and levees destroy the streams' natural beauty.

How to Do It...

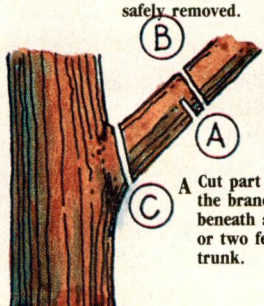
Sharp pruning shears and a pruning saw are the equipment needed when pruning trees or removing damaged limbs. When using shears, place the blade next to the trunk and cut up.

- **It's best to save branches that jut out at wider angles from the trunk and prune off those that grow at narrow angles. On most trees it's ideal to have 10:00 or 2:00 angles.**
- **Remove any branches that are dead, broken or diseased. Dip the shears in household bleach to disinfect them after cutting diseased or insect-infested wood.**
- **You can prune most shade trees at any season.**
- **Avoid "stubbing"—cutting back a large branch part way.**
- **Thinning works best—removing a branch at its point of origin, or shortening a branch by cutting a lateral branch large enough that it can assume the growth role.**

Pruning Large Limbs:

Because of its weight a large limb could tear loose during pruning, stripping bark and creating jagged edges that invite insects and disease. That won't happen if you follow these steps:

B Make a second cut on the top of the branch, several inches out from the first cut. This should allow the length of the limb to fall from its own weight and be safely removed.

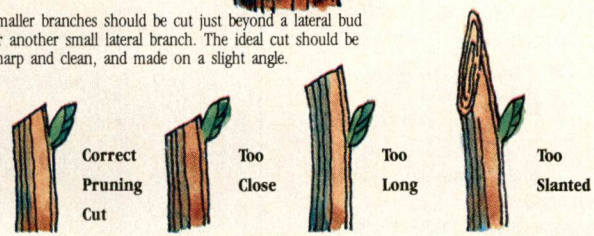


C Complete the job by making a final cut next to the trunk, just outside the branch collar, with the lower edge farther away from the trunk than at the top.

A Cut part way through the branch from beneath at a point one or two feet from the trunk.

Pruning Smaller Branches:

Smaller branches should be cut just beyond a lateral bud or another small lateral branch. The ideal cut should be sharp and clean, and made on a slight angle.



Where to Get Help:

To hire an arborist, look in the yellow pages under Trees or Tree Services. Or ask a friend who has had quality work performed by an arborist. Firms that are members of organizations such as the National Arborist Association or the International Society of Arboriculture are often the most current on technology. Ask more than one firm to make a survey, recommendations and price proposal. Ask for certificates of insurance and references. Avoid firms that "top" trees, leaving stubs.

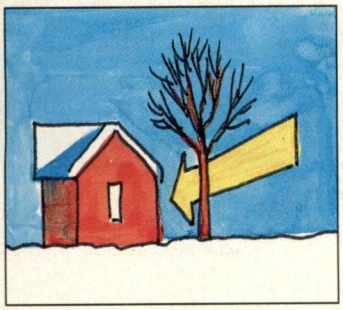
For more information, request the Pruning Standards for Shade Trees flyer from the National Arborist Association, 174 Route 101, Bedford, NH 03102. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

The Right Way to PRUNE Trees

Pruning trees is vital to their future growth, yet many people are reluctant to do it. Pruning adds strength, value and beauty to your trees, and many pruning operations can be done by property owners. However, when pruning large trees involving high climbing or removal of heavy limbs, it is best to have the work done by a professional arborist.

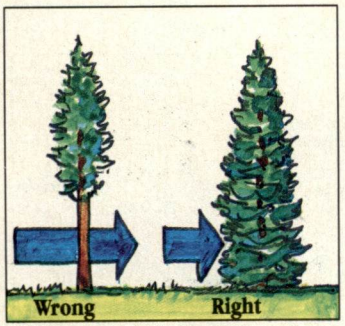
In addition to normal pruning for healthy growth, conservation trees should be pruned to help them perform their desired functions.

What Kind of Pruning?



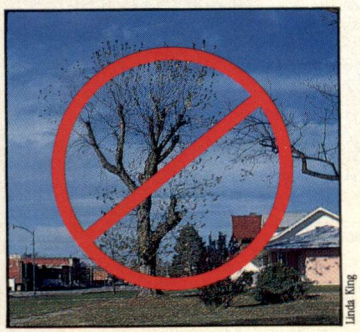
FOR WINTER SUN:

Trees located close to the south side of a house should be pruned to allow maximum winter sunlight to fall on the house. Low branches should be removed for some distance up the trunk, and you may want to thin some of the branches in the tree's crown.



FOR WINDBREAKS:

Little pruning is necessary except to remove damaged or broken branches. Because the windbreak's main function is to break the force of the wind, it is important to encourage bushy, low-hanging branch growth. Do not prune off low branches, as wind will pass through the windbreak along the ground.



Linda King

FOR APPEARANCE:

A common pruning mistake is to "top" a tree or cut back main branches, leaving large stubs. Not only does this produce an unsightly tree, but the stubs produce shoots that are only weakly attached to the branch. The stubs are also an easy entry point for insects and disease.

Without trees, we would have little protection from summer heat and cold winter wind. Air conditioners would run 24 hours a day in the summer, and furnaces would work overtime in the winter. People would stay indoors, unable to enjoy life outdoors and having little incentive to venture out.

Few of us would like to live in a world without trees.

SUN-BAKED CITIES

Without cooling shade trees, streets and parking lots soak up the sun's heat and raise the temperature. Air conditioning costs soar in summer, and home heating costs rise in the winter. People stay indoors and the community becomes a less inviting environment for human activities.

RAPID RUNOFF

Deprived of their protective tree cover, hillsides are easily eroded and less able to absorb and retain rainfall. In addition to destroying the natural ecological balance of the hillsides, erosion can ruin the quality of soil and water in areas downslope.

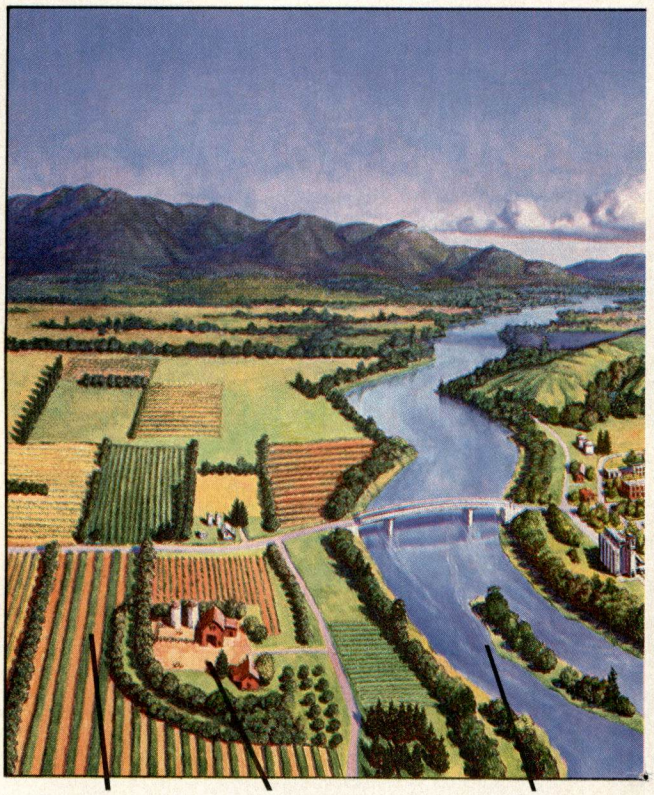
GULLIED FARMLAND

Once the soil is freed from the protective grip of tree roots, gullies can eat their way into pastures and fields —destroying their usability for agricultural purposes and reducing land values.

A World WITH Trees

Trees are such a commonplace part of our environment that it's easy to overlook their vital roles in making our communities and rural areas more livable, pleasant places.

Tree roots grip and hold the topsoil. Leafy tree canopies cool the hot summer sun, conserve moisture, slow the wind, keep the air clean, and help quiet loud traffic noises. And trees create a welcome home for birds and wildlife.



PROTECTED FIELDS

Shelterbelts provide maximum protection against the erosive power of wind. The reduction in wind velocity helps protect topsoil, retains soil moisture, and enhances crop yields.

SHELTERED FARMSTEADS

Farmstead windbreaks and shade trees protect farm homes, outbuildings and livestock from icy winter winds as well as summer sun. In addition, a well-managed windbreak or shelterbelt can be a source of fuel and other products.

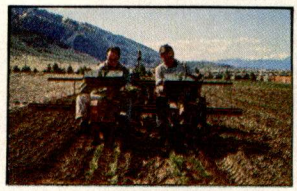
NATURAL STREAMS

Naturally wooded streambanks reduce bank erosion and slow water flowing into streams after heavy rains. Streambank trees also provide nests and shelter for a wide variety of birds and wildlife—and make a more pleasing riverscape.

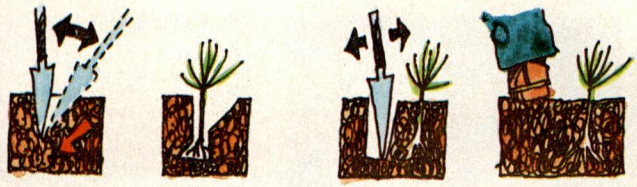
Planting a Lot of Tree Seedlings

By Machine:

If you have a large number of tree seedlings, it may be easier to purchase, rent or contract for a planting machine. The machine digs planting furrows at the desired depth and automatically fills the furrow behind the seedlings.



By Hand:



1. **Insert a planting bar and work back and forth to create a hole for planting.**
2. **Place the tree in the hole at about the same depth it stood in the nursery.**
3. **Insert the bar about 2 inches from the hole and work the bar back and forth to pack soil around the roots.**
4. **Close new hole with your heel.**

Planting in Eroded Areas

- **Choose trees from hardy species that can withstand poor soil and erratic moisture conditions.**
- **Plant trees wherever they may be located, creating small basins to catch water if possible.**
- **On steep slopes, you may need to stake the trees to hold them in place.**
- **Be prepared to lose some of the trees before enough are established to control erosion in the problem area. Replant as needed.**

Where to Get Help:

- **Your local USDA Soil Conservation Service office**
- **Your state forester's office**
- **Your county Cooperative Extension Service office**
- **Local nurseries**
- **Your local soil conservation district**

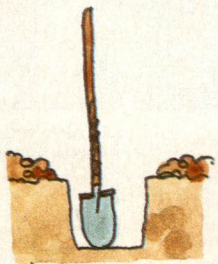
The Right Way to PLANT Trees

Trees are among the most hardy of living things, but they'll do best when planted properly. Follow these tips when planting trees, and you'll be more successful—whether you're planting just a few trees or a few thousand.

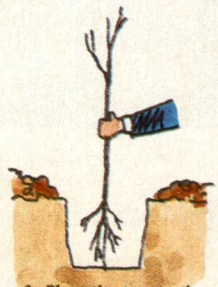
Planting Trees

Plant trees as soon as you can after obtaining them. However, if weather or soil conditions prevent immediate planting, store the trees in a cool place with adequate moisture until conditions permit planting. Do not let them freeze.

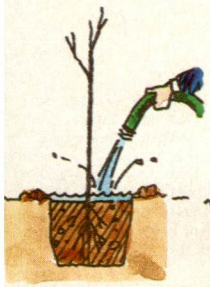
1. Unpack tree and soak in water 6-12 hours. Do not plant with packing material attached to roots and do not allow roots to dry out.



2. Dig a hole, wider than seems necessary, so the roots can spread without crowding. Remove any grass within a 3-foot circular area.



3. Plant the tree at the same depth it stood in the nursery, without crowding its roots. Partially fill the hole, firming the soil around the lower roots. Do not add soil amendments, especially peat or bark.

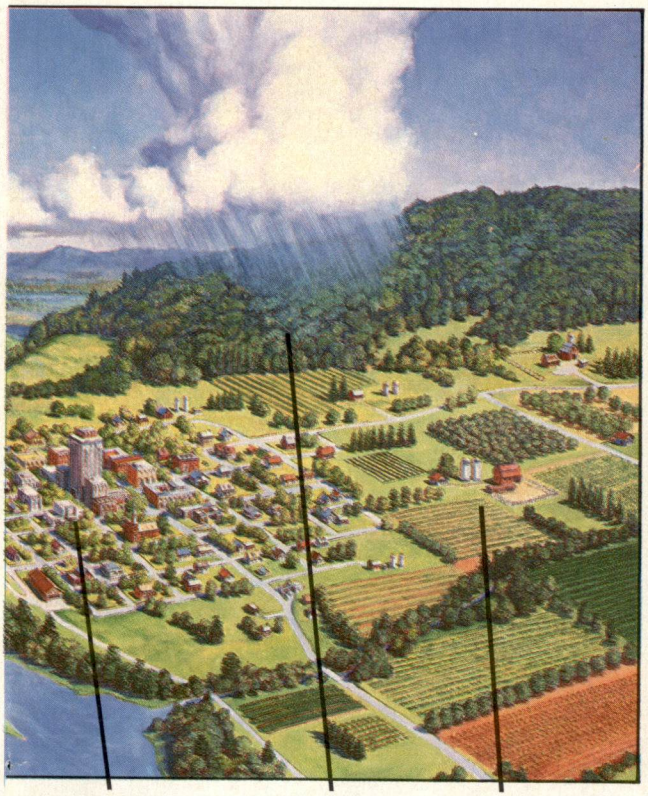


4. Shovel in the remaining soil. It should be firmly but not tightly packed with your heel. Construct a water-holding basin around the tree. Give the tree plenty of water.

5. Pour protective mulch, such as wood chips or coarse gravel, around the base after the water has soaked in.

6. Water the tree generously every week or 10 days the first year. Fertilize after it is completely leafed out in the spring. In the fall, completely soak the ground around the tree once each week until the ground is frozen solid.

A leafy, tree-filled landscape has a beauty that is practical as well. Whether natural or planted, trees provide protection from sun and wind, hold the soil and improve its permeability—as well as providing a living beauty that changes with the seasons.



SHADED HOMES AND STREETS

Providing sun-dappled shade from leafy canopies, urban trees beautify streets, homes and parks. They also produce oxygen, clean the air, reduce noise, lower summer temperatures, attract songbirds, and create natural elements in the city environment.

FORESTED SLOPES

Along with protecting hillsides from erosion, trees help maintain soil moisture and underground water supplies. Instead of falling directly on the unprotected soil, rainfall is first deflected by the tree leaves and branches, and allowed to percolate slowly into the soil below.

PRODUCTIVE FARMLAND

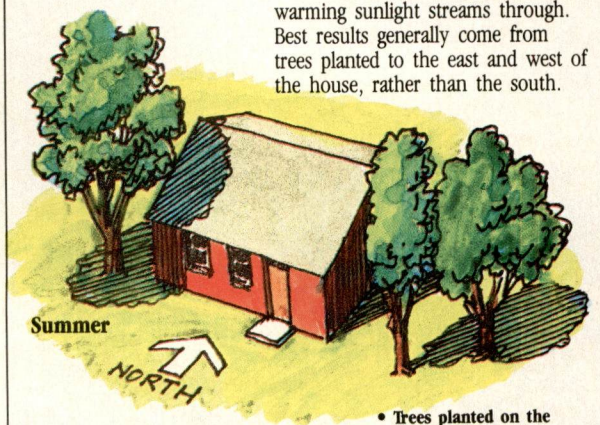
Protected from gullying, farmlands with trees are productive as well as pleasant to behold. Stream courses, steep slopes and other normally unproductive lands can be planted as orchards, Christmas tree plots, or woodlots for supplemental farm income.

How to Use Shade Trees and Windbreaks to Save Energy

Carefully placed trees can provide cooling summer shade, protect your home from chilling winter winds, and maximize energy gains from winter sunlight -- cutting annual home energy use as much as 25 percent.

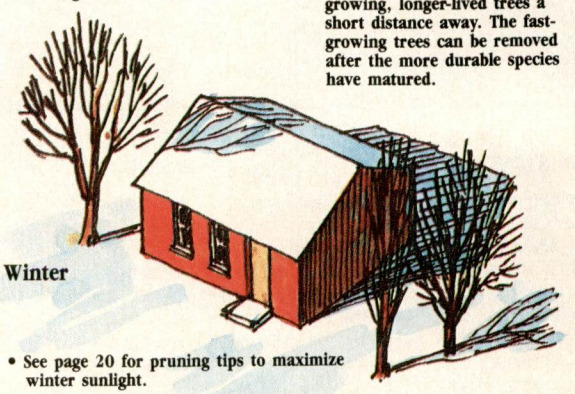
Working With the Sun...

Deciduous (broadleaf) trees are nature's energy savers. They shade and cool homes in the summer. When their leaves fall in the winter, warming sunlight streams through. Best results generally come from trees planted to the east and west of the house, rather than the south.

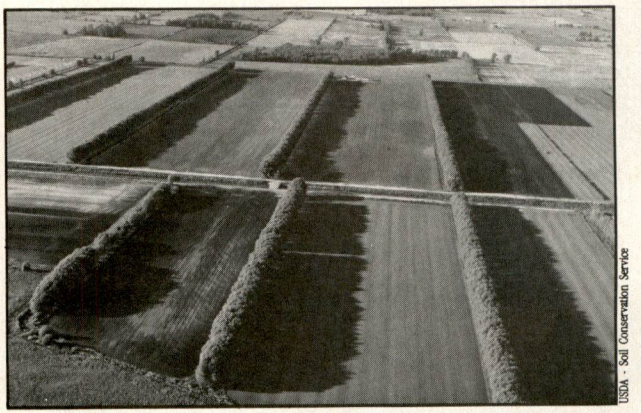


- Because the sun is directly overhead at midday in summer, trees on the south will not shade the house unless they are planted very close to it.
- Trees on the south will produce unwanted shade in winter, when the sun is at a low angle.

- **Trees planted on the east, west and northwest sides provide the best shade during morning and afternoon hours in summer, while minimizing winter shade.**
- **For quickest shade, plant fast-growing trees close to the house, as well as slower-growing, longer-lived trees a short distance away. The fast-growing trees can be removed after the more durable species have matured.**



- See page 20 for pruning tips to maximize winter sunlight.

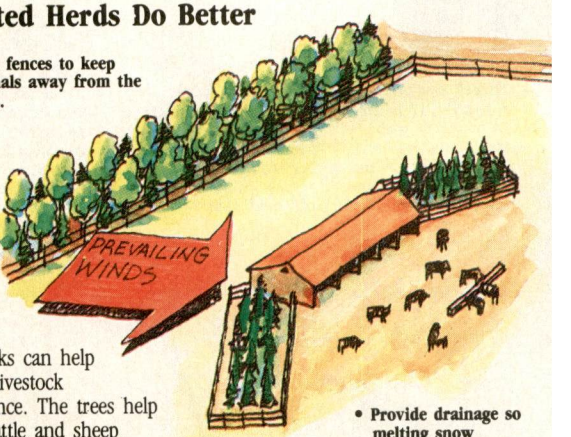


USDA - Soil Conservation Service

Get professional advice to design shelterbelts for your soil, climate, and crops.

Protected Herds Do Better

- **Build fences to keep animals away from the trees.**



Windbreaks can help improve livestock performance. The trees help protect cattle and sheep from blizzards and cold, driving rains—producing less stress in the animals and reducing losses during calving and lambing.

- **Provide drainage so melting snow doesn't create mud in pens.**
- **Plantings next to a barn or shed catch snow and keep it from eddying into the buildings.**

Where to Get Help:

- **Your state forester's office**
- **Your county Cooperative Extension Service office**
- **Your local USDA Soil Conservation Service office**
- **Your local soil conservation district**

(Ask about USDA's Conservation Reserve program)

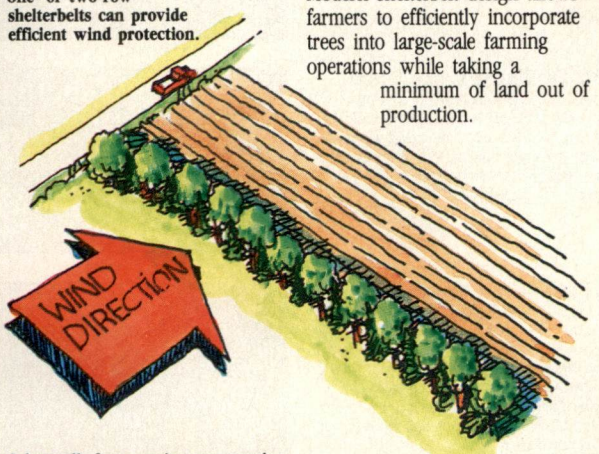
How to Save Topsoil and Help Farm Profits With Shelterbelts

The large-scale planting of shelterbelts started in the 1930s to reduce wind erosion in the dust bowl, and the value of these plantings has been proved in the half-century since. Shelterbelts reduce wind speed, decreasing soil erosion. In addition, field shelterbelts can significantly increase the yield of crops sheltered by the trees—as much as 20 percent or more in areas with hot, dry winds.

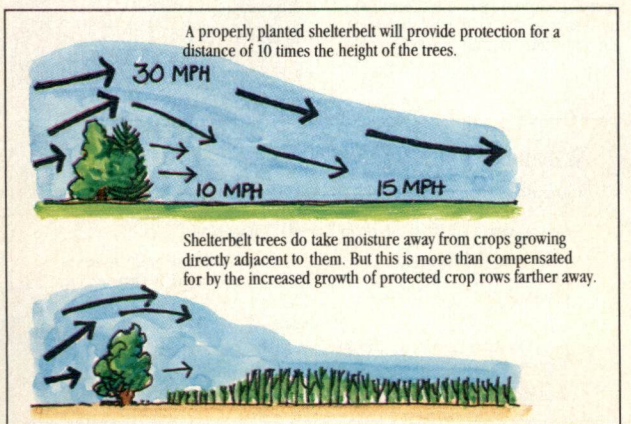
Save Soil, Improve Crop Yields

- **One- or two-row shelterbelts can provide efficient wind protection.**

Modern shelterbelt design allows farmers to efficiently incorporate trees into large-scale farming operations while taking a minimum of land out of production.

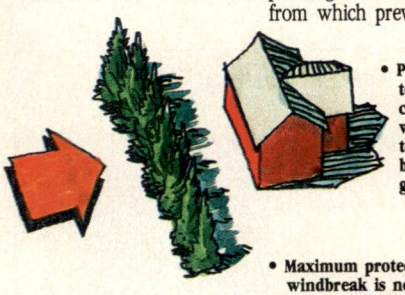


- **Select tall, fast-growing tree species as the backbone of the shelterbelt. Smaller species, either alternating within a single row or in a second row, will block wind flow closer to the ground.**
- **Keep the ground around the trees clear of weeds and especially grass. Fence out livestock.**



Slowing the Wind...

For an average frame house, air infiltration from wind can cause about one-third of the winter heat loss. Heat loss can be significantly reduced by planting a windbreak in the direction from which prevailing winds blow.

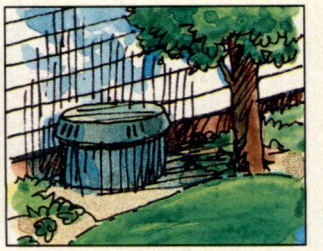


- **Plant evergreen trees close together to create a complete wall against the wind. Choose trees adapted to your region, with branches close to the ground.**
- **Maximum protection occurs when the windbreak is no more than the distance of one or two tree heights from the house.**

Where Will It Land?

If you live where blowing snow is a problem, drifts will develop on the downwind side of a windbreak. Be sure to allow sufficient distance between your windbreak and driveways and walks.

Linda King



DON'T plant large tree species under utility lines, or where their roots may interfere with sewer lines or other utilities. A small sapling may someday reach heights of 60 feet or more, sending roots out over an equally large area.

DO plant trees or shrubs to shade air conditioning compressor units—it can increase cooling efficiency as much as 10 percent. (If you're using an evaporative cooler, this advice doesn't apply. They need the sun to operate efficiently.)

Where to Get Help:

- **Your local USDA Soil Conservation Service office**
- **Your state forester's office**
- **Your county Cooperative Extension Service office**
- **Local nurseries**
- **Your local soil conservation district**

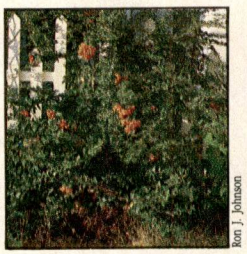
How to Attract Songbirds & Wildlife to Your Backyard

As urban and suburban development displaces many birds and animals from their natural habitat, it becomes increasingly important for landowners to provide mini-sanctuaries for wild birds and other forms of wildlife. And the presence of wildlife can make a backyard or a woodlot a special place for a family.

Essentials for "Natural Habitat":

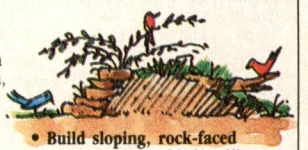
1: PROVIDE COVER: Birds and small animals need concealed places for nesting and hiding, protected from the eyes of predators. In a backyard setting, such places can be provided by:

- **Planting ground cover instead of lawn in several areas.**
- **Planting shrubs and plants with overhanging branches.**
- **Using prickly or thorny plants in a few areas.**



Ron J. Johnson

2: CREATE VARIETY: Good natural habitat features variety—in plant species, in slopes and terrain, and in transition between plant communities.



- **Build sloping, rock-faced mounds. Some birds will probe for food in the rock crevasses; others will forage on the shaded slopes.**

- **Vary vegetation heights. The ideal would be to provide cover at many levels, from ground height to treetops.**

3: PROVIDE FOOD: Use plants that produce seeds, or maintain a wildlife feeder. If you use a feeder, keep it supplied throughout the winter. The birds and animals you are feeding may not have any other food source.

Following are some of the food-providing species that may be grown in wide areas of the United States:

TREES	SHRUBS	FLOWERS
• Oaks	• Viburnum	• Cosmos
• Black Walnut	• Honeysuckle	• Impatiens
• Crabapple	• Dogwood	• Marigold
• Maples	• Lilac	• Zinnia
• Pines	• Cotoneaster	• Phlox
• Spruces	• Pfitzer Juniper	• Cypress-vine

4: PROVIDE WATER: No matter what their individual food preferences may be, birds and animals need a dependable source of water close by. This can be supplied in your yard by creating a small pool or birdbath in a protected place. A small aquarium heater can help provide a supply of unfrozen water during the winter, when it's needed most.

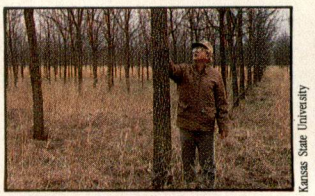
Tree Plantations—an Opportunity

Tree plantations can be good uses for odd pieces of land and can be a valuable alternate source of income. Careful management and long-term planning are essential. Four popular types of tree plantations are:

CHRISTMAS TREES are a possibility for the landowner who wants a high-value crop beginning in six to eight years, and is willing to devote time to a systematic program of regular planting, pruning, weed and livestock control, and disease prevention to produce marketable trees. Up to 1,000 Christmas trees can be planted on a single acre.

USDA - Soil Conservation Service

BLACK WALNUT timber is highly prized for its use in furniture and other specialty uses. Marketable quantities can be grown on a few odd bottomland or corner acres, requiring minimal care after the first six years. Black walnut trees do best in deep, well-drained soils.

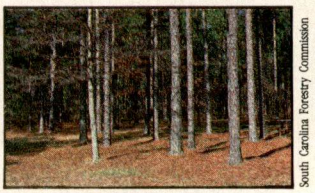


Kansas State University

FUELWOOD— Recent trends toward increased home heating using wood-burning stoves have created an increased demand for fuelwood. Fast-growing trees such as hybrid poplars or other species that sprout from roots work best for fuelwood plantations. After harvesting, wood needs to be stacked and dried for 6 to 12 months for best fuel characteristics.

Kansas State University

TIMBER— Many pine species grow quickly, and when thinned and managed, can be harvested in a relatively short time for use as lumber, paper pulp and other forms of wood processing. A profitable operation requires more acres than is the case for black walnut or other hardwoods, but turnaround times are shorter.



South Carolina Forestry Commission

Where to Get Help:

- **American Forestry Association, 1319 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036, frequently publishes articles about woodlot management in its "American Forests" magazine.**
- **Your county Cooperative Extension Service office, or your state forester's office. Ask about the USDA's Conservation Reserve program.**
- **American Forestry Council, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 320, Washington, D. C. 20036, can provide information about the Tree Farm program which it manages.**
- **Consulting foresters**

How to Manage a Woodlot Or Tree Plantation

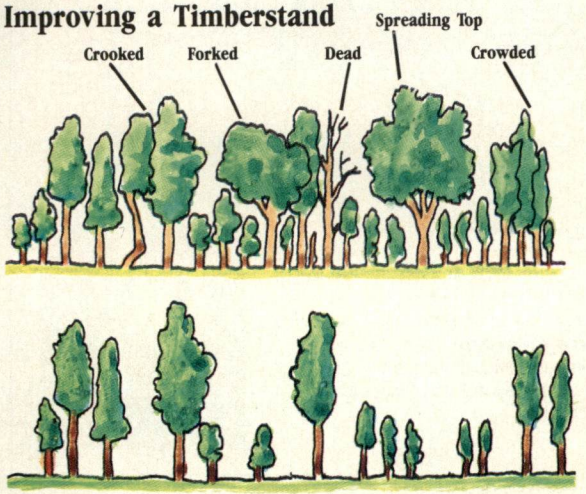
If you own land in a rural area, chances are you have a few odd acres that may be erosion-prone or not generally suitable for agricultural purposes. Or you may have a few wild, tree-covered acres that are standing idle. In either case, this land may enable you to supplement your regular income—in addition to providing the conservation benefits of a woodlot or tree plantation. A few simple principles will help you manage such lands more profitably.

What Do You Want?

Effective woodlot management starts with your objectives. To determine what your land is best suited for, do the following:

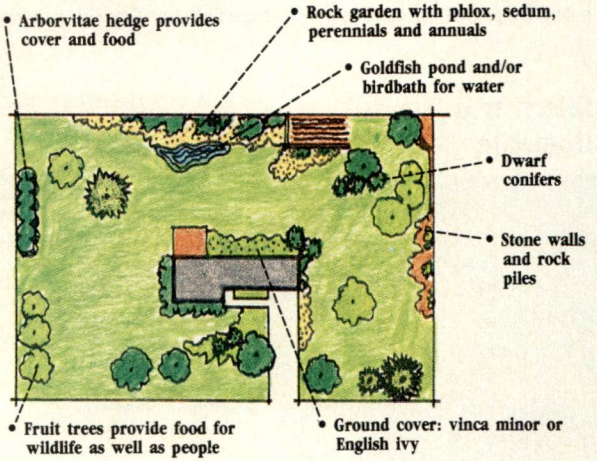
1. Get professional help from a forester. He or she will help make your woodlot produce more of what you want from it.
2. Make an inventory of your woodlot—tree species, condition, size, density, etc. This will help you identify what you have to work with.
3. Determine what you want from your woodlot—wildlife, beauty, fuelwood, etc.
4. Develop and implement a plan for your woodlot, including necessary thinning, elimination of unwanted species, fire protection, etc.

Improving a Timberstand



THINNING permits the more desirable trees to grow more wood in less time by removing competing and undesirable species. Undesirable species can be harvested for firewood to favor the growth of species marketable as lumber, such as black walnut or oak. A few dead trees can be left standing and branches too small for firewood may be piled to create sanctuaries for wildlife.

This plan shows examples of plantings in a larger lot aimed at attracting birds and wildlife. While plantings shown are more suitable for the midwestern and northeastern United States, the general principles apply to many parts of the country.



Working With Nature in a Woodlot

Many bird species nest in tree cavities. You can help them by drilling an occasional two-inch diameter hole in some of the woodlot trees, drilled under a large limb at a slight upward angle to keep water out. Also, leave a few dead trees standing. Such snags are favorite nesting places for many species.

Where to Get Help:

- **A backyard habitat planning and planting kit is available from the National Wildlife Federation, 1416 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266.**
- **The National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022**
- **Your county Cooperative Extension Service office**
- **Your state fish and game department**

How to Save Trees During Construction

Increasingly, builders are seeking to retain mature trees as part of the landscaping around new homes and buildings, but many such trees are lost during and after the construction process. If good tree specimens already exist on your property, you can increase their chances of survival by being aware of how trees grow, especially under the ground.

Selecting a Wooded Homesite

Randy Barger

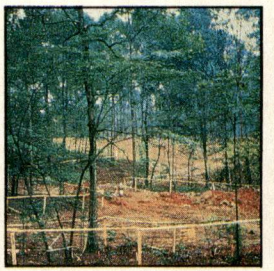
A homesite with mature trees has a natural beauty and ambiance that might otherwise take decades to achieve. Also a house with trees on the property usually sells for a higher price than one without, and will move faster on the marketplace. Look for:

- The size of the lot. One-third of an acre is about the minimum size you can expect to build on and still have a few trees.
- High-quality, healthy, hardy trees which show signs of new growth.

Before Construction...

Mark and Protect Trees

If you expect to save trees, be sure they are clearly marked and your desires are clearly communicated to the contractor and subcontractors. Build temporary fences so that construction equipment will not damage the trees you want to keep or pack down the soil around their roots.

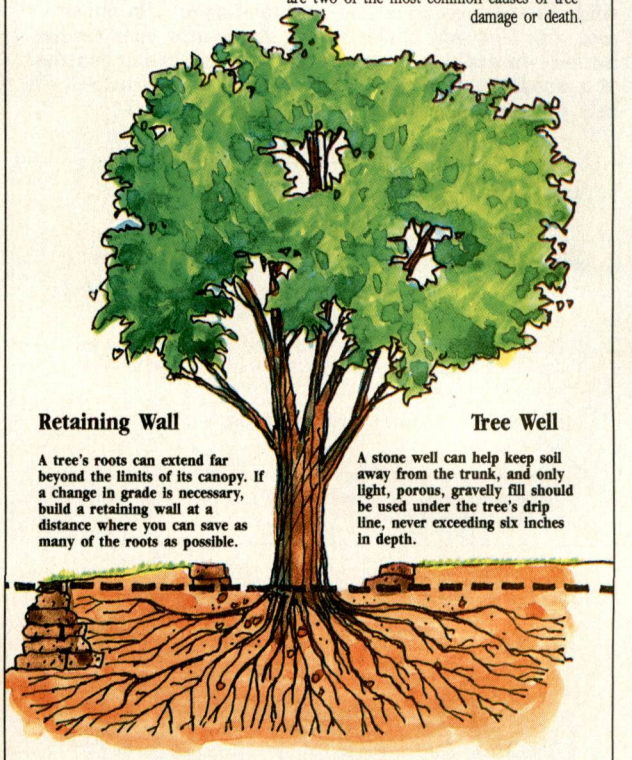


Move Trees

Modern tree-moving equipment makes it possible to move especially desirable trees from construction sites to other locations on the property. In considering a move, choose young, healthy, vigorous specimens, and get professional advice.

Not Too Close...

Cutting into the tree's roots or changing the ground level around a tree during construction are two of the most common causes of tree damage or death.



Prune Afterward

Careful pruning to reduce the tree crown will help the tree conserve its resources and make the necessary adjustments to a new environment. Follow the pruning instructions given on pages 20-21, and seek professional help from a local arborist.

Randy Barger

Where to Get Help:

- **Your state or city forester's office**
- **A professional arborist (see page 21 for more information)**
- **Your county Cooperative Extension Service office**

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

For Immediate Release July 9, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
UPON ARRIVAL IN POLAND

Warsaw Airport
Warsaw, Poland

10:25 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your hospitable and gracious words of welcome. To you and to the people of Poland -- friends and cousins of so many in my homeland -- we extend the heartfelt best wishes of the American people. And here in the heart of Europe, the American people have a fervent wish -- that Europe be whole and free.

In my first moments as President, I told my countrymen that a new breeze was blowing across the world. And the winds of change have surely touched the land here, where so much has happened since my last visit.

It is wonderful to be back at such an exciting time. History -- which has so often conspired with geography to deny the Polish people their freedom -- now offers up a new and brighter future for Poland.

I listened carefully, sir, to your words of welcome and, yes, Poland has started along an ascending path of change -- democratic change. And this climb is exhilarating, but not always easy, and will require further sacrifices. But, if followed, it will lead to a renaissance for this remarkable nation.

These are great days for Poland. Solidarity is legal. The beginnings of a free press now exist. A new Parliament is in place. The Polish Senate has been restored through free and fair elections. And Poland is making its own history. And America -- and the whole world -- is watching.

The government of Poland and you, Mr. Chairman, have shown wisdom and courage in taking the path of those Roundtable Accords. And the world is inspired by what is happening here.

Mr. Chairman, we do look forward to our talks with you and other representatives of the Polish government -- with the democratic opposition, as well. While in your country, I want to hear the many voices of the people of Poland.

And as we begin these discussions, I carry with me many happy memories of my first visit to Poland. And my thoughts turn on this Sunday to the memory of another Sunday outside Warsaw, when we attended morning mass at St. Margaret's Church in Lomianki. The cracks of her historic walls were filled with flowers and the church itself was filled to overflowing with your countrymen, their devoted faces touched by tears of joy.

And it reminds me of other churches that I've visited since that morning at St. Margaret's. Churches like St. Adalbert's in Philadelphia, St. Hyacinth's in Chicago. Churches built by Polish hands and nurtured by Polish dreams. In America -- and in Poland -- those dreams are as ancient and as fundamental as the courageous spirit of the Polish people.

And as we meet this evening in Warsaw, the sun still

shines on those churches across the sea. There is -- it's still Sunday afternoon there, and America's churches are filled with people in prayer. And as we begin these discussions -- and as your country continues its hard journey up the path it has chosen -- my prayers and the prayers of the American people remain with Poland, as they have throughout its long struggle.

And, yes, there is a good deal of work to be done, and we will work together to gain new ground, to expand our common ground and U.S.-Polish ties.

So thank you again, sir, for this warm welcome. Rest well on this Sunday night. And long live Poland. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 10:35 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Warsaw, Poland)

For Immediate Release July 10, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, AND DEPUTY BRONISLAW GEREMEK
IN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS AT LUNCHEON

Ambassador's Residence
Warsaw, Poland

THE PRESIDENT: First, my thanks to our host and hostess, our able Ambassador and his wife, for this informal, lovely luncheon. It's an honor and privilege to be with you here today.

Some of us met two years ago in Warsaw and so much has changed. These are hopeful times for Poland. It's a special moment in Poland's history -- perhaps the most profoundly challenging period in many decades.

I told Chairman Jaruzelski this morning that my country and the world are inspired by Poland's success at the Roundtable and by the implementation of the Roundtable's provisions. And I hope you've noticed that today we are all sitting at round tables. (Laughter and Applause.)

But, look, we are also aware of the many difficulties and the economic pressures that lie ahead. And your challenge is to rise above the mistrust, to bring the Polish people together for a common purpose. The United States will stand with Poland; we will support Poland's hopeful mission, unparalled in your history.

And so, with deep respect for you, Mr. Chairman, and your colleagues, and for Solidarity, and for the Roundtable process, and for all the guests at this luncheon that made that process work -- I would like to lift my glass, if I can find it -- (laughter) -- to the nation and the people of Poland.

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.)

GENERAL JARUZELSKI: Mr. President, Mrs. Bush, Mr. Ambassador, Mrs. Davis, let me, first of all, thank you very much for this nice hospitality and for the fact that we could meet in this beautiful scenery and have this excellent lunch.

I have been taken by surprise by your President with the offer to come and speak to you. So let me just share with you a few loose observations. But I consider as a significant fact that it is here at the residence of the U.S. Ambassador we could meet in such a pluralistic company. What is more, we were able to meet in a friendly atmosphere. And I believe we have felt well together.

One other personal reflection for me: I live perhaps 50 or 80 meters away from here for 16 years, and it is for the first time that I have come to this building and this residence. (Laughter.) I think it is also a sign of time. (Applause.) And I and Mrs. Jaruzelski doubly appreciate this meeting.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your kind and well-wishing words. I value very highly these long conversations today with you. I believe they allowed us to better come to know each other and better understand each other. And I have no doubt that it will benefit the cooperation and friendship between our two countries and people.

Once again, thank you very much for this meeting today. And I wish you all the best. I know that the important person in this company according to the protocol is the U.S. President. But may I be allowed to fracture the protocol and follow the old Polish tradition of offering to everybody to raise our glasses to the good health of Barbara Bush and all the ladies present with us here today. (Applause.)

(A toast is offered.)

DEPUTY GEREMEK: Mr. President of the United States and Mr. Chairman, even this very beginning tells us of what Poland stands for now. A man from Solidarity -- a member of Solidarity, I, who have been in this house several times in the past -- even though I don't live that far from it -- I can admit and say openly that something new is arising, emerging in the ties between Poland and the United States.

Roughly two years ago, the Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Barbara Bush talked with members of Solidarity right in this house. And even though at that time we heard words of hope, I believe that none of us at that time expected that we would meet in two years in a situation like the present. Poland is still divided, but it's possible that what's taking place right now is actually taking place, that together we have the representatives of Solidarity, of the opposition, and of the authorities. We feel that what's happening now, what's taking place, the political and economic reform, all of that is in the interest of Poland, not just one particular side. And at moments like these we think of the Founding Fathers of the United States whose message about freedom has not lost any of its current significance.

First of all and above all, we seek understanding for what is happening in our country. The future of Polish reforms depends on Poles alone. We do not expect that they will be carried at somebody else's cost or by others' hands. But we believe that these reforms will be understood the world over as serving the whole world -- serving the purposes of not only Poland, but also of Czechoslovakia and Hungary and the interests of that part of the world and the whole world itself.

And in this house, the house of Helen and John Davis, who have done so much for the Polish cause, let me say that this is exactly what we expected from the President of the United States. The words he uttered, that the United States will support and support the reforms taking place in Poland, are the words that we were hoping for.

And for that, let me propose a toast to the President of the United States and the United States of America. (Applause.)

(A toast is offered.)

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

For Immediate Release July 10, 1989

**REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT JOINT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT**

The Sejm
Warsaw, Poland

2:28 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Chairman Jaruzelski, Marshall Kozakiewicz and Stelmachowski, Prime Minister Rakowski and senators and delegates, on behalf of the people of the United States, I am honored to greet the newly-elected representatives of the Polish Parliament. To be here with you on this occasion is proof that we live in extraordinary, indeed thrilling times.

The power and potential of this moment was first made clear to me when I saw a photo -- a worldwide photo -- flashed all around the world -- a photo of General Jaruzelski, Senator Leader Lech Walesa shoulder-to-shoulder -- Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa -- shoulder-to-shoulder at the opening session of this Parliament -- committed to new progress in Poland. Believe me, that sent a wonderful signal all around the world.

Poland and the United States are bound, it is often said, by ties of kinship and culture. But our peoples are linked by more than sentiment.

The May 3rd Constitution of 1791 set Poland ahead of her peers -- ahead of her time -- in the pursuit of freedom and democratic ideas, just as our Constitution -- the American Constitution of 1787 set new standards for protection of the rights of the individual.

For decades, beginning with the Versailles Peace Conference, the United States has stood for Polish independence, freedom, prosperity. And we are proud of our early and longstanding commitment to Polish self-determination. As America's President, I am here today to reaffirm that proud commitment.

I understand something of the work you are commencing, for I began my own public service in the American Congress. Democratically-chosen legislatures are among mankind's greatest forums for debate and dialogue. And while I've been to Poland before, I did not expect to return so soon -- nor to such altered circumstances in your country. And so, too, perhaps many of you didn't expect to be here -- serving in this, or any Polish parliament. And your achievement has surpassed all expectation and has earned all our admiration.

Our meeting today bears witness to the character of our age.

Some 450 years ago, when the Polish astronomer Copernicus came to understand the natural order of the planets -- and had the courage to question accepted wisdom -- the world was changed forever. From this year forward, as Poland works to reaffirm the natural order of man and government, so too will Poland be changed forever.

For today the scope of political and economic change in Poland is indeed Copernican. A fundamental change in perspective

MORE

that places the people at the center. A new understanding that the governed are the true source of lasting social peace and economic prosperity -- around which government revolves, and exists to serve.

Poland has a rich democratic heritage. The May 3rd Constitution was a stroke of genius. Today, at the dawn of that document's third century, you're called upon to match its genius with contemporary action -- to make a peaceful transition toward political and economic renewal -- through representative government that expresses the will of the people. (Applause.)

I said a few weeks ago here in Europe that East and West have arrived at the end of one era, and at the beginning of another. Chairman Jaruzelski recently said of Poland that "the life of the nation has undergone deep changes -- society has the full right to ask when a ray of sun will shine over Poland." In truth, this applies not just to Poland, but to the entirety of relations between East and West.

A profound cycle of turmoil and great change is sweeping the world from Poland to the Pacific. It is sometimes inspiring, as here, in Warsaw. And sometimes it's agonizing, as in China today. But the magnitude of change we sense around the world compels us to look within ourselves -- and to God -- to forge a rare alloy of courage and restraint.

The future beckons with both hope and uncertainty. Poland and Hungary find themselves at a crossroads. Each has started down its own road to reform, without guarantee of easy success. The people of these nations -- and the courage of their leaders -- command our admiration. The way is hard. But the moment is right, both internally and internationally, for Poland to walk its own path.

On the day Solidarity was restored, I spoke of my support and admiration for the political experiment just getting underway in Poland. You've since proceeded further along that road -- including holding the remarkable elections that produced this Parliament. And let us consider what your experiment may mean, not just for Poland, but for Europe and for the entire world.

The divided world of the modern age began here -- right here -- in Poland, 50 years ago this summer. Your country -- and then nearly all of Europe -- was first besieged and then occupied by totalitarian, despotic forces. A courageous Poland was our ally. And in that fearful time, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill devised the Atlantic Charter which outlined principles on which we hoped to build a better world -- including freedom from want and fear, and the right of peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live.

But as you know better than anyone, the world that we sought then was not to be. Stalinist systems were imposed over a third of a continent. The Cold War began. The countries of the West organized themselves in defense of democratic principles. And we proposed that the Mashall Plan include Eastern Europe. But again, that was not to be.

The Western strategy -- our strategy of containment -- was a means, but was never an end in itself. It was no substitute for a free and united Europe. And we did not forget the frustrated and lost hopes of 1945, nor the promise of a better world. Neither did the Polish people. You have been a crucible of conflict. You're now becoming a vessel for change.

Poland is where the Cold War began -- and now the people of Poland can help bring the division of Europe to an end. The time has come to move beyond containment to a world too long deferred -- a better world. And now, at long last, two developments have allowed us to redeem the principles of the Atlantic Charter for which the United States and Poland fought as allies. One is the manifest

failure of the classic Stalinist system. And the other is the indomitable will of the people -- through leaders in Poland and Hungary, who are working to overcome the mistakes of the past with honesty, creativity and, yes, courage. The world watches in admiration.

And now, in part because of what you are doing here, the genuine opportunity exists for all of us to build a Europe which many thought was destroyed forever in the 1940s. That Europe -- the Europe of our children -- will be open, whole, and free.

We can make it so in two ways. First, a new East-West relationship must rest on greatly reduced levels of arms. I notice what General Jaruselzki said on that point, and I support him. We in the West have proposed dramatic reductions in conventional armed forces in Europe, reductions that promise to transform the military map of Europe and diminish the very threat of war. The new willingness in Moscow to accept this Western framework for reductions in troops and tanks and aircraft and other categories of weapons gives us hope that the negotiations in Vienna will succeed. A good beginning has been made. Constructive proposals are being offered on both sides. We are determined to push hard for an early and successful conclusion to these talks.

Second, reductions in military forces will go further and be more sustainable if they take place in parallel with political change. Excessive levels of arms, we believe, are the symptom and not the source of political tensions. In Europe, those tensions spring from an unnatural and cruel division.

Poland's decision to embrace political reform -- and Hungary's movement in the same direction -- thus have great importance beyond their borders. By creating political structures legitimized by popular will -- by that, your reforms can be the foundation of stability, security, and prosperity -- not just here, but in all of Europe, now and into the next century.

Mikhail Gorbachev has written, "universal security rests on the recognition of the right of every nation to choose its own path of social development and on the renunciation of interference in the domestic affairs of other states. A nation may choose either capitalism or socialism. This is its sovereign right." In principle, I agree. But I might well have said that the people of a nation may freely choose either a free market economy, or socialism. That is their right.

And so the West works not to disrupt, not to interfere, not to threaten any nation's security, but to help forge closer and enduring ties between Poland and the rest of Europe.

As a result of the Roundtable Accords, Poland's fate lies more than ever in Polish hands. And there it must ever remain.

Your responsibility for your country's future is immense. Poland's friends, including the American people, want Poland to be free, prosperous, democratic, independent -- true to the best tradition of your nation's past. (Applause.) And this regime is moving forward with a sense of realism and courage, in a time of great difficulty and challenge. Lech Walesa and Solidarity are deeply committed to institutions in Poland that will serve all its people. This Parliament, by its very existence, is advancing pluralism. And the Church has served as a source of spiritual guidance and unity in turbulent times. But above all, there are the people of Poland -- people who are steadfastly working toward productive change.

And yet, even under the best circumstances, representative government has its own challenges. It requires patience, tolerance, and give-and-take between political opponent. But its virtue is that it grants legitimacy to leaders and their

policies. It gives governments and societies the mandate to make hard choices. And through their involvement, it gives the people a stake in the choices that are made.

For over 200 years, Americans have wrestled over political and economic interests, over individual and civil rights, and the role of a loyal opposition. Democracy is not a conclusion, it's a process -- and perfecting it never ends. But history has taught Americans one very clear lesson. Democracy works.

We understand in my country the enormous economic problems you face. Economic privation is a danger that can threaten any great democratic experiment. And I must speak honestly. Economic reform and recovery cannot occur without sacrifices. Even in an economy as productive as ours, we still debate the roles and limits of government -- how to regulate the private sector without discouraging innovation, how to reduce our own enormous budget deficit, how to balance workers' needs and industrial efficiency, how to handle the painful disruptions of change -- for the sake of productivity, the sake of progress, for the sake of prosperity.

The reform of the Polish economy presents an historic challenge. There can be no substitute for Poland's own efforts. But I want to stress to you today that Poland is not alone. Given the enormity of this moment, the United States stands ready to help as you help yourselves.

In Hamtramck, Michigan, three months ago, I outlined a policy of support for the reforms then just beginning in Poland. I proposed specific steps, carefully chosen to recognize the reforms underway here and to encourage reforms yet to come. It is a policy built on dynamic interplay of progress in Poland and Western engagement -- and not on unsound credits made without regard to necessary reforms. That was the record of the 1970s. Poland and the United States need not repeat that. Our efforts will be carefully targeted in support of an emerging new Poland.

We've made progress on the steps announced at Hamtramck, and this is where we stand.

Legislation is well underway that will help Polish exporters compete more effectively in the U.S. market through generalized systems of preferences, and that will authorize our Overseas Private Investment Corporation to operate in Poland, providing investment insurance and setting up missions to stimulate U.S. investment and joint ventures here.

The United States is proposing a private business agreement that will promote contacts between Poland's growing private business sector and its American counterparts. We hope to conclude an agreement soon, to build on what promises to be an unprecedented opportunity.

There is great interest and excitement in the United States about what you're doing in Poland and a clear-cut desire to help the reform process. I hosted a White House Symposium on July 6th to bring together citizens of my country interested in promoting investment, trade and academic exchange with Poland and Hungary. And I can assure you that, more than ever before, the American people will be involved in your democratic experiment.

I've said that as Poland reforms itself, the U.S. will respond. Much has happened even in the short time since Hamtramck. So today, I'm pleased to announce that we plan to do more and go farther for the sake of a stable and prosperous Poland.

First, I will propose at the upcoming economic summit in Paris that the nations of the summit -- that Summit Seven -- intensify their coordination and concerted action to promote democratic reform in Poland and Hungary, and to help manage

compassionately the process of change. We will work with our partners at the summit, moving quickly with increased Western aid and technical assistance. This concerted action will complement existing institutions like the World Bank, the Paris Club, and IMF; and address needed economic reforms, credits, management and training initiatives, social safety nets, housing, and other issues important to Poland.

Second, I will ask the United States Congress to provide a $100 million fund to capitalize and invigorate the Polish private sector -- and we will encourage parallel contributions from other nations of the economic summit.

Third, I will encourage the World Bank to move ahead with $325 million in economically viable loans to help Polish agriculture and industry reach the production levels they are so clearly capable of.

And fourth, I will ask my counterparts in the West to support an early and generous rescheduling of Polish debt. This could provide deferral of debt payments amounting to about $5 billion this year, if our allies and friends in the Paris Club agree to join us in offering liberalized terms. I plan to discuss this issue with my colleagues at the Paris summit.

Fifth, economic progress should not come at the expense of our common heritage -- our common inheritance -- the environment. In fact, sound ecology and a strong economy can and must coexist. Air and water pollution know no boundaries. And this concern is worldwide. Almost two years ago I visited Krakow, your former Royal Capital -- a city recognized by UNESCO as an international treasure. Today, Krakow is under siege by pollution. Its priceless monuments are being destroyed. Krakow must be reclaimed. And the United States will help. (Applause.) And I'll ask the Congress for $15 million for a cooperative venture with Poland to help fight air and water pollution there.

Sixth, and finally, when I began my remarks, I mentioned the shared cultured heritage of our two nations. (Applause.) Today, I'm proud to announce that the United States will establish a Cultural and Information Center in Warsaw, and we'll ask Poland to establish a similar center in the United States. This will be the first time that either of our two countries will be able to conduct educational and cultural programs outside of our embassies and consulates.

The elections which brought us -- all of us -- together here today mean that the path the Polish people have chosen is that of political pluralism and economic rebirth. The road ahead is a long one, but it is the only road which leads to prosperity and social peace. Poland's progress along this road will show the way toward a new era throughout Europe, an era based on common values and not just geographic proximity. The Western democracies will stand with the Polish people, and other peoples of this region.

Democracy has captured the spirit of our time. Like all forms of government, though it may be defended, democracy can never be imposed. We believe in democracy. For without doubt, though democracy may be a dream deferred for many, it remains, in my view, the destiny of man.

Two hundred years ago, democratic constitutions were adopted by three nations, embodying the powerful influence of the enlightenment, as a testament to ideas that endure.

The American Constitution was first, and has stood the test of history for the over 200 years of our existence as a republic. Constitutional democracy in France began two centuries ago this summer. And in a few days, leaders from all over the world will be in Paris to celebrate the anniversary of its birth.

On May 3, 1991, the Polish constitution will also be 200 years old. Your constitution of 1791 was crushed, but never forgotten. And now, this generation's calling is to redeem the promise of a free Polish republic. Poland has not been lost so long as the Polish spirit lives. (Applause.)

America wishes you well as you face the tough problems today. I salute General Jaruzelski for his leadership and his extraordinary hospitality to me. I salute the leaders and members of these two great legislative bodies. God, in His infinite wisdom and love, is with us in this chamber. May God bless you and your efforts. Long live Poland. Long live Poland. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END 2:58 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

For Immediate Release July 10, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT STATE DINNER HOSTED
BY GENERAL JARUZELSKI

Radziwill Palace
Warsaw, Poland

8:55 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister and members of the Polish delegation, thank you for your hospitality tonight and throughout our stay. We are very pleased and honored to be here.

The American people have a special and enduring interest in Poland. And in recent months we have watched remarkable events unfold here.

And so this is not an ordinary visit -- for in Poland these are not ordinary times.

When I was last here, almost two years ago, our relations had just emerged from a long, chilly period. But we have made great progress and covered many issues -- cultural, commercial, consular, scientific, communications, human rights and others.

Mr. Chairman, the rewards for successful effort are, as always, more and greater challenges. Poland is entering a new era. It is beginning once again to command its own destiny. Polish energy and creativity are being tapped. And great steps have been taken already -- the remarkable Roundtable Accords, Solidarity's legalization, the holding of fair elections, the restoration of a freely-elected Polish Senate. And more steps await on the road ahead.

Poland has surpassed all expectations. And we respect you for that.

Reform is a difficult process, as you well know. And there are neither easy answers, nor cost-free solutions. But there is a sound basis for hope. And today you have the goodwill of an expectant and hopeful world.

We see hope, not only for a new beginning in Poland, but for the beginning of Europe's reconciliation, for making Europe whole and free and at peace with itself.

We want Poland to succeed in this historic effort. And we have outlined ways in which the United States can help Poland help itself. Both our governments have a great deal of work to do.

Our hearts -- as always -- will be filled with the abiding commitment the American people feel for this land and for her people. You know, over the past two years we have celebrated the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution, and yet, not every American knows that a short time later the world's second written constitution was adopted by the Polish Parliament.

And today I believe the spirit that produced the 3rd May

Constitution lives on in Warsaw, in Krakow, and in Gdansk. And my wish for you is that two years from now, on the bicentennial of your Constitution, the Polish people will have achieved the kind of political transformation so long awaited, so long deferred.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister, let us lift our glasses to the progress we have made in relations -- and to our determination to proceed toward the better days and great achievements still to come.

And may I say in closing to you and Mrs. Jaruzelski, our heartfelt thanks for your superb hospitality and the warmth of your welcome to me, to Barbara and to all that are traveling with me.

Thank you. Long live Poland. To your health, sir. (Applause.)

(A toast is offered.)

END 8:59 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

For Immediate Release July 10, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT POLISH LITTLE LEAGUE
BASEBALL EVENT

The Ambassador's Residence
Warsaw, Poland

4:22 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Hey, listen, you guys sit down now. Everybody sit down. I'm not going to be that long, but it's more comfortable sitting.

First, I want to thank Ambassador and Mrs. Davis and Doctor Hale, who you just heard from, Ann Kokoshko over here, who is the founder of the Polish Little League Foundation. And I really came to thank all of you because I've been looking forward to this very much.

The Little League program has now come to Poland. And listen to these words from the Little League Pledge: "I trust in God. I love my country and will respect its laws. I will play fair to strive to win. But win or lose, I will always do my best." Remember those words. Their spirit is Poland's spirit.

You know, I don't know how closely you follow big league baseball in the United States, but I think of some great Polish-American ballplayers when I'm here today -- legends in American sports. Ted Kluszewski, Greg Luzinski, Tony Kubek -- either he's pronouncing it wrong or I am -- I don't know which one. (Laughter.)

You remember the Niekro brothers? Does that ring a bell with any of you guys -- Bill and Joe? These are Polish guys. They won more games than any pair of brothers in big league history. I'm indebted to Rawlings for bringing this equipment. I want to thank the coaches that were here. And again, I want to thank Stan back here of Windham, Connecticut who is just -- his whole life is baseball.

You know, 13 days from now, in the United States, is a big day. For on that day, America's Baseball Hall of Fame will induct the first former Little Leaguer -- first guy to play Little League now going into the Hall of Fame. He's a Polish-American -- Carl Yastrzemski. (Laughter.)

He's a great ballplayer for the Boston Red Sox. We got any Red Sox uniforms? No, okay. But anyway, a great player for the Red Sox. And in that Hall of Fame -- which is the big thing for our game -- he's joining three other Polish-Americans: Al Simmons, Stan Coveleski, and then Stan Musial. You know, he's been here in Poland. Last time I was here I saw him here. That guy was already climbing toward major league fame when the Little League began.

A humble winner, a gracious loser, a man of self-discipline and pride. And really, he became perhaps the most famous Polish-American athlete -- Stan Musial. And he put it very simply. He said, "My greatest thrill was just putting on my uniform every day.

So I just came on over to wish you well. I hope you feel

the same way about baseball as Sam Musial did. And I just have a wonderful feeling that if I don't see you in the Olympics, I'm going to see some of you guys in the big leagues in the United States.

Good luck to you. All right, let's go over there now. Who's the best pitcher out here? (Laughter.)

END 4:25 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

For Immediate Release July 10, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT JOINT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The Sejm
Warsaw, Poland

2:28 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Chairman Jaruzelski, Marshall Kozakiewicz and Stelmachowski, Prime Minister Rakowski and senators and delegates, on behalf of the people of the United States, I am honored to greet the newly-elected representatives of the Polish Parliament. To be here with you on this occasion is proof that we live in extraordinary, indeed thrilling times.

The power and potential of this moment was first made clear to me when I saw a photo -- a worldwide photo -- flashed all around the world -- a photo of General Jaruzelski, Senator Leader Lech Walesa shoulder-to-shoulder -- Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa -- shoulder-to-shoulder at the opening session of this Parliament -- committed to new progress in Poland. Believe me, that sent a wonderful signal all around the world.

Poland and the United States are bound, it is often said, by ties of kinship and culture. But our peoples are linked by more than sentiment.

The May 3rd Constitution of 1791 set Poland ahead of her peers -- ahead of her time -- in the pursuit of freedom and democratic ideas, just as our Constitution -- the American Constitution of 1787 set new standards for protection of the rights of the individual.

For decades, beginning with the Versailles Peace Conference, the United States has stood for Polish independence, freedom, prosperity. And we are proud of our early and longstanding commitment to Polish self-determination. As America's President, I am here today to reaffirm that proud commitment.

I understand something of the work you are commencing, for I began my own public service in the American Congress. Democratically-chosen legislatures are among mankind's greatest forums for debate and dialogue. And while I've been to Poland before, I did not expect to return so soon -- nor to such altered circumstances in your country. And so, too, perhaps many of you didn't expect to be here -- serving in this, or any Polish parliament. And your achievement has surpassed all expectation and has earned all our admiration.

Our meeting today bears witness to the character of our age.

Some 450 years ago, when the Polish astronomer Copernicus came to understand the natural order of the planets -- and had the courage to question accepted wisdom -- the world was changed forever. From this year forward, as Poland works to reaffirm the natural order of man and government, so too will Poland be changed forever.

For today the scope of political and economic change in Poland is indeed Copernican. A fundamental change in perspective

that places the people at the center. A new understanding that the governed are the true source of lasting social peace and economic prosperity -- around which government revolves, and exists to serve.

Poland has a rich democratic heritage. The May 3rd Constitution was a stroke of genius. Today, at the dawn of that document's third century, you're called upon to match its genius with contemporary action -- to make a peaceful transition toward political and economic renewal -- through representative government that expresses the will of the people. (Applause.)

I said a few weeks ago here in Europe that East and West have arrived at the end of one era, and at the beginning of another. Chairman Jaruzelski recently said of Poland that "the life of the nation has undergone deep changes -- society has the full right to ask when a ray of sun will shine over Poland." In truth, this applies not just to Poland, but to the entirety of relations between East and West.

A profound cycle of turmoil and great change is sweeping the world from Poland to the Pacific. It is sometimes inspiring, as here, in Warsaw. And sometimes it's agonizing, as in China today. But the magnitude of change we sense around the world compels us to look within ourselves -- and to God -- to forge a rare alloy of courage and restraint.

The future beckons with both hope and uncertainty. Poland and Hungary find themselves at a crossroads. Each has started down its own road to reform, without guarantee of easy success. The people of these nations -- and the courage of their leaders -- command our admiration. The way is hard. But the moment is right, both internally and internationally, for Poland to walk its own path.

On the day Solidarity was restored, I spoke of my support and admiration for the political experiment just getting underway in Poland. You've since proceeded further along that road -- including holding the remarkable elections that produced this Parliament. And let us consider what your experiment may mean, not just for Poland, but for Europe and for the entire world.

The divided world of the modern age began here -- right here -- in Poland, 50 years ago this summer. Your country -- and then nearly all of Europe -- was first besieged and then occupied by totalitarian, despotic forces. A courageous Poland was our ally. And in that fearful time, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill devised the Atlantic Charter which outlined principles on which we hoped to build a better world -- including freedom from want and fear, and the right of peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live.

But as you know better than anyone, the world that we sought then was not to be. Stalinist systems were imposed over a third of a continent. The Cold War began. The countries of the West organized themselves in defense of democratic principles. And we proposed that the Mashall Plan include Eastern Europe. But again, that was not to be.

The Western strategy -- our strategy of containment -- was a means, but was never an end in itself. It was no substitute for a free and united Europe. And we did not forget the frustrated and lost hopes of 1945, nor the promise of a better world. Neither did the Polish people. You have been a crucible of conflict. You're now becoming a vessel for change.

Poland is where the Cold War began -- and now the people of Poland can help bring the division of Europe to an end. The time has come to move beyond containment to a world too long deferred -- a better world. And now, at long last, two developments have allowed us to redeem the principles of the Atlantic Charter for which the United States and Poland fought as allies. One is the manifest

failure of the classic Stalinist system. And the other is the indomitable will of the people -- through leaders in Poland and Hungary, who are working to overcome the mistakes of the past with honesty, creativity and, yes, courage. The world watches in admiration.

And now, in part because of what you are doing here, the genuine opportunity exists for all of us to build a Europe which many thought was destroyed forever in the 1940s. That Europe -- the Europe of our children -- will be open, whole, and free.

We can make it so in two ways. First, a new East-West relationship must rest on greatly reduced levels of arms. I notice what General Jaruselzki said on that point, and I support him. We in the West have proposed dramatic reductions in conventional armed forces in Europe, reductions that promise to transform the military map of Europe and diminish the very threat of war. The new willingness in Moscow to accept this Western framework for reductions in troops and tanks and aircraft and other categories of weapons gives us hope that the negotiations in Vienna will succeed. A good beginning has been made. Constructive proposals are being offered on both sides. We are determined to push hard for an early and successful conclusion to these talks.

Second, reductions in military forces will go further and be more sustainable if they take place in parallel with political change. Excessive levels of arms, we believe, are the symptom and not the source of political tensions. In Europe, those tensions spring from an unnatural and cruel division.

Poland's decision to embrace political reform -- and Hungary's movement in the same direction -- thus have great importance beyond their borders. By creating political structures legitimized by popular will -- by that, your reforms can be the foundation of stability, security, and prosperity -- not just here, but in all of Europe, now and into the next century.

Mikhail Gorbachev has written, "universal security rests on the recognition of the right of every nation to choose its own path of social development and on the renunciation of interference in the domestic affairs of other states. A nation may choose either capitalism or socialism. This is its sovereign right." In principle, I agree. But I might well have said that the people of a nation may freely choose either a free market economy, or socialism. That is their right.

And so the West works not to disrupt, not to interfere, not to threaten any nation's security, but to help forge closer and enduring ties between Poland and the rest of Europe.

As a result of the Roundtable Accords, Poland's fate lies more than ever in Polish hands. And there it must ever remain.

Your responsibility for your country's future is immense. Poland's friends, including the American people, want Poland to be free, prosperous, democratic, independent -- true to the best tradition of your nation's past. (Applause.) And this regime is moving forward with a sense of realism and courage, in a time of great difficulty and challenge. Lech Walesa and Solidarity are deeply committed to institutions in Poland that will serve all its people. This Parliament, by its very existence, is advancing pluralism. And the Church has served as a source of spiritual guidance and unity in turbulent times. But above all, there are the people of Poland -- people who are steadfastly working toward productive change.

And yet, even under the best circumstances, representative government has its own challenges. It requires patience, tolerance, and give-and-take between political opponent. But its virtue is that it grants legitimacy to leaders and their

policies. It gives governments and societies the mandate to make hard choices. And through their involvement, it gives the people a stake in the choices that are made.

For over 200 years, Americans have wrestled over political and economic interests, over individual and civil rights, and the role of a loyal opposition. Democracy is not a conclusion, it's a process -- and perfecting it never ends. But history has taught Americans one very clear lesson. Democracy works.

We understand in my country the enormous economic problems you face. Economic privation is a danger that can threaten any great democratic experiment. And I must speak honestly. Economic reform and recovery cannot occur without sacrifices. Even in an economy as productive as ours, we still debate the roles and limits of government -- how to regulate the private sector without discouraging innovation, how to reduce our own enormous budget deficit, how to balance workers' needs and industrial efficiency, how to handle the painful disruptions of change -- for the sake of productivity, the sake of progress, for the sake of prosperity.

The reform of the Polish economy presents an historic challenge. There can be no substitute for Poland's own efforts. But I want to stress to you today that Poland is not alone. Given the enormity of this moment, the United States stands ready to help as you help yourselves.

In Hamtramck, Michigan, three months ago, I outlined a policy of support for the reforms then just beginning in Poland. I proposed specific steps, carefully chosen to recognize the reforms underway here and to encourage reforms yet to come. It is a policy built on dynamic interplay of progress in Poland and Western engagement -- and not on unsound credits made without regard to necessary reforms. That was the record of the 1970s. Poland and the United States need not repeat that. Our efforts will be carefully targeted in support of an emerging new Poland.

We've made progress on the steps announced at Hamtramck, and this is where we stand.

Legislation is well underway that will help Polish exporters compete more effectively in the U.S. market through generalized systems of preferences, and that will authorize our Overseas Private Investment Corporation to operate in Poland, providing investment insurance and setting up missions to stimulate U.S. investment and joint ventures here.

The United States is proposing a private business agreement that will promote contacts between Poland's growing private business sector and its American counterparts. We hope to conclude an agreement soon, to build on what promises to be an unprecedented opportunity.

There is great interest and excitement in the United States about what you're doing in Poland and a clear-cut desire to help the reform process. I hosted a White House Symposium on July 6th to bring together citizens of my country interested in promoting investment, trade and academic exchange with Poland and Hungary. And I can assure you that, more than ever before, the American people will be involved in your democratic experiment.

I've said that as Poland reforms itself, the U.S. will respond. Much has happened even in the short time since Hamtramck. So today, I'm pleased to announce that we plan to do more and go farther for the sake of a stable and prosperous Poland.

First, I will propose at the upcoming economic summit in Paris that the nations of the summit -- that Summit Seven -- intensify their coordination and concerted action to promote democratic reform in Poland and Hungary, and to help manage

compassionately the process of change. We will work with our partners at the summit, moving quickly with increased Western aid and technical assistance. This concerted action will complement existing institutions like the World Bank, the Paris Club, and IMF; and address needed economic reforms, credits, management and training initiatives, social safety nets, housing, and other issues important to Poland.

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Fifth, economic progress should not come at the expense of our common heritage -- our common inheritance -- the environment. In fact, sound ecology and a strong economy can and must coexist. Air and water pollution know no boundaries. And this concern is worldwide. Almost two years ago I visited Krakow, your former Royal Capital -- a city recognized by UNESCO as an international treasure. Today, Krakow is under siege by pollution. Its priceless monuments are being destroyed. Krakow must be reclaimed. And the United States will help. (Applause.) And I'll ask the Congress for $15 million for a cooperative venture with Poland to help fight air and water pollution there.

Sixth, and finally, when I began my remarks, I mentioned the shared cultured heritage of our two nations. (Applause.) Today, I'm proud to announce that the United States will establish a Cultural and Information Center in Warsaw, and we'll ask Poland to establish a similar center in the United States. This will be the first time that either of our two countries will be able to conduct educational and cultural programs outside of our embassies and consulates.

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On May 3, 1991, the Polish constitution will also be 200 years old. Your constitution of 1791 was crushed, but never forgotten. And now, this generation's calling is to redeem the promise of a free Polish republic. Poland has not been lost so long as the Polish spirit lives. (Applause.)

America wishes you well as you face the tough problems today. I salute General Jaruzelski for his leadership and his extraordinary hospitality to me. I salute the leaders and members of these two great legislative bodies. God, in His infinite wisdom and love, is with us in this chamber. May God bless you and your efforts. Long live Poland. Long live Poland. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END 2:58 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 2:30 PM (L)
8:30 AM EDT
MONDAY, JULY 10, 1989

FACT SHEET

AN ACTION PLAN FOR POLAND

In his speech today to the Polish Parliament, the President presented a comprehensive package of six measures to help Poland meet the historic challenges of the 1990's. The measures take into account the ongoing hopeful democratic change in Poland.

The measures recognize that successful market economic reform and democratization in Poland, and elsewhere in East Central Europe, can lay the basis for European stability and security.

The package of measures consists of the following:

- Concerted International Efforts. The President is proposing intensified concerted action by the U.S., West European and Japanese governments in support of Polish economic reform and recovery based on political pluralism. This will be a major topic at the Paris Summit.

- Polish-American Enterprise Fund. The President proposes establishment of an Enterprise Fund, with a grant of $100 million, to support private entrepreneurs in Poland. He will encourage other leading nations to take similar initiatives.

- World Bank Loans. The President will encourage the World Bank to move ahead with two economically viable project loans for Poland totalling $325 million.

- Debt Rescheduling. The President has stated the U.S. will support a generous and early debt rescheduling for Poland in the Paris Club. This would normalize Poland's financial relations with its creditors and permit Poland to postpone payment by mutual agreement with their creditors of about $5 billion this year.

- Environmental Initiative. The President believes that economic recovery cannot come at the expense of the environment, humanity's heritage. Following his Mainz proposal for East-West environmental cooperation, the President will ask Congress for $15 million for a cooperative venture with Poland to help fight air and water pollution in the magnificent medieval city of Krakow.

- Cultural Center. The U.S. will expand its exchange programs to reach out to the increasingly open society in Poland. The U.S. will open a Cultural Center in Warsaw and Poland may establish a similar center in the United States.

MORE

INTENSIFIED CONCERTED WESTERN ACTION FOR POLAND AND HUNGARY

Proposal

The President is proposing that nations of the Summit Seven intensify their concerted action to support economic reforms based on political pluralism in Poland and Hungary. Complementary efforts by leading industrial democracies will provide a powerful impetus to economic recovery and progress in these nations as they face a turning point. Other interested countries could contribute to this process as well.

Scope

Efforts will involve work with the Polish and Hungarian governments, and with other official and independent organizations in those countries, to gather information and provide feedback on issues of mutual concern. Involved governments will also work as appropriate with representatives of the IMF, World Bank, EC Commission and other multilateral and private sector institutions.

Specific issues addressed could include:

- Needed economic reforms;
- Timing and conditions for new credits; and
- Concrete support for privatization and private business, environmental projects, management and training initiatives, social safety nets to accompany restructuring, housing, etc.

These efforts would not undercut or replace existing institutions such as the World Bank, Paris Club or IMF.

Next Steps

The President will discuss this proposal in Paris with the leaders of the other Summit Seven nations -- the UK, FRG, France, Japan, Italy and Canada.

POLISH-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE FUND

Proposal

Poland's economic recovery will require a strong entrepreneurial sector, growing fast and generating wealth to benefit the whole nation. To support this process, the President has proposed the U.S. and Poland establish a "Polish-American Enterprise Fund." The President is asking Congress to provide $100 million for this initiative. The Fund will be managed by a board of distinguished U.S. and Polish representatives.

Purpose

The Fund will promote the development of the private sector in Poland. It will be empowered to disburse hard currency loans or venture capital grants for approved projects, including:

- Private sector development (business loans/grants, possible establishment of a private sector development bank);
- Privatization of state firms (e.g., provide funding for entrepreneurs to buy into state firms);
- Technical assistance or training programs in support of or run by Poland's private sector;
- Funding of export projects partly or wholly private;
- Joint Ventures between private Polish and American investors (e.g., encourage participation of private Polish firms in joint ventures).

WORLD BANK LOANS

Proposal

The President will encourage the World Bank to approve two economically viable project loans for Poland totalling $325 million. The loans for industrial restructuring and agricultural industrial development are intended to improve the competitiveness of Poland's exports.

Background

- The Industrial Restructuring Loan ($250 million) is to be used for:
  - -- import of technology and equipment used in restructuring projects in plants producing chemical fibers, petrochemicals, polypropylene for packaging, particle board, and nitrogen; and
  - -- the foreign currency costs associated with outside technical assistance for these projects.
- The Agricultural Industrial Development Loan ($75 million) would be used for:
  - -- purchase of equipment and technology licensing abroad and foreign exchange costs for technical assistance for plants engaged in frozen fruit and vegetable processing, meat and other food processing.
- The loans are for 17 years with a six-year period of grace before repayment begins.
- A Polish bank will relend the money to individual firms. These loans to and repayment by sub-borrowers will be in dollars -- facilitating repayment of the overall loan to the World Bank.

U.S.-POLAND BILATERAL RESCHEDULING AGREEMENTS

Proposal

The President will ask his counterparts in the Paris Club to support an early and generous rescheduling of Polish debt.

Background

Poland's foreign debt of nearly $40 billion is owed mainly to Western government creditors.

- The USG's share of this debt is about $2.2 billion, mostly in the form of credit guarantees extended by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Export-Import Bank.
- The Paris Club agreed to reschedule Poland's debt service to official creditors four times in the past eight years.
- However, until March 1989, Poland had not proceeded to negotiate and sign the bilateral agreements from the last two reschedulings, in late 1985 and 1987.
- Negotiations on the two outstanding bilaterals were revived earlier this year when the Government of Poland sought to resolve this issue with its creditors.

The Agreements and Next Steps

On July 10, the U.S. and Poland will sign the two pending bilateral agreements covering the 1985 and 1987 reschedulings.

- This paves the way for further agreements between Poland and its creditors on rescheduling the country's official debt.
- A Paris Club rescheduling on debt service obligations falling due in 1989 would allow Poland to defer payments of about $5 billion.
- A new Paris Club rescheduling agreement would normalize Poland's financial relations and would provide export credit agencies a legal basis for resumption of credit if governments decide such credits are warranted.

ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

PROPOSAL

The President has stressed the need for fresh international efforts to preserve and improve the environment, humanity's common heritage. Following up on his Mainz speech, which singled out East-West cooperation on the environment, the President has proposed three environmental initiatives for Poland totalling $15 million, concentrated in the magnificent medieval capital of Krakow. This splendid city, designated by UNESCO as a world monument, is suffering from severe pollution.

Retrofit an Existing Coal-fired Plant

This is a $10 million initiative to retrofit an existing coal-fired plant in the Krakow area with advanced clean coal technology. This retrofit will reduce sulphur dioxide emissions from a 100 MW plant by 60-65%. Nitrogen oxide emissions will also be reduced.

- The initial phase of the project will include an assessment of the major coal-fired plants in the Krakow region to determine the best control strategies for these facilities. A specific plant would then be selected and the optimal technology(s) for installation at this facility would be chosen.

- Following selection, the project will proceed into the design phase. This would involve the fabrication and installation of the equipment.

- The final phase of the project would include operation and analysis of the data. It is assumed that Poland will take over responsibility for the operation of the project and that the data would be made available to the U.S. The U.S. will provide technical support to Poland as needed.

Air Quality Monitoring Network

This is a $1 million project for an air quality monitoring network in the Krakow metropolitan area as part of Poland's national air monitoring network to include:

-- Monitors and related equipment for measuring sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate, carbon monoxide, ozone, and lead;

-- Data storage/processing equipment.

Water Quality and Availability

This is a $4 million initiative to improve water quality and availability in Krakow.

- Using the city's 1986-2010 Program of Environmental Protection and Water Economy as a guide, EPA and Polish experts will perform a comprehensive assessment of Krakow's current and future drinking water and wastewater needs to select and test treatment methods best suited to local conditions.

- To determine the optimal, least-cost engineering solutions, the program will examine streamflow records and data on the health of a variety of aquatic species, test for stream and drinking water purity, and identify water quality standards according to use.

- The program will emphasize recycling, pollution prevention, and low-cost approaches such as land treatment of effluents.

AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGE OF CULTURAL CENTERS

Purpose

The President has called for the U.S. to support imaginative educational and cultural programs with Poland. The agreement signed on July 10 will allow the U.S. to establish a Cultural and Information Center in Warsaw and allow Poland the right to establish a similar center in the United States.

Background

This will be the first time either country will be able to conduct public information and cultural programs [illegible] site physically removed from the embassies or consulates. The centers still will be considered an integral part of the diplomatic services of the two countries.

- The American Center in Poland will be under direction of the United States Informat[illegible] which operates similar centers in ma[illegible] around the
- A site in [illegible] must be [illegible]ed and renovated for the new American Center, but we would hope to open it sometime in early 1990. First-year construction and operational costs are expected to be $1.1 million.

Operation

The centers will serve as focal points for a wide rang[illegible] of cultural and information activities, including:

- operating a full-service library including reference use and lending of books, periodicals, films, videocassettes and other materials;
- sponsoring of concerts, recitals, exhibits, film, television and video showings;
- seminars featuring professionals, scientists, and cultural personalities from various fields;
- courses of English or Polish language.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 2:30 PM (L)
8:30 AM EDT
MONDAY, JULY 10, 1989

FACT SHEET

OPIC PROGRAM FOR POLAND

Purpose

Economic recovery in nations debilitated by the inefficiencies of communist central planning requires constructive interaction with the international economic community. OPIC can support this process.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is a self-sustaining U.S. Government agency which promotes economic growth by encouraging U.S. private investment. In Hamtramck last April, the President stated his intention to seek legislation authorizing OPIC operations in Poland.

OPIC provides:

- preinvestment services designed to familiarize prospective investors with host countries, as well as specific investment opportunities.
- insurance against noncommercial risks such as currency inconvertibility, expropriation, and civil strife;
- financing in the form of loan guarantees and small business loans.

OPIC operates in over 100 countries. At the end of fiscal year 1988, OPIC had over $8.4 billion of insurance in force and $811 million in outstanding finance commitments.

Next Steps

Legislation to permit OPIC to operate in Poland has passed the House and is before the Senate. OPIC and the Government of Poland has agreed on the administrative arrangements necessary to enable OPIC to begin operations there.

- Once OPIC opens its doors following completion of the legislative process, the Corporation will lead an investment mission to Eastern Europe to introduce U.S. investors to key business and political leaders, as well as potential joint-venture partners.
- OPIC missions are high impact, high visibility programs which produce tangible economic benefits for both sides.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 2:30 PM (L)
8:30 AM EDT
MONDAY, JULY 10, 1989

FACT SHEET

U.S.-POLISH PRIVATE BUSINESS AGREEMENT

Background

On April 17, the President proposed negotiation of a private business agreement to "encourage cooperation between U.S. firms and Poland's private businesses."

- The U.S. has tabled a draft agreement. The purpose is to support and encourage market-oriented reform and private sector development in Poland.
- The Polish Government is receptive to the purpose of the agreement and is interested in management training programs and other forms of technical assistance.

Purpose of Agreement

The U.S. draft will facilitate development of Poland's small but growing private sector. It:

- Provides a framework to facilitate activities of U.S. nonprofit groups which could provide training and support for the Polish private sector.
- Encourages contacts between U.S. companies and Polish enterprises to develop mutually beneficial trade and investment.

We anticipate that negotiations on this agreement could be completed by the fall to enable Commerce Secretary Mossbacher to sign the agreement during the annual Joint Trade Commission meeting in Warsaw.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 2:30 PM (L)
8:30 AM EDT
MONDAY, JULY 10, 1989

FACT SHEET

GSP FOR POLAND

Purpose and Scope

To support ongoing reform and economic recovery in Poland, the President has called for action to declare Poland a beneficiary country under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program.

- The GSP program allows 4,100 products from GSP-beneficiary countries to enter the United States duty-free.
- Duty-free access to the United States will provide a savings of hard currency reserves to Poland.
- Had it been GSP-eligible in 1988, Poland's trade under the program would have totalled $73 million dollars with a duty savings of $3.5 million.

Actions Taken

A bill has been introduced in Congress to remove Poland from the list of countries explicitly listed as ineligible for GSP.

- The list of ineligible countries includes a number of Western and Eastern nations.

Next Steps

The Administration has begun its review of the so-called mandatory eligibility criteria for Poland that must be satisfied before GSP-elibility is conferred. These criteria are detailed in section 502(b)(1-7) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

- These reviews require a public comment period, and comments on Poland have already been received. All comments to date have been in support of this initiative.
- An Administration determination on the criteria will be made at the end of this process and this determination, when forwarded to the Congress, will serve as formal notification of the President's intent to designate Poland as a GSP-beneficiary.
- Upon such notification, Washington-based GSP experts will travel to Poland to provide officials and exporters with instructions/advice on how to quickly and effectively maximize use of the U.S. GSP program.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

For Immediate Release July 10, 1989

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Bush and General Jaruzelski talked for more than two hours this morning, from 9:45 to 12:05, and discussed a full range of bilateral and international issues. President Bush outlined the economic program that he will make to the Polish Parliament this afternoon. The President also discussed his conventional arms proposal made at the NATO Summit. General Jaruzelski said the Warsaw Pact applauded the President's proposal and felt the timetable was achievable.

General Jaruzelski spent a good deal of the time discussing the internal political situation in Poland. President Bush reiterated the United States' desire to be helpful in Poland's reform efforts, without being intrusive.

In the plenary session, Secretary of State Baker and Poland's Foreign Minister Olechowski amplified these same themes. Secretary Baker referred to the close and historic bonds between the two peoples. The Secretary outlined in some detail the President's economic incentives. The two ministers discussed the full range of bilateral issues, including increased dialogue between U.S. and Polish officials, technical and scientific exchanges, trade increases, environmental improvements, international fishing clarifications, and various economic prospects.

President Bush felt the meeting was quite productive and friendly.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Gdansk, Poland)

For Immediate Release July 11, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Ambassador's Residence
Warsaw, Poland

9:18 A.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much, and Barbara and I are delighted with this wonderful trip that we've been on. I know Susan and Jim Baker feel exactly the same way. So we ought to start by singling out our Ambassador and his wife, who have done a superb job in all these deadly arrangements that go into a trip of this nature. (Laughter and applause.) I've never seen such wonderful hospitality and such a wonderful way of making people feel at home here. And so I am grateful to both of them, and it's a great pleasure to be back here at this time of momentous change in Poland.

I want to thank everybody in the Embassy for the support of this visit. And, as I keep pointing out as I travel abroad, I've been in an embassy on the receiving end of a visit almost this bad. (Laughter.) Because you see, I was in China when Henry Kissinger came to China. And you think we're bad and overdemanding and overloading your circuits? Try that on for size over in China. (Laughter.)

But I know it does take a lot of work. I don't know who the admin officer is here. Right over here? Still speaking to us, although -- albeit through dark glasses. (Laughter.) But I want to say thank you, sir, to you and your people, all the communicators, all -- the political office and commercial office and all those wrestling with the finances of the United States and Poland as we try to hopefully interact on a positive plane there.

I want to thank the Polish nationals that are here. Hold up your hands. Do we have some here from -- I knew we did. (Laughter.) And -- look, you're Poles; you are loyal to Poland. But you are a part of the American Embassy, and we are very grateful for what you do to make us a better Embassy. So thank you very much for your terrific support -- the Ambassador telling me how much he relies on so many of you for the functions of this Embassy.

So we're a team, and I am grateful to recognize the team as one that's going forward and operating well. If the Little Leaguers I saw yesterday can turn out to be as good a team as this Embassy team, Poland may well win the Olympics in baseball a few years from now. (Laughter.)

But thank you. I really -- we're off now to Gdansk. I will say, for those who have been dealing with the political substance of this visit, that the talks I've had with Chairman Jaruzelski and the Solidarity leaders right here have been extraordinarily useful; I know the Secretary of State feels exactly the same way. We look to Ambassador Davis as the expert, and he told me that he is relatively pleased with the way things have gone so far.

We recognize that the U.S. has a unique role to play in hopefully elevating the fortunes of Poland. But I think there is an understanding that -- on the part of the Polish leadership -- that

continued reform is absolutely essential if we are going to be able to help Poland as much as we feel in our hearts we would like to help Poland.

So, substantively, the visit has gone very well. I must say I was very moved by the greeting yesterday and the marvelous -- by both Houses of their legislature. It was a very touching thing for an American President to be received with such warmth. And when they sang "A Hundred Years," Mr. Jaruzelski pointed out to me that this had never been done for a political leader before -- de Gaulle and Khrushchev and Brezhnev having spoken in that interesting body -- (laughter) -- and so it was quite an honor for our country. And you could feel not only the emotion of it, but you could feel the friendship that exists between Poland and the United States.

So thank you all very much for what you've done. I promised everybody at the Embassy in my heart that I would leave on time, and thus you could breathe one collective sigh of relief. (Laughter.) So if I talk on longer I will violate that promise. But listen, Barbara and I are delighted and indebted to every single one of you for your part in this visit that we consider so successful. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

And now, maybe we can have all the children come up here so we can get a picture. Who is going to take -- here, David -- David takes the picture. You guys come up here. All you little guys. Anybody under -- how old are you? Under 12? Come up here. (Laughter.) Come on -- all you guys. Over here. You -- hey, come on, bring your flags. Come on, you guys. You've got to get over here. Face David. Here we go. Over here. (Applause.) Here we are. Everybody look at David over here. Ready? Can you see? Wave your flag. We got it. Okay, thank you all. We'll send you these pictures to the Ambassador. (Applause.)

END 9:23 A.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Gdansk, Poland)

For Immediate Release July 11, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT SOLIDARITY WORKERS' MONUMENT

Lenin Shipyard Gates
Gdansk, Poland

2:32 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Hello Lech Walesa; hello Solidarnosc; hello Polska. (Applause.) And congratulations on what you've done since I last visited -- the first free elections in modern Polska. (Applause.)

Poland has a special place in the American heart -- and in my heart. And when you hurt, we feel pain. And when you dream, we feel hope. And when you succeed, we feel joy. It goes far beyond diplomatic relations -- it's more like family relations. And coming to Poland is like coming home. (Applause.)

This special kinship is the kinship of an ancient dream -- a recurring dream -- the dream of freedom. "They are accustomed to liberty," wrote a Byzantine historian about the Slavic people more than a thousand years ago. And the spirit of the Poles has been conveyed across the centuries and across the oceans -- a dream that would not die.

That dream was severely tested here in Gdansk. Fifty years ago this summer, the pre-dawn quiet of this peaceful Baltic harbor was shattered by the thunder from the 15-inch guns of Nazi warship Schleswig-Holstein. Within the hour, iron panzers rolled across the Polish frontier. And Europe was plunged into darkness that would engulf the world.

For Poland the choices were few: Surrender to tyranny -- or resist against impossible odds. And in the brutal fighting that followed, you set a standard for courage that will never be forgotten. (Applause.) In World War II Poland lost everything -- except her honor, except her dreams.

Before Poland fell, you gave the allies "Enigma" -- the Nazi's secret coding machine. Breaking the "unbreakable" Axis codes saved tens of thousands of allied lives -- of American lives -- and for this you have the enduring gratitude of the American people. (Applause.) And, ultimately, Enigma and freedom fighters played a major role in winning the Second World War.

But for you, the war's end did not end the darkness. The Cold War brought a long and chilly night of sorrow and hardship. And the dream was again denied.

And yet, there were glimmers of the long-awaited dawn. In the summer of 1980, you occupied the shipyards where we stand. And a patriotic electrician clambered over these iron gates -- and emerged as one of the heroes of our times -- Lech Walesa. (Applause.)

And above your streets a graceful monument rose -- in the tradition of our own Statue of Liberty -- to become a symbol recognized around the world as a beacon of hope.

But the hope -- like the dawn -- proved fleeting. For

under cover of darkness, the electrician was arrested and your movement outlawed. And in the icy cold of a savage winter, a modern nation was sealed off from the outside world. (Applause.)

But still the dream would not die. In the wintry darkness, candles appeared in silent protest, lighting the windows of your villages, of your cities. And as the years unfolded and as the world watched in wonder, you -- the Polish people -- and your leaders -- turned despair into hope -- turned darkness into dreams. (Applause.)

Hope and hard work were the foundation of Poland's resurrection as a state in 1918. Against enormous odds, confidence and determination made that dream a reality. And these same qualities have brought you to this new crossroads in history. Your time has come. It is Poland's time of possibilities. It's time of responsibilities. It is Poland's time of destiny. (Applause.)

A time when dreams can live again. Solidarity reborn. Productive negotiations between the government of Poland and the Polish people. And the first fruits of democracy -- elections. At another time, in another city where the human spirit was being tested, a great American President spoke eloquently about the struggle for liberty. Today the world watches the inevitable outcome of that struggle.

Today to those who think that hopes can be forever suppressed, I say, let them look at Poland. (Applause.)

To those who think that freedom can be forever denied, I say, let them look at Poland.

And to those who think that dreams can be forever repressed, I say, let at Poland. For here in Poland, the dream is alive. (Applause.)

Yes, today the brave workers of Gdansk stand beside this monument as a beacon of hope, a symbol of that dream. And the brave workers of Gdansk know Poland is not alone. America stands with you. (Applause.)

THE AUDIENCE: President Bush. President Bush. President Bush.

THE PRESIDENT: Because Americans are so free to dream, we feel a special kinship with those who dream of a better future. Here in Poland, the United States supports the Roundtable Accords, and applauds the wisdom, tenacity and patience of one of Poland's great leaders -- Lech Walesa. (Applause.) And again --

THE AUDIENCE: Lech Walesa. Lech Walesa. Lech Walesa.

THE PRESIDENT: And we cheer a movement that has touched the imagination of the world. That movement is Solidarnosc. And we applaud those who have made this progress possible -- the Polish people. (Applause.) We recognize, too, that the Polish government has shown wisdom and creativity and courage in proceeding with these historic steps.

Poles and Americans share a commitment to overcome the division of Europe and to redeem the promise that is the birthright of men and women throughout the world. Poles and Americans want Europe to be whole and free. (Applause.)

A more democratic Poland can be a more prosperous Poland. The Roundtable provisions -- as they continue to be carried out -- can liberate the energy of a dynamic people to work together to build a better life.

We understand the legacy of distrust and shattered dreams as Poles of all political complexions travel together down the path of negotiation and compromise. Your challenge is to rise above

distrust and bring the Polish people together toward a common purpose.

Speaking before the new Parliament and the Senate -- your freely-elected Senate -- I outlined steps that America is prepared to take to assist Poland as you move forward on the path of reform.

It will not be easy. Sacrifice and economic hardship have already been the lot of the Polish people. And hard times are not yet at an end. Economic reform requires hard work and restraint before the benefits are realized. And it requires patience and determination. But the Polish people are no strangers to hard work, and have taught the world about determination.

So I say follow your dream of a better life for you and for your children. You can see a new and prosperous Poland. Not overnight -- not in a year. But yes, a new and prosperous Poland in your lifetime. (Applause.)

It has been done by Polish people before. Hopeful immigrants came to that magical place called "America" -- and built a new life for themselves in a single generation. And it can be done by Polish people again. But this time, it will be done in Poland. (Applause.)

Just before I left a few days ago, I was asked in my beautiful Oval Office in the White House by one of your journalists if I would leave Poland and go to America, were I a young Pole. And I answered that in this time of bright promise, of historic transition, of unique opportunity, I would want to stay in Poland and be a part of it, help make the dream come true for all the Polish people. (Applause.)

The magic of America --

AUDIENCE: President Bush. President Bush. President Bush.

THE PRESIDENT: The magic of America is not found in the majesty of her land; and yes, our country has been blessed. But Poland, too, is a land of natural beauty -- ample timber and ore and water and coal -- abundant agriculture potential -- and a talented, creative people that is determined to succeed.

No, the magic of America is in an idea. I described it in my first moments as President of the United States.

"We know what works: Freedom works. We know what's right: Freedom is right. (Applause.) We know how to secure a more just and prosperous land for man on Earth."

And today, you can rediscover a new land -- a land of your dreams -- a land of your own making. A Poland, strong and proud.

Poland is where World War II began. And Poland is where -- and why -- the Cold War got started. And it is here, in Poland, where we can work to end the division of Europe.

It is in your power to help end the division of Europe. I can think of no finer or more capable people with whom to entrust this mission. And just as a son of Poland has shown the world the heights of spiritual leadership in the Vatican, so the people of Poland can show the world what a free people with commitment and energy can accomplish. (Applause.)

A new century is almost upon us. It is alive with possibilities. And in your quest for a better future for yourselves and for those wonderful children that I saw coming in from the airport -- in that quest America stands shoulder-to-shoulder with the Polish people in solidarity. (Applause.)

Americans and Poles both know that nothing can stop an idea whose time has come. The dream is a Poland reborn, and the dream is alive.

Poland is not lost while Poles still live. (Applause.) I came here to assure you we will help Poland. (Applause.) Good-bye, God bless you, and God save this wonderful country of Poland. (Applause.)

END 2:53 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Gdansk, Poland)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 2:15 P.M. (L)
8:15 A.M. EDT
TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1989

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today announced a decision to provide technical assistance to Polish independent trade unionists, government officials and employers to ease the burden of adjustment during the period of economic transition and reform. The workers of Poland will ultimately benefit from their country's reform efforts, but the difficult transition period could jeopardize the reform process, with unemployment possibly being a particularly acute problem.

The Department of Labor (DOL), working with the AFL-CIO and American business, will assist Poland in eight areas: training and retraining; job search and employment services; unemployment insurance; entrepreneurial development, self-employment and employee ownership; labor-management relations; labor statistics; worker safety and health, including mine safety; and women in the workforce.

The Department of Labor will provide a mix of in-country technical assistance and U.S. domestic activities and, along with other U.S. Government agencies, will help develop policies and programs to set-up an effective labor safety net in each of the eight priority areas. The cost of the initiative is approximately $4 million.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Budapest, Hungary)

For Immediate Release July 11, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN AN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS
TO HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT

Hunter's Hall, Parliament
Budapest, Hungary

8:50 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thank you, sir, for those very warm words of welcome. And I'm delighted to have this opportunity to visit Hungary once again to see firsthand the remarkable changes taking place here.

We live at a great moment in human affairs -- an era when change is shaking the existing order. From Beijing to Budapest, from Tiananmen Square, to the long-delayed day of healing in Heroe's Square less than a month ago. We're witnessing the expression of democratic idea whose appeal is universal, whose impact is worldwide.

And here in the heart of Central Europe, Hungary is at the center of change. Your nation is involved in an unprecedented experiment -- a communist system seeking to evolve towards a more open economy, towards a more open and pluralistic political system.

No one now denies that reform is the path of the future. In nation after nation, decades of experience have proven beyond any doubt the poverty of an idea -- the idea that progress is the product of the state. On the countrary, progress is the product of the people.

And state control simply canot provide sustained economic growth, nor can it provide a regime the political legitimacy it needs to govern. Most of all, the state is in constant conflict with human liberty.

In Hungary today, there is a deepening consensus on the direction that reform must take -- on a new model for state and society -- in economics, the competitive market, in politics, pluralism and human rights.

The key to economic success is letting the market do its work. And that means an end to inefficient government intervention in the marketplace -- an end to the dead weight that drags down overall economic growth. It means factories and enterprises of all kinds playing by the rules of the marketplace, according to the laws of supply and demand. In other words, rules that work for the individual and the common good.

And economic competition has a parallel in the political sphere. Pluralism is nothing more than an open and honest competition between parties -- a competition between points of view. Pluralism is what we in the West call the marketplace of ideas. The open elections that Hungary has promised will mark a great advance and allow your great nation to enjoy the benefits of pluralism.

The hopeful process of Helsinki points the way to the enhancement of freedom in Central Europe -- to a new basis for

MORE

security and cooperation in all of Europe.

All Hungarians should look to the future with confidence in what Hungary can be. This is only the beginning. I see in Hungary's future a country of hundreds of thousands of small enterprises -- sources of innovation, productivity and propserity. And I see in Hungary's future new voices speaking out, shaping the course of national affairs. I see a Hungary at peace with itself, a Hungary assuming its rightful place as a vital part of an emerging Europe -- a Europe whole and free.

The road ahead will be difficult -- there's no denying that. But I believe in Hungary. I believe in her ability to meet and master the challenge -- to make reform succeed.

The key is Hungary's most precious resource -- her people. Each individual is an infinity of possibilities; and in the capacity of those individual talents lies the future of your nation.

So now let us raise our glasses:

To the future of Hungarian reform;

To the friendship, the genuine friendship, between the American and Hungarian people. And thank you for this warm welcome. (Applause.)

(An exchange of toasts is offered.)

END 8:54 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Budapest, Hungary)

For Immediate Release July 12, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT KARL MARX UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

Aula Hall
Karl Marx University of Economics
Budapest, Hungary

1:35 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President and Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Nemeth, ladies and gentlemen, Dr. and Mrs. Csaki. It is a great pleasure for Barbara and me to be back in Budapest. And I am very proud to be the first American president to visit Hungary. (Applause.) Some might find it ironic that I am speaking at a university named after Karl Marx. (Laughter.) If you don't find it ironic in Hungary, try it on for size in the United States. But the fact that I am here today is less a cause for surprise than proof that America welcomes the unfettered competition of ideas. And I understand that 50 or so of the faculty from this great university have been as either students or teachers in the United States of America. And that is a very good thing for my country and I'm glad you came our way.

The University's principal task is to promote a competition -- an unfettered competition of ideas. And that is the spirit that brings us together -- a spirit that guided a great teacher at Karl Marx University, whose name was Imre Nagy.

As his funeral proceeded in Heroes Square a few weeks ago, the rising voice of Hungary was heard reciting the Szozat. And in this simple, somber ceremony, the world saw something more than a dignified act, an act of reconciliation. We witnessed an act of truth. It is on this foundation of truth, more solid than stone, that Hungarians have begun to build a new future -- a generation waited to honor Imre Nagy's courage; may a hundred generations remember it.

While Hungary rediscovers its natural role in the affairs of Europe, the world again looks to you for inspiration. A popular non-fiction book in my country today is entitled "Budapest 1900". Dr. John Lukacs lovingly describes the Budapest of memory, with its proud stock exchange and great opera; a time when Europe's first electric subway ran underneath the handsome shops of Andrassy Avenue.

A city that rivaled Paris in its splendor, Vienna in its music, London in its literature. A center of learning that enlightened the world and gave America one kind of genius in Joseph Pulitzer, another in Bela Bartok. But for four decades, this great city, this great nation, so central to the continent in every respect, has been separated from Europe and the West.

And today Hungary is opening again to the West -- becoming a beacon of light in European culture. And I see people in motion. Color, creativity, experimentation. I see a new beginning for Hungary. The very atmosphere of this city, the very atmosphere of Budapest is electric and alive with optimism.

Your people and your leaders -- government and opposition alike -- are not afraid to break with the past, to act in the spirit of truth. And what better example of this could there be than one

simple fact: Karl Marx University has dropped "Das Kapital" from its required reading list.

Some historians argue that Marxism arose out of a humane impulse. But Karl Marx traced only one thread of human existence, and missed the rest of the tapestry -- the colorful and varied tapestry of humanity. He regarded man as hapless -- unable to shape his environment or destiny. But man is not driven by impersonal economic forces. He's not simply an object acted upon by mechanical "laws" of history.

Rather, man is imaginative and inventive. He is artistic, with an innate need to create and enjoy beauty. He is a loving member of a family, and a loyal patriot to his people. Man is dynamic, determined to shape his own future.

The creative genius of the Hungarian people, long suppressed, is again flourishing in your schools, your businesses, your churches. And this is more than a fleeting season of freedom. It is Hungary returning to its normal, traditional values. It is Hungary returning home.

Voices long stilled are being heard again. An independent daily newspaper is now sold on the streets. Commercial radio and television stations will broadcast everything from the news to the music of Stevie Wonder. And Radio Free Europe is openings its first Eastern European Bureau right here in Budapest.

Along your border with Austria, the ugly symbol of Europe's division and Hungary's isolation is coming down, as the barbed wire fences are rolled and stacked into bales. For the first time, the Iron Curtain has begun to part. And Hungary, your great country, is leading the way. (Applause.)

The Soviet Union has withdrawn troops, which I also take as a step in overcoming Europe's division. And as those forces leave, let the Soviet leaders know they have everything to gain, and nothing to lose or fear, from peaceful change. We can -- and I am determined that we will -- work together to move beyond containment, beyond the Cold War.

One of the key steps in moving beyond containment is easing the military confrontation in Europe. To this end, the NATO allies joined, at the May summit meeting, in my proposal of a comprehensive conventional arms control initiative -- an initiative that would cut the number of tanks, armored troop carriers, artillery, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, as well as United States and Soviet troops stationed on foreign soil in Europe -- all to lower, equal levels.

The issues may be complex, but we're working, day and night, to get a solid, historic agreement to strengthen stability in Europe and reduce the risk of war. And we are determined to get it soon. (Applause.)

No, there is no mistaking the fact that we are on the threshold of a new era. And there's also no mistaking the fact that Hungary is at the threshold of great and historic change. You're writing a real constitution -- and you're moving toward democratic, multi-party elections.

And this is partly possible because brave men and women have formed opposition parties. And this is possible because Hungarian leaders are going to show the ultimate political courage -- the courage to submit to the choice of the people in free elections. (Applause.)

But to succeed in reform, you'll need partners -- partners to help promote lasting change in Hungary. And I am here today to offer Hungary the partnership of the United States of

America. (Applause.) Three vital spheres stand out in our partnership -- economics, the environment, and democratic and cultural exchange.

The United States believes in the acceleration of productive change, not in its delay. So this is our guiding principle -- the United States will offer assistance not to prop up the status quo, but to propel reform.

Of course, the weight of the past still burdens Hungarian enterprise. There are remnants of the Stalinist economy -- huge, inefficient industrial plants and a bewildering price system that is hard for anyone to understand; and the massive subsidies that cloud economic decisions -- all of this slows what you could otherwise achieve. It's an economic Rubik's Cone that defies solution.

To make the transition to a productive economy will test your mettle as a people. The prices of some commodities may rise. Some inefficent businesses and factories will close. But the Hungarian government is increasingly leaving the business of running the shops to the shopkeepers, the farms to the farmers. And the creative drive of the people, once unleashed, will create momentum on its own. And this will bring you a greater treasure than simply the riches you create. It'll give each of you control over your destiny -- a Hungarian destiny. (Applause.)

And, as I said, the United States will be your partner in this transformation to a successful economy.

Last Thursday at the White House, I invited leaders from business, education, labor and other fields -- to come to the White House and discuss the new private sector opportunities opening up in Hungary. And their response was enthusiastic. This was especially true of Hungarian-Americans, so proud to be building a bridge between their new country and their motherland. As long as our two governments ease the way, the people of America and Hungary can do the rest -- the people can do the rest.

And it is in this spirit that I want to announce the following measures.

First, as I said in Warsaw, I will propose at the Paris Economic Summit concerted Western action for Poland and Hungary, to back your reforms with economic and technical assistance from the summit partners. (Applause.) Of course, our efforts for Hungary will be targeted to your needs.

And second, I will ask the United States Congress to authorize a $25 million fund as a source of new capital to invigorate the Hungarian private sector. I'll also encourage parallel efforts from the other nations of the economic summit.

And third, once your Parliament passes the new emigration legislation proposed by your Council of Ministers, I will inform our Congress that Hungary is in full compliance with the Jackson-Vanik Amendments to our 1974 trade law. No country has yet been released from the restrictions of this amendment. So I am pleased to tell you that Hungary will be the first. (Applause.) And this action will give Hungary the most liberal access to the American market for the longest terms possible under our laws. (Applause.)

Fourth, America is prepared to provide your country with access to our Generalized System of Preferences, which offers selective tariff relief. Simply put, these last two measures will allow you to take advantage of the largest single market in the entire world.

And fifth, we've concluded a draft agreement to authorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation -- OPIC we call it -- to operate in Hungary. And once our Senate passes the enabling

legislation, OPIC will be able to provide insurance to encourage American investment in private enterprises in Hungary. Through OPIC, American business executives will see first-hand the great opportunity of Hungary.

Private investment is critical for Hungary. It means jobs, innovation, progress. But most of all, private investment means a brighter future for your children; a brighter future for Hungary.

And yet economic progress cannot be at the expense of the air we breathe and the water we drink. Six weeks ago, in Mainz, I proposed cooperation between East and West on environmental issues. And that is why I will ask the United States Congress to appropriate $5 million to establish an International Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, to be based right here in Budapest, which will bring together private and government experts and organizations to address the ecological crisis. (Applause.) After all, our shared heritage is the Earth, and the fate of the Earth transcends borders; it isn't just an East-West issue.

Hungary has led Eastern and Central Europe in addressing the concerns of your citizens for cleaner air and water. And now you can do even more, working with the West to build a bridge of technical and scientific cooperation.

Along these lines, I am also pleased to announce that the United States has proposed an agreement between our two countries to establish scientific and technical cooperation in the basic sciences and in specific areas, including the environment, medicine and nuclear safety.

It is my hope that this visit will also lead to a wider exchange between East and West, so our scientists, our artists and our environmentalists can learn from one another -- so that our soldiers and statesmen can discuss peace and our students -- God bless them -- can discuss the future. (Applause.)

But to discuss anything requires a common language. The teaching of the English language is one of the most popular American exports. And as students, you know that English is the lingua franca of world business, the key to clinching deals from Hong Kong to Toronto. So to open the global market to more Hungarians, I am pleased to announce that the Peace Corps will, for the first time, operate in a European country. And our Peace Corps instructors will come to Budapest and all 19 counties to teach English. (Applause.)

And in such exchanges, we want to help you in your quest for a new beginning as a democratic Hungary. So the United States is also committing more than $6 million to cultural and educational opportunities in Eastern Europe. We will make available funds for a series of major new U.S.-Hungarian exchange programs -- among Congressmen and legislative experts, among labor and business leaders, among legal experts, among community leaders, educators and young people. We are creating dozens of fellowships to enable Hungarians to study at American universities. And we will fund endowed chairs in American studies at your universities, and books -- many thousands of them -- to fill the shelves of your new International Management Center and the libraries of schools and universities across Hungary. (Applause.)

And the United States will also open, within the next several years, an American House in the center of Budapest. (Applause.) Today, the celebrated American architect, Robert Stern, is releasing his design for this center, which will be an open house of books, magazines and video [illegible] an open house of ideas.

And so, in conclusion, in economic reform and democratic change, in cultural and environmental cooperation, there are great opportunities and great challenges. Hungary has a lot of work ahead;

and so do the United States and Hungary, working together to build this better future -- dynamic future.

Your challenge is enormous and historic: To build a structure of political change and decentralized economic enterprise on the ruins of a failed Stalinist system.

And given the opportunity to show your characteristic initiative, creativity and resourcefulness, I believe that the Hungarian people will meet the challenge. You stand on the threshold of a new era of economic development and, yes, political change.

And I believe with all my heart that you are ready to meet the future. (Applause.) I see a country well on the way. I see a country rich in human resources -- rich in the moral courage of its people. I see a nation transcending its past and reaching out to its destiny. I congratulate you for having come so far.

And let us be equal to the opportunity that lies before us. Let us have history write of us that we were the generation that made Europe whole and free.

Thank you all. God bless each and every one of you. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 2:01 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Budapest, Hungary)

For Immediate Release July 13, 1989

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON DEPARTURE

Budapest Airport
Budapest, Hungary

8:45 A.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr. President. To distinguished leaders, Mr. Nyers, Mr. Grosz, Mr. Nemeth, and others that came to see us off, my profound thanks for the warmth of the hospitality to Barbara and me.

I was the first Vice President of the United States to visit your country six years ago, but now I'm especially honored to be the first American President to come to this beautiful land. During the past two days, we've met with Hungarians from every walk of life. I saw many thousand wet Hungarians turning out there at Kossuth Square, a reminder -- that Square a reminder of the sacrifices of Hungary's past.

And at Parliament, I met with the political leaders of the present -- leaders who have the courage to call for an historic election. And at Karl Marx University, I saw the hopeful face of Hungary's future, and announced a series of American actions to engage my country more deeply in the future.

But throughout, at every single event, I felt a deepening of the friendship between the American and Hungarian people.

In just a moment we're going to leave for Paris for an economic summit with Western leaders, and this will be an historic moment for Europe, for the nations of the economic community are moving steadily toward economic integration in 1992. And this should mean more than just a vast trade opportunity for Hungary. As your economy modernizes, you will play an even greater role in the evolution of a new Europe, a Europe that is whole and free.

While in Paris, we shall also celebrate the independence of that nation and the declaration of the rights of man. But these rights are not French, nor are they American. You are proving here in the heartland of Europe that the rights of man are the proper birthright of us all.

Thank you for a wonderful visit, for an unforgettably warm welcome. God bless you and God bless Hungary.

END 8:50 A.M. (L)

#988

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Budapest, Hungary)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 1:30 P.M. (L)
7:30 A.M. EDT
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1989

FACT SHEET

A PROGRAM IN SUPPORT OF HUNGARIAN REFORM

Hungary has entered a period of dynamic political and economic change. President Bush announced several measures to support Hungary's already considerable efforts to develop private enterprise and a freer political system.

- Concerted Western Action. The President is proposing concerted action by the U.S., West European and Japanese governments in support of Hungarian economic reform and recovery. This will be a major topic at the Paris Summit.

- Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund. The President proposes establishment of an Enterprise Fund, with a grant of $25 million, to help the Hungarians expand their private sector, already one of the most extensive in East Central Europe.

- Most-Favored-Nation Status. The President has announced his intention to grant Hungary most-favored-nation status, without the requirement of annual waivers, as soon as Hungary passes its new emigration law. This new law will satisfy the free emigration requirements of the Jackson-Vanik amendment. Hungary would thus become the first Warsaw Pact country deemed to be in full compliance with Jackson-Vanik.

- Environmental Initiative. President Bush has made environmental policy a cornerstone of his plan for assisting East European reform. The President will ask Congress to provide $5 million for the establishment of a regional environmental center in Budapest. The center will bring together private and governmental experts and organizations to address ecological issues.

- Exchanges. The President has announced a substantial expansion of exchange programs in Hungary and elsewhere in the region. USIA has identified $6.1 million for these new programs.

- Science and Technology (S&T) Agreement. The President has announced the U.S. intention to conclude an umbrella S&T agreement with Hungary. We envision a broad program of scientific and technological cooperation in such areas of joint interest and expertise as basic sciences, the environment, agriculture, medicine, energy, and nuclear safety.

- Peace Corps. The President has announced the establishment of a Peace Corps program in Hungary, centered on assisting Hungarian efforts to develop and expand English language teaching.

- more -

CONCERTED WESTERN ACTION FOR HUNGARY AND POLAND

Proposal

The President is proposing that nations of the Summit Seven intensify their concerted action to support economic reforms based on political pluralism in Hungary and Poland. Complementary efforts by leading industrial democracies will provide a powerful impetus to economic recovery and progress in these nations as they face a turning point. Other interested countries could contribute to this process as well.

Scope

Efforts will involve work with the Hungarian and Polish governments, and with other official and independent organizations in those countries, to gather information and provide feedback on issues of mutual concern. Involved governments will also work as appropriate with representatives of the IMF, World Bank, EC Commission and other multilateral and private sector institutions.

Specific issues addressed could include:

- Needed economic reforms;
- Timing and conditions for new credits; and
- Concrete support for privatization and private business, environmental projects, management and training initiatives, social safety nets to accompany restructuring, housing, etc.

These efforts would not undercut or replace existing institutions such as the World Bank, Paris Club or IMF.

Next Steps

The President will discuss this proposal in Paris with the leaders of the other Summit Seven nations -- the UK, FRG, France, Japan, Italy and Canada.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE FUND

Proposal

Hungary has taken a number of steps to enlarge its private sector which can produce wealth that will benefit the entire nation. At the President's initiative, the U.S. and Hungary will jointly establish a "Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund." The President is asking Congress to provide $25 million for this initiative.

Purpose

The Fund will support the development of the growing private sector in Hungary. It will be empowered to disburse hard currency loans or venture capital grants for approved projects, including:

- Private sector development (business loans/grants, possible establishment of a private sector development bank);
- Privatization of state firms (e.g., provide funding for entrepreneurs to buy into state firms);
- Technical assistance or training programs in support of or run by Hungary's private sector;
- Funding of export projects partly or wholly private;
- Joint Ventures between private Hungarian and American investors (e.g., encourage participation of private Hungarian firms in joint ventures).

HUNGARY: MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS

Proposal

The President has announced that upon enactment of the new law on emigration by the Hungarian Parliament, he will inform the Congress that Hungary is in full compliance with the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the 1974 Trade Act. Hungary will be eligible to receive most-favored-nation (MFN) status for the maximum period allowable under our legislation, without any need of annual waivers.

Background

On June 26, 1989 Hungary's Council of Ministers approved the final draft of a new law on emigration to be submitted to the Hungarian Parliament for adoption. The approved draft incorporates the provisions considered necessary to satisfy the free emigration requirements of Section 402 of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment.

Under the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade Act of 1974, the President is empowered to waive the prohibition on the granting of most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment to a country which substantially restricts emigration, if such a waiver would further the goals of the amendment.

- The President has taken this step annually with respect to Hungary since 1978.
- Hungary is now approaching total compliance with the provisions of the Jackson-Vanik amendment.
- Hungary will be the first Warsaw Pact country to have legalized and implemented free emigration, thus satisfying the requirements of Jackson-Vanik.

A REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER LOCATED IN BUDAPEST

Proposal

The President has proposed the establishment of a $5 million regional environmental center, located in Budapest. This is a substantive follow up to the President's initiative in Mainz to help Eastern and Central Europe overcome its environmental problems.

Purpose

The Center will provide a facility for cooperative research and activities between governmental and nongovernmental experts and public interest groups from the United States, Western Europe and Eastern Europe concerned with the environment including energy and nuclear safety.

Scope

The Center would be an independent organization supported by both private and governmental funds. It would focus on developing the broadest human resource base for comprehensive environmental improvement and protection activities in the region.

- The Center would facilitate loans of lab equipment and organize workshops and other exchanges.
- Specific emphasis would be placed on:
  - -- Trans-boundary pollution problems;
  - -- Toxic waste disposal;
  - -- Alternative sources of non-polluting energy; and
  - -- Promotion of nuclear safety technology and practices.
- Although located in or near Budapest, the Center's objective would be to attract funding and direct participation by both governmental and private entities and groups from East and West.

EXCHANGES WITH EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE

Proposal

The President has called for expanded and imaginative exchange initiatives. USIA will allocate up to $6.1 million from 1990 resources in order to implement this new initiative to strengthen the trends toward democratic values and institutions through significantly expanded academic, cultural, and people-to-people contacts.

The principal emphasis of this initiative will be in Hungary and Poland, but other countries in the region will also be involved. Hundreds will participate in the new government-sponsored exchanges in both directions over the next year.

The initiative has the following elements:

Political, Social and Legal Institutions

- The John Marshall Study Program in the Rule of Law. Visits to the U.S. by more than 50 legal scholars, judicial and parliamentary officials to examine the U.S. jurisprudence and legislative system;
- Visits by Congressional experts to consult with new democratic legislatures in Hungary and Poland;
- Consultations for representatives of East-Central European political parties with U.S. party organizations to learn the mechanics of democratic electoral politics;
- Samuel Gompers Labor Leader Exchanges. Travel and study programs for trade unionists in the U.S.;
- Translation and distribution of up to 100,000 books, magazines, and videocassettes in local languages on the U.S. political and economic system;
- Placement of U.S. specialists in law and public administration at East-Central European academic institutions; and

- Visits to the U.S. by East-Central European "future leaders" under the age of 30. Approximately 100 participants are projected for this program.

Free Market Initiative

- Alexander Hamilton Fellowships in Management. Internships, educational, and training programs for at least 50 entrepreneurs and enterprise managers.

- Consulting visits by U.S. executives and management specialists to advise private and cooperative enterprises.

- Support of management training programs and institutes through U.S. instructors, curriculum materials, and short-term seminars. Hundreds of East-Central European management specialists would benefit from this expanded effort.

Educational and Youth Exchange

- Establishment of Noah Webster Chairs in American Language and Literature at Central and Eastern European universities.

- Citizen Exchange Initiative. Assistance to the U.S. private sector in developing youth and other people-to-people exchange activities in Eastern and Central Europe. Several hundred American and European citizens would be involved in this intensified two-way exchange initiative.

Environmental Protection and Cultural Preservation

- Two-way exchanges with specialists in the fields of environmental protection and cultural preservation.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T) AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

Scope

The President has announced the U.S. intention to conclude an umbrella S&T agreement with Hungary. We envision a broad program of scientific and technological cooperation in such areas of joint interest and expertise as basic sciences, the environment, agriculture, medicine, energy, geology and nuclear safety.

Purpose

The agreement would develop and implement high-quality cooperative research programs.

- o S&T cooperation recognizes Hungary's first rate scientific establishment.
- o The agreement also complements the President's Eastern European Environmental Initiative by coordinating research activities, providing core funds, and encouraging contacts in the environmental area.

Next Steps

We expect to send a technical delegation to Hungary shortly to negotiate the final terms of the agreement and work out detailed arrangements for funding.

Funding

Annual contributions of approximately $1 million or the equivalent in Hungarian currency from each side would implement the agreement.

- o The U.S. can expect reasonable and tangible returns that far exceed U.S. costs because such core money often returns much larger dividends in terms of scientific innovations and by stimulating additional funding by participating technical agencies.
- o This program will complement other existing and valuable U.S. S&T programs with Poland and Yugoslavia.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS/HUNGARY

The Program

The United States and the Government of Hungary have agreed in principle to establish a Peace Corps program, centered on assisting Hungarian efforts to develop and expand English language teaching.

- The Peace Corps entry into Hungary represents a new era for American volunteers serving overseas. The Hungarian program, which could begin as early as the fall of 1989 with training for assignment in early 1990, eventually will involve teaching English in Budapest and all 19 of the country's counties.

The Volunteers

There are now nearly 6,000 volunteers and trainees in 65 nations in the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Hungary will be the first European country where U.S. volunteers are assigned.

- Around the world, these Peace Corps volunteers offer skills in a wide variety of programs: e.g., maternal and child health, family nutrition, fresh water fisheries, agriculture extension, teacher training, small business consulting, public administration, natural resource development, energy, engineering, and industrial arts.

- A volunteer must be a U.S. citizen at least 18 years old. There is no upper age limit, and currently, nearly 500 volunteers are over 50.

Training

All volunteers will receive language and cultural training within Hungary before being assigned to schools. Strong emphasis will be placed on learning Hungarian. Cultural studies include Hungary's history, customs, and social and political systems.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Budapest, Hungary)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 1:30 P.M. (L)
7:30 A.M. EDT
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1989

FACT SHEET

OPIC FOR HUNGARY

Purpose and Scope

Economic recovery in nations debilitated by the inefficiencies of communist central planning requires constructive interaction with the international economic community. OPIC can support this process.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is a self-sustaining U.S. Government agency which promotes economic growth by encouraging U.S. private investment.

OPIC provides:

- preinvestment services designed to familiarize prospective investors with host countries, as well as specific investment opportunities;
- insurance against noncommercial risks such as currency inconvertibility, expropriation, and civil strife;
- financing in the form of loan guarantees and small business loans.

OPIC operates in over 100 countries. At the end of fiscal year 1988, OPIC had over $8.4 billion of insurance in force and $811 million in outstanding finance commitments.

Next Steps

Legislation to permit OPIC to operate in Hungary has passed the House and is before the Senate. OPIC and the Government of Hungary have concluded a draft agreement covering the administrative arrangements necessary for OPIC to begin operations there.

- Upon completion of the legislative process, OPIC will lead an investment mission to Hungary to introduce U.S. investors to key business and political leaders, as well as potential joint-venture partners.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Budapest, Hungary)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 1:30 P.M. (L)
7:30 A.M. EDT
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1989

FACT SHEET

GSP FOR HUNGARY

Purpose and Scope

To support ongoing reform and economic recovery in Hungary, the President has called for action to declare Hungary a beneficiary country under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program.

- The GSP program allows 4,100 products from GSP-beneficiary countries to enter the United States duty-free.
- Duty-free access to the United States will provide a savings of hard currency reserves to Hungary.
- Had it been GSP-eligible in 1988, Hungary's trade under the program would have totalled $111 million dollars with a duty savings of $4 million.
- Although Hungary was removed from the list of ineligible countries through a 1984 amendment to the Trade Act, it has not before now been able to satisfy certain mandatory criteria (e.g. workers rights) for GSP eligibility.

Next Steps

The Administration has reviewed these mandatory eligibility criteria for Hungary. These criteria are detailed in section 502(b)(1-7) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

- These reviews require a public comment period which has now ended without objection.
- This process having been completed, the Administration will soon notify the Congress of the President's decision to designate Hungary a GSP beneficiary.
- Upon such notification, Washington-based GSP experts will travel to Hungary to provide officials and exporters with instructions/advice on how to quickly and effectively maximize use of the U.S. GSP program.

# # #

The National Association of State Foresters

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

9-14-89
Date

Time

Peggy Dolley
To

Terri Bates
From

Number of pages to follow:

14

If you did not receive any portion of this transmission, please contact NASF at 202/624-5415.

Messages:

Per your request from yesterday afternoon's meeting, someforestry statistics for the states of Montana, Wyoming and Washington. If we can provide any additional information please do hesitate to call at at 624-5415.

444 North Capitol Street NW Suite 526 Washington, DC 20001

NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

1988
Report

STATE FORESTRY STATISTICS

RCV BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 9-14-89 ; 9:07AM ; CCITT G3→ 4566218;# 3

National Association of State Foresters
1988 Report
State Forestry Statistics Committee

Chairman - Robert H. Bathrick, New York
Michael P. Mety, Louisiana
Richard P. Klason, Utah

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Salary Information	27
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AREA OF STATE	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska
Forested land	3.225	17.5	16.7	16.98	12.4	22.6	0.8
Crop land	0.214	12.3	26.4	7.75	20.0	17.2	25.5
Pasture/Range land	0.052	1.3	0.9	3.99	12.0	50.7	20.8
Other	1.517	5.3	9.8	1.51	0.2	3.6	2.4
TOTAL	5.008	36.4	53.8	30.23	44.6	94.1	49.5
FORESTED LAND OWNERSHIP							
Federal	0.009	2.5	3.5	1.55	1.3	16.5	0.05
State	0.260	3.5	3.7	0.37	0.6	0.7	0.05
Other governmental	0.161	0.2	2.8	--	0.05	0.1	--
Private: Industrial	0.066	2.0	0.8	3.33	0.28	1.6	--
Non-Industrial	2.729	9.3	5.9	11.12	9.77	3.7	0.7
TOTAL	3.225	17.5	16.7	16.98	12.0	22.6	0.8
Land Area under Fire Protection	5.008	20.5	22.8	19.8	16.5	50.0	46.0

RESOURCE BASE
In MM acres

RCV BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 9-14-89 ; 9:07AM ; CCITT G3→ 4566218:# 4

AREA OF STATE	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming			
Forested land	17.62	11.63	15.35	9.78			
Crop land	7.75	0.52	12.71	2.85			
Pasture/Range land	9.50	1.40	2.13	47.79			
Other	7.72	1.86	5.76	2.24			
TOTAL	42.60	15.41	35.95	62.66			
FORESTED LAND OWNERSHIP							
Federal	6.93	0.91	1.62	8.41			
State	1.79	0.23	0.71	0.20			
Other governmental	0.18	0.02	2.60	--			
Private: Industrial	4.32	0.88	1.17	0.05			
Non-Industrial	4.41	9.59	9.25	1.12			
TOTAL	17.63	11.63	15.35	9.78			
Land Area under Fire Protection	12.5	12.8	17.44	29.0			

RESOURCE BASE
in MM acres

RCV BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 9-14-89 ; 9:08AM ; CCITT G3→ 4566218:# 5

COSTS OR EXPENDITURES	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming			
Fire Management	8,489	1,140	7,744	3,915.1			
State Forests	19,515	68	1,873.	391.9			
Cooperative Forestry	299	845	5,716	342.9			
Utilization & Marketing	--	153	193	7.1			
Insect & Disease	206	--	283	226.5			
Urban & Community	55	--	10	--			
R.C. & D., PL-556	--	95	--	15.9			
S.C.S. Programs	114	--	306	--			
Nursery	1,372	376	1,456	--			
Forest Recreation	1,196	--	4,649	--			
Other	11,624	880	4,500	--			
TOTAL	42,870	3,557	26,730	4,899.4			
FUNDING SUPPORT							
Federal	1,491	343	1,881	179.8			
State	8,029	2,319	24,825	1,393.7			
Other governmental	33,350	--	24	3,325.9			
Revenue	--	895	--	--			
Private	--	--	--	--			
Other	--	--	--	--			
TOTAL	42,870	3,557	26,730	4,899.4			
REVENUE GENERATED							
Products Sales	123,097	443	1,784	69.1			
Permits	4,551	--	1,252	0.3			
Service Charges	--	--	140	--			
Other	12,365	43	1,268	--			
TOTAL	140,013	486	4,444	69.4			

FORESTRY PROGRAM FINANCIAL INFORMATION
in M dollars

RCV BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 9-14-89 ; 9:10AM ; CCITT G3→ 4566218:# 7

COSTS OR EXPENDITURES	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska
Fire Management	2,000	6,775	5,381.0	7,397	2,500	3,473	485
State Forests	682	7,819	8,278.1	26	2,200	1,989	--
Cooperative Forestry	553	510	1,073.2	4,959	2,100	169	126
Utilization & Marketing	60	87	263.6	110	450	36	15
Insect & Disease	510	179	162.2	265	150	40	40
Urban & Community	110	8	64.2	46	625	--	110
R.C. & D., PL-556	25	--	20.6	58	30	29	25
A.S.C.S. Programs	16	33	--	276	40	16	3
Nursery	--	218	2,240.7	2,543	800	204	603
Forest Recreation	20,000	1,355	248.6	--	250	--	--
Other	--	--	5,187.8	5,285	330	1,734	75
TOTAL	24,136	16,984	22,919.9	20,965	9,475	7,690	1,482
FUNDING SUPPORT							
Federal	443	649	3,436.2	1,413	450	461	362
State	20,709	9,850	19,226.7	13,365	9,025	5,387	491
Other governmental	--	--	180.0	--	--	--	130
Revenue	2,984	6,485	77.0	3,587	--	787	495
Private	--	--	--	--	--	1,055	--
Other	--	--	--	2,600	--	--	4
TOTAL	24,136	16,984	22,919.9	20,965	9,475	7,690	1,482
REVENUE GENERATED							
Products Sales	561	6,033	5,145.5	--	1,014	2,519	495
Permits	6,040	--	810.4	--	20	132	--
Service Charges	24	--	106.3	1,200	5	5	--
Other	15	452	75.1	2,387	25	--	--
TOTAL	6,640	6,485	6,137.3	3,587	1,064	2,656	495

FORESTRY PROGRAM FINANCIAL INFORMATION
in M dollars

RCV BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 9-14-89 ; 9:09AM ; CCITT G3+ 4566218:# 6

PERSONNEL	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming			
Managerial Employees	68	20	25	4			
Professional Employees	408	49	225	8			
Technician Employees	220	23	155	12			
Stenographic and/or Clerical Employees	114	11	48	4			
TOTAL	1,059	103	453	28			
Seasonal and/or Temporary Employees	320	47	50	6			

PROGRAMS*							
Fire Control or Management	XX	XX	XX	XX			
State Forest Management	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Cooperative Forestry Mgmt.	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Utilization & Marketing	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Insect & Disease	XX		XX	XX			
Urban or Community Forestry	XX	XX	XX	XX			
R.C.&D.	XX	XX	XX	XX			
PL-566		XX	XX	XX			
Agricultural Conservation	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Forestry Incentives Program	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Nursery	XX	XX	XX				
Forest Recreation	XX		XX				
Endangered Plants	XX	XX					
Wood Energy	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Cooperative Watershed Prog.	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Wilderness Management			XX				

*For additional Programs not listed, See pages at end of this section.

PERSONNEL AND PROGRAM INFORMATION

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PERSONNEL	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska
Managerial Employees	2	52	56	58	25	31	6
Professional Employees	27	61	193	108	62	74	14
Technician Employees	9	166	114	374	143	35	6
Stenographic and/or Clerical Employees	7	16	59	99	21	22	4
TOTAL	45	295	422	639	250	162	30
Seasonal and/or Temporary Employees	0	36	80	400	95	159	15

PROGRAMS*

Fire Control or Management	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
State Forest Management	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	
Cooperative Forestry Mgmt.	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Utilization & Marketing	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Insect & Disease	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Urban or Community Forestry	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
R.C.&D.	XX		XX		XX	XX	XX
PL-566			XX	XX	XX		XX
Agricultural Conservation	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Forestry Incentives Program	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Nursery		XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Forest Recreation	XX	XX	XX		XX		XX
Endangered Plants		XX					
Wood Energy	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Cooperative Watershed Prog.	XX			XX	XX	XX	XX
Wilderness Management	XX	XX	XX				

*For additional Programs not listed, See pages at end of this section.

PERSONNEL AND PROGRAM INFORMATION

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Additional Programs under State Forester Jurisdiction

Alabama

Treasure Forest Program
Industrial Development
(Foreign & Domestic)
Forest Tree Improvement
Forest Pest Management
Herbicide Application
Historic Tree Program
Tree City Program

Arizona

Tree Improvement
Seedling Program

California

Dutch Elm Disease
Vegetation Management
State FIP
Forest & Rangeland Resource
Assessment

Colorado

Project Learning Tree
Plains Forestry

Hawaii

Wildlife Management

Idaho

Forest Practices

Illinois

Forest Resources
Planning

Indiana

Timber Buyer Bonding
Classified Forest Act
Classified Field Windbreak Act
Energy Acres
Arbor Day
Big Tree Register
Tree Improvement
Gypsy Moth IPM Program
Hometown Program (Community
Forestry Part)

Iowa

Timber Buyer Bonding

Kentucky

Forest Resources
Planning

Louisiana

Genetic Tree
Improvement

Massachusetts

Yankee Forest Coop.
Classified Forestland
Timber Harvester Licensing
Acid Rain Monitoring
Forest Resource Planning

Minnesota

Forest Resources Planning
Big Tree Register
Forest Roads
Forest Inventory

Mississippi

Public Lands Program
Tree Improvement Program
State Forestry Incentives
Program
Conservation Reserve
Program

Montana

Institutional Forestry Work
(Prison Camp)
Enforcemtn of Hazard
Reduction Law on private
lands

Nebraska

Vegetation Management
Projects
Tree Improvement

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Additional Programs under State Forester Jurisdiction

New Hampshire

SCSCP Program
(older Americans)

New Jersey

Tree Expert Certification
208 Practices (Silviculture)
NJ Farmland Assessment Act
NJ Dept. of Agriculture
Incentives Program

New Mexico

Soil & Water Conservation
Districts

New York

State Wild, Scenic &
Recreational Rivers
State Land Acquisition
Program
Scenic Roads Program
Forest Resource Planning
Tree Farm Program

North Carolina

State Incentives Program
Stream Obstruction
"319" Practices

North Dakota

Tree Improvement
Conservation Reserve
Program
State Forest Resource
Planning
Project Learning Tree
Tree Farm Program

Oklahoma

Tree Improvement
State Forest Resource
Planning
PL534 WRB
Forest Water Quality
Project Learning Tree
Forest Heritage Center
Conservation Reserve

Oregon

Forest Practices Act
Genetic Tree Improvement
Log Branding & Patrol
Smoke Management

Puerto Rico

Estuarine Sanctuary
Management
Wildlife Refuge Management

Rhode Island

Recreation Law
Enforcement
Arborist Licensing
Forest Resource Planning
Forest Land Classification
Program
Timber Harvester Registrations

South Carolina

Forest Renewal Program
Forest Services Program

South Dakota

Missouri River Shore
Revegetation
Pheasants for Everyone
Program

Tennessee

Forest Resources Planning
Tree Improvement
Water Quality (208)
Information/Education
State Forest Mgmt.

Utah

Surface Leasing
Range Management

Vermont

Senior Community Service
Employment Program
Forest Resources Planning
Accelerated Soil Survey

Washington

Natural Heritage Program
Enforcement Forest
Practices Act
Washington Conservation Corp

PERSONNEL AND PROGRAM INFORMATION

RCV BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 9-14-89 ; 9:13AM ; CCITT G3→ 4566218:#11

	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
Governor's Salary	$65,988	$60,000	$70,000	$55,000	$70,000	$70,000	
State Forester's Salary	$45,552	$50,000	$45,000	$42,800	$48,000	$40,000	
Regional Forester's Salary	$34,788	$37,000	$35,800	$45,000	$39,500	$37,000	
District Forester's Salary	$28,964	---	---	$34,500	$32,500	$30,000	
Service Forester's Salary	$24,113	$27,000	$30,300	$21,400	$26,500	$22,800	
Forestry Technician's Salary	$18,574	$18,500	$21,500	$17,000	$21,500	$17,000	

NOT AVAILABLE

	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska
Governor's Salary	$77,000	$100,000	$92,204	$63,000	$85,000	$50,500	$58,000
State Forester's Salary	$45,000	$63,000	$57,002	$43,000	$49,000	$40,500	$69,000
Regional Forester's Salary	$37,000	$49,000	$35,715	$34,800	$41,000	$32,000	$33,500
District Forester's Salary	---	$44,000	$30,000	$32,000	$34,000	$27,500	$26,500
Service Forester's Salary	$25,500	$37,000	$24,744	$20,600	$26,000	$20,000	---
Forestry Technician's Salary	$18,500	$27,000	$20,963	$15,400	$17,600	$19,000	$20,000

SALARY (ANNUAL) INFORMATION

RCV BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 9-14-89 ; 9:14AM ; CCITT G3→ 4566218;#12

	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virgin Islands	Virginia
Governor's Salary	$57,325	$85,000	$91,600	$60,000	$65,000		$85,000
State Forester's Salary	$32,448	$64,510	$79,000	$39,700	$33,000		$54,518
Regional Forester's Salary	$27,830	$32,860	$41,384	$26,960	$32,700		$34,172
District Forester's Salary	$22,035	$30,000	$27,837	$28,180	$31,000		$28,594
Service Forester's Salary	$17,983	$28,000	$25,572	$21,370	$24,000		$25,027
Forestry Technician's Salary	$12,324	$22,700	$15,521	$14,260	$19,000		$18,321

	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming			
Governor's Salary	$83,800	$60,000	$87,000	$70,000			
State Forester's Salary	$74,000	$35,527	$49,000	$55,300			
Regional Forester's Salary	$47,900	$27,934	$38,200	---			
District Forester's Salary	$36,000	$27,472	$33,000	$34,500			
Service Forester's Salary	$28,700	$18,262	$28,000	$24,500			
Forestry Technician's Salary	$24,800	*$18,904	$20,700	$27,700			

*amount is higher than service forester due to longer tenure of employees.

SALARY (ANNUAL) INFORMATION

RCV BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 9-14-89 ; 9:14AM ; CCITT G3→ 4566218;#13

	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Puerto Rico
Active State Forestry Advisory Committee		x	x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x	x			x	x	
Employees protected by Civil Service or Merit System	E	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	E	x	x	x	E
Employees covered by Social Security	L	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	L	x	x	x	L
Employees covered by a State retirement system	A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	x	A
Forest Practices Act	H	x			x				x			x	x			H		x		H
Cooperative program with private consultant foresters	A	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x		A	x		x	A
Foresters Licensed	V															V				V
Foresters registered	A		x		x									x		A	x			A
	I															I				I
	L															L				L
	A															A				A
	B															B				B
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	E															E				E
	N		x		x									x		N	x			N
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MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

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	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virgin Islands	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming							
Active State Forestry Advisory Committee	x	x		x	x		x	x				x	x							
Employees protected by Civil Service or Merit System	x		x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x							
Employees covered by Social Security	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Employees covered by a State retirement system	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Forest Practices Act									x											
Cooperative program with private consultant foresters	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x									
Foresters Licensed																				
Foresters registered		x								x										

NOT AVAILABLE

RECEIVED: INFORMATION

RCV BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 9-14-89 ; 9:16AM ; CCITT G3→ 4566218:#15

Dooley

SPEECHWRITING AND RESEARCH OFFICES
DAILY PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH SCHEDULE

EVENT/LOCATION	DATE	PROJ.OFFICER	WRITER/RESEARCH	C.W. DRAFT	STAFFING	TO POTUS
D.A.R.E. Event	09/13/89 Wednesday		Smith Blessey	09/06/89 Wednesday	09/08/89 Friday	09/11/89 Monday
Presidential S.E.S. Awards Constitution Hall	09/14/89 Thursday	D. Bates	McNally Simon	09/07/89 Thursday	09/11/89 Monday	09/12/89 Tuesday
Video Session United Way Video	09/14/89 Thursday		Tron	09/07/89 Thursday	09/11/89 Monday	09/12/89 Tuesday
Regional Press Briefing T.P.'s and Q & A's	09/15/89 Friday		Grant Dooley	09/13/89 Wednesday		
"In Performance" PBS special East Room	09/17/89 Sunday	L.Firestone	Smith Blessey	09/12/89 Tuesday	09/13/89 Wednesday	09/14/89 Thursday
A. Sioux Falls Centennial Sioux Falls, South Dakota	09/18/89 Monday		McNally Simon	09/11/89 Monday	09/13/89 Wednesday	09/14/89 Thursday
B. Montana Centennial	09/18/89 Monday		McGroarty Dooley	09/11/89 Monday	09/13/89 Wednesday	09/14/89 Thursday
Western State Leg. Conf. Helena, Montana	09/18/89 Monday		Smith Blessey	09/13/89 Wednesday	09/14/89 Thursday	09/15/89 Friday
Spokane Washington	09/19/89 Tuesday		Lange Dooley	09/12/89 Tuesday	09/14/89 Thursday	09/15/89 Friday

Jeff Cilek
224-7262

$15 M - Senate
$5 M - House
> Conference at least $5 M, if not more

Luigi Barzini
O Americes

DAILY PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH SCHEDULE

EVENT/LOCATION	DATE	PROJ.OFFICER	WRITER/RESEARCH	C.W. DRAFT	STAFFING	TO POTUS
Unveiling of the Cent.Trail Spokane, Washington	09/19/89 Tuesday			09/13/89 Tuesday	09/14/89 Wednesday	09/15/89 Friday
Young America Medals Rose Garden	09/21/89 Thursday		Davis Martin	09/14/89 Thursday	09/18/89 Monday	09/19/89 Tuesday
200th Anniv. Attorney General Department of Justice	09/22/89 Friday		McNally Simon	09/11/89 Monday	09/13/89 Wednesday	09/14/89 Thursday
Courter Fundraiser New Jersey	09/22/89 Friday		Smith Blessey	09/15/89 Friday	09/18/89 Monday	09/20/89 Wednesday
Red Mass Luncheon Boston, Mass.	09/23/89 Saturday		Grant Martin	09/15/89 Friday	09/18/89 Monday	09/20/89 Wednesday
U.N. General Assembly New York City	09/25/89 Monday		McGroarty Dooley	09/06/89 Wednesday	09/18/89 Monday	09/20/89 Wednesday
U.N. Reception N.Y.C.	09/25/89 Monday	B. Scowcroft	McNally Simon	09/18/89 Monday	09/19/89 Tuesday	09/20/89 Wednesday
U.N. Toast N.Y.C.	09/25/89 Monday	B. Scowcroft	McNally Simon	09/18/89 Monday	09/19/89 Tuesday	09/20/89 Wednesday

DAILY PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH SCHEDULE

EVENT/LOCATION	DATE	PROJ.OFFICER	WRITER/RESEARCH	C.W. DRAFT	STAFFING	TO POTUS
Amer. Film Institute Pension Building	09/26/89 Tuesday	Studdert/Demare	Smith Blessey	09/19/89 Tuesday	09/21/89 Thursday	09/22/89 Friday
B. World Bank/Intern. Monetary Fund Annual Meeting Sheraton Washington Hotel	09/27/89 Wednesday	D.Bates	McNally Simon	09/20/89 Wednesday	09/22/89 Friday	09/25/89 Monday
B.Presidential Welcome to Gov. Charlottsville, VA	09/27/89 Wednesday		Grant Martin	09/20/89 Wednesday	09/21/89 Thursday	09/22/89 Friday
C.Governors Educational Summit Convocation Speech Charlottesville, Virginia	09/27/89 Wednesday		Davis Martin	09/20/89 Wednesday	09/21/89 Thursday	09/22/89 Friday
D. Governor's Dinner B.R. Charlottsville, VA	09/27/89 Wednesday		Grant Dooley	09/20/89 Wednesday	09/21/89 Thursday	09/22/89 Friday
E.Closing Statement Gov. Conf. Charlottsville, VA	09/28/89 Thursday			09/20/89 Wednesday	09/21/89 Thursday	09/22/89 Friday
Retirement Adm. Crowe	09/29/89 Friday		McGroarty Dooley	09/22/89 Friday	09/25/89 Monday	09/26/89 Tuesday
Midland Community Award	10/00/89 TBD		TBD TBD			

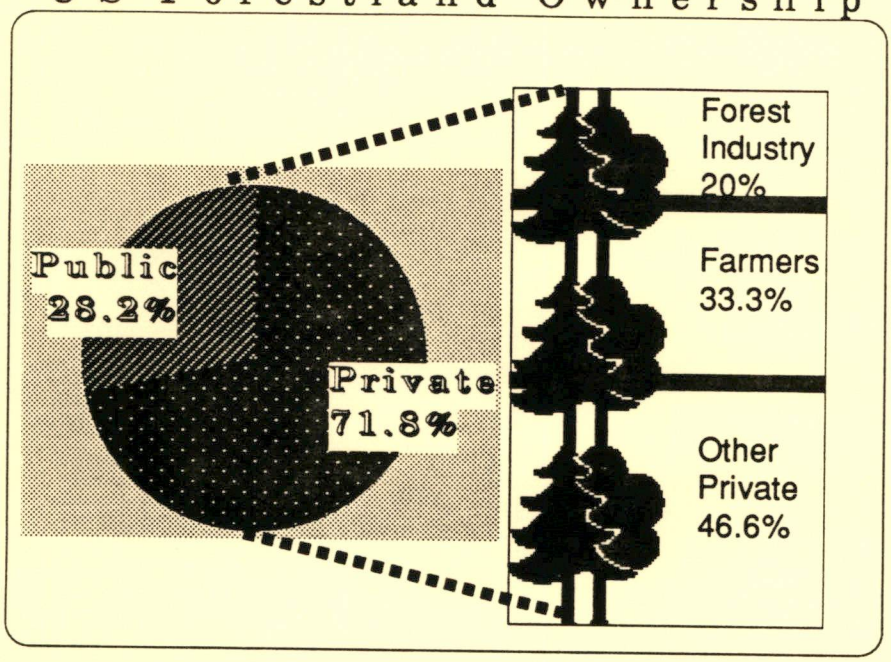
DAILY PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH SCHEDULE

EVENT/LOCATION	DATE	PROJ.OFFICER	WRITER/RESEARCH	C.W. DRAFT	STAFFING	TO POTUS
NRSC Inner Circle Gala Union Station	10/02/89 Monday	Andy Card		09/25/89 Monday	09/27/89 Wednesday	09/28/89 Thursday
Salinas State Dinner	10/03/89 Tuesday	B. Scowcroft	Smith Blessey	09/26/89 Tuesday	09/28/89 Thursday	09/29/89 Friday
Coleman Fundraiser N. Virginia	10/04/89 Wednesday		Smith Blessey	09/27/89 Wednesday	09/29/89 Friday	10/02/89 Monday
Cossiga State Visit	10/11/89 Wednesday		McGroarty Dooley	10/04/89 Wednesday	10/06/89 Friday	10/09/89 Monday
Italian Society Dinner	10/14/89 Saturday		McGroarty Dooley	10/06/89 Friday	10/10/89 Tuesday	10/11/89 Wednesday
RGA President's Dinner TBD	10/17/89 Tuesday	A.Card		10/10/89 Tuesday	10/12/89 Thursday	10/13/89 Friday
International Drug Conference Costa Rica	10/27/89 Friday		McNally Simon	10/20/89 Friday	10/24/89 Tuesday	10/25/89 Wednesday
Governor Martinez Funder Tampa, Florida	12/01/89 Friday	Andy Card		11/24/89 Friday	11/28/89 Tuesday	11/29/89 Wednesday

The National Association of State Foresters

The National Association of State Foresters (NASF) is comprised of the directors of state forestry agencies in each state and US territory. State Foresters administer programs that protect and manage the majority of our nation's forests.

U S Forestland Ownership



These include programs that:

•limit the damages caused to our forests from fire, insects and disease;
•promote environmentally sound management and stewardship of the land; and
•encourage industrial development where appropriate.

State forestry programs are a vital link between private forest landowners and the public's need for forest resources. Through the state forestry agencies the federal government provides assistance to private landowners.

There is increasing pressure on America's private forests to provide more commercial timber and to meet environmental needs. Forest landowners are an important component in many Federal conservation programs such as those that:

•plant trees,
•clean air and water, and
•protect wildlife.

NASF is a leader in addressing these concerns at the national level. For example, NASF was instrumental in the following:

•The Conservation Title in the 1985 Farm Bill and preceding regulations.
•Funding and Maintaining the Forest Services State and Private Forestry Program
• Maintaining Forest Service and University Research Funding
• The Forestry Section in the Omnibus Trade Bill
• Including Trees in the Drought relief Act of 1988
•Supporting the American Heritage Trust Fund.

NASF's office is located on Capitol Hill in Washington DC. There is a small but energetic staff headed by Terri Bates, NASF's Washington Representative.

The NASF has three regional groups of State Foresters: the Southern Group, the Northeastern Area, and the Western Council.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON CW

FROM: EDWARD McNALLY EMM

SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR THE SOUTH DAKOTA CENTENNIAL

I. SUMMARY

Attached for your consideration and review are draft remarks for your address at South Dakota's Centennial ceremony in Sioux Falls next Monday.

II. DISCUSSION

At 11:15 a.m. on Monday, September 18, 1989, you are scheduled to arrive at the Sioux Falls Arena to address a "campaign-style" rally of approximately 8,000, gathered to hear your address and to celebrate South Dakota's centennial.

Emphasizing South Dakota's pioneer heritage, the suggested remarks include a pitch for a "1,000 Points of Light" initiative to add private tree-planting efforts to our federal reforestation campaign.

This initiative, intended to complement your Clean Air Act and other environmental proposals, was developed by Jim Pinkerton. This speech is the first of three environmental speeches you will give on this trip.

(McNally/Simon)
September 14, 1989, 10:00 a.m.
Draft Four (B:SIOUX)

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

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]]

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. [Acknowledgements of Senator Pressler and other Congressmen].

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]]

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 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."

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.

MONTANA '89er

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE
MONTANA CENTENNIAL COMMISSION AND OFFICE

OFFICIAL CENTENNIAL PARADE

An estimated 40,000 people reviewed the Official Centennial parade in Great Falls Saturday, July 22. Brian Patrick, Centennial Field Operations Manager said the office staff gave out 4,000 Centennial buttons and said he doubted if they were able to supply one-tenth of the people lining the parade route.

Leo Ellingson, Centennial Statehood Director said the very successful parade went off like clockwork, and he had high praise for the organizers, the Cascade Centennial '89ers and Jeff Cuniff of Great Falls who was Centennial parade chairman. The parade was 19 blocks long with no gaps, and took three hours to pass by.

Happy Birthday, Montana, in the form of a huge cake was one of the floats in the Centennial Parade held in Great Falls July 22.

There were 370 parade entries, 100 antique cars, 400 horses. There were entries from 25 communities. In addition to the entries from Montana, there were floats from Calgary and Lethbridge, Alberta, as well as Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Riding on the official float driven by Mark Copenhaver were Iva Kolstad, wife of Lt. Gov. Allen Kolstad, Leo Ellingson and Marilyn Frazier, member of the Centennial Commission.

Cuniff said 65 dignitaries participated in the parade, including Governor Stan Stephens and Mrs. Stephens, State Auditor Andrea Bennett, Attorney General Marc Racicot and Montana Supreme Court Judge Bill Hunt.

The Calgary Expedition Stampede sent 40 members who served breakfast to 3000 parade participants and workers, and furnished entertainment. Accompanying the

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CENTENNIAL EVENTS CALENDAR 15

VOL. 4 NO. 6 AUGUST 1989

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The Great Montana Centennial Cattle Drive from Roundup to Billings is still the biggest event of the Centennial, and is scheduled for September 4–9. Only big people with big imaginations from a big state would dare plan and pull off such a gigantic project to observe their state's Centennial. It should be the biggest cattle drive in the history of the world.

When you travel outside Montana, and you mention the Centennial, it is surprising how many people all over the country have heard of the cattle drive. It has received international publicity. As a matter of fact, it will receive international participation. People from four countries and 29 states are involved. Cowboys from as far away as Australia and Japan have inquired about heading 'em up and moving 'em out.

As envisioned, a herd of 10,000 cattle, herded by 100 top hands and 4,900 other riders, will make its way from the Musselshell River at Roundup to the Yellowstone River at Billings. That was the original dream. Of course dreams sometimes surpass reality, but any great project must start with an optimistic dream.

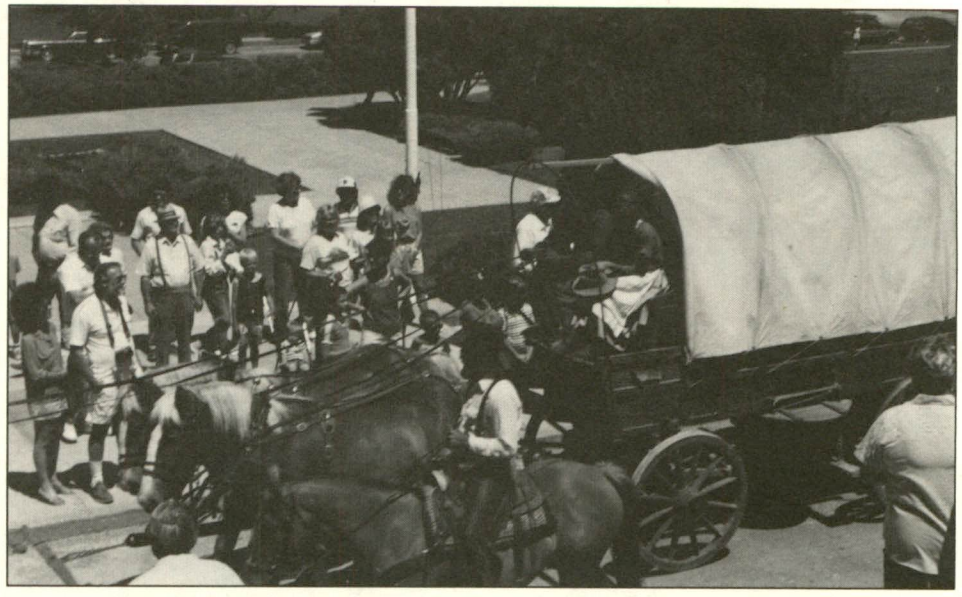
The herd will include longhorns like the ones Nelson Story brought north from Texas in 1886. A special brand, a stylized M over 89, will mark all the cattle which can be auctioned at trail's end.

More than 2,800 people have signed up to ride in the drive, which is to be led by 300 wagons, each carrying between three and six people.

Imagine the logistics involved. There are a lot of skeptics out there who doubt if it will ever happen successfully, but I'm confident the people in charge know what they are doing, and I offer my congratulations to the Latigo Corporation for a super organization.

Allen C. Kolstad

Lt. Governor Allen C. Kolstad
Chairman, Centennial Commission



CENTENNIAL WAGON TRAIN ARRIVES IN HELENA

In a ceremony on the state capitol steps, Lt. Governor Allen Kolstad welcomed the Centennial Wagon Train on its arrival in Helena July 3. He told the crowd gathered for the occasion, "If you really want to learn what a wagon train trip is like you have to ask the trail weary folks who are with the Centennial Wagon Train today. These saddle-weary, seat-bruised adventurers have been on the trail. They know some of the hardships that can occur on a journey of that nature. Of course, they weren't as isolated and didn't have to face as many of the life-threatening dangers as those who came west 100 years ago, but they have experienced much of what the early settlers experienced, and I know it has enriched their lives."

Kolstad chided the western movie versions of wagon trains and their thrilling adventures, and of the trains forming a hurried circle as the Indians rushed screaming and shouting down upon them. In fact, most records show that the wagon trains were the first opportunity that the Indian and White had to become familiar with each other, to trade, to share knowledge about the trail and to learn that circumstances are the only true difference between men. He encouraged people to read about the early days of Montana, especially journals and diaries written by early day settlers.

To the early settler the wagon train meant a chance to start life over, with greater opportunity in the promised land west of the Mississippi.

continued on next page

MONTANA CENTENNIAL OFFICE

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The monthly Eighty-Niner presents news and views in celebration of the 100th anniversary of Montana's statehood in 1989.
For information call 444-1989

P. O. BOX 1989, CAPITOL STATION, HELENA, MT 59620

He continued, the wagon train was also a challenging, spirit-breaking, nerve-rending, experience that left tragic reminders along the way that some people just weren't meant to experience life in the Big Sky Country. Storms, floods, prairie fires, disease and accidents of all sorts claimed the lives of many who were looking for a better place to live.

The Wagon Train received a warm welcome, not only from the large crowd waiting at the Capitol, and from Lt. Governor Kolstad, but also from Western District Congressman Pat Williams and Helena Mayor Russ Ritter. All three speakers applauded the efforts of all the riders and the Montana Draft Horse and Mule Association which was responsible for organizing the Wagon Train.

There were 200 participants who covered the 250 miles of the wagon train trip from Bannack to Helena.

Robert Clark, Wagon Master, and Wayne Tichenor, Trail Boss, received congratulations and commemorative belt buckles from both Lt. Governor Kolstad, Montana Centennial Commission chairman, and Steve Hankey, Regional Sales Manager for Rainier Brewing Co., a major sponsor of the Wagon Train. Marlene Teague, secretary-treasurer of the Montana Draft Horse and Mule Association and Leslie Clark, secretary of the Montana Centennial Wagon Train, also received a round of applause for their organizing efforts.

All the hard work and preparation paid off in a big way as the 50 wagons safely and successfully reached their final night camp. Participants gave many compliments to the organizers for the research done on the trail. Of the 250 miles, less that 20 were traveled on blacktop. The route took the wagons over the Continental Divide, up and down the steep gravelly mountains, along the high foothills of the Tobacco Roots, and up the Amazon Hill close to the little town of Wickes, on the 24 day trail to Helena.

These wagons were not new models that had just been recently purchased. Almost all were from the turn of the century and had been painstakingly rebuilt by the owner. Along the way, repairs were required on several wagons, but with the help of neighboring ranchers, wheels, tongues, and wagon boxes were all fixed and the wagons were able to continue on their way. If a sick or sore horse was unable to continue, arrangements were made to borrow a horse from another driver until the horse was able to work again.

The travelers encountered all kinds of weather from snow to intense heat along with hail and wind storms. It was agreed that this year's cool June weather was a real bonus for the horses and that the trip may not have been possible if extreme heat had prevailed.

Many riders suffered from bouts of the flu and some even contacted pneumonia and tick fever. A teamster from Idaho suffered a heart attack while in Willow Creek, but was able to receive immediate medical attention and is now recuperating at home.

In all 30 wagons made the entire trip from Bannack to Helena. Of these wagons, 25 were from Montana while 2 had come from California and 3 from Idaho. No less than 40 wagons were traveling on the trail at all times and in all 300 people and 75 wagons participated in the entire 24 day event.

Some hardy souls traveled even further than from Bannack to Helena. Jim Lotan, Wagon Master of the Bitterroot Centennial Wagon Train, and his wife Ruth, along with Carol Tichenor of Whitehall, Patrick McCarron and Kathy Meyer of Stevensville, and George Woolsey of Victor, traveled all the way from Stevensville to Helena, a distance of 400 miles and a trip that took over 5 weeks.

Cotton Riley, of Richfield, Idaho, drove his mules all the way from his home to Bannack, adding an additional 150 miles to his journey. Jim and Debra Deck didn't bother to trailer their horses and wagon home like most everyone else, they just hitched up and drove the wagon back to Whitehall!

The Montana Centennial Wagon Train not only received a warm welcome in Helena, but also in every single town it traveled through. The Wagon Train went through Dillon, Virginia City, Ennis, Pony, Willow Creek, Boulder, Jefferson City, Montana City and Helena and in each town a special celebration had been planned. The Wagon Train became the occasion for numerous barbecues, pancake breakfasts,

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MONTANA WRITERS' PROJECT ANTHOLOGY

Faded Hoof Prints—Bygone Dreams is the title of a Centennial book published by the Powder River Historical Society of Broadus, Montana. The book contains stories from Montana's Greatest Livestock Frontier, Powder River Country. It contains 300 pages and the stories are from the Montana Writer's Project of the Works Project Administration from the 1860s to the 1920s. It was compiled by Maude L. Beach and edited by Robert L. Thaden, Jr.

The stories are from micro-film records that are being preserved and stored in Denver depicting life as it was when the southeastern part of Montana was being settled. The stories were collected by two WPA employees under the Montana Writer's project in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

The stories are described as pertinent to the Centennial because they relate in the interviewees' own words their lives and experiences during that part of Montana's history when the near extinction of buffalo transpired and the cattle drives from the south impacted and influenced our state's economy and commerce.

Many personal observances are given to these experiences, some humorous, some tragic in their quest for money or eking out an existence. Some references are also made to the ongoing conflict between cattlemen and sheepmen.

A copy of the book may be obtained by writing Powder River Historical Society, Box 575, Broadus, Montana 59317. Please enclose $20.00.

RAILROAD SHOW

Railroads were crucial in the development of Montana. In an attempt to demonstrate this well-known fact, a railroad show is scheduled for September 10 at the Rodeway Inn in Billings. Collectors of railroad memorabilia will display and sell items from their model railroad collections. There will be specific displays concerning Montana railroads.

A nominal $1 admission fee will be charged, and profits, if any, will be used for future shows.

Parade, continued

group was the Calgary Stampede Queen, Bonny Wallace. The Calgary Stampede mascot, Harry the Horse, was also present.

An ice cream social and awards ceremony followed the three-hour parade. For the third consecutive time in parades held in Great Falls, the Great Falls Advertising Federation won the top parade award. Previously they won the top award in the Territorial parade in 1975, and the Great Falls Centennial Parade in 1984. The award is all the more significant because it is believed the 1989 Montana Centennial parade held Saturday was the largest parade ever held in the state of Montana.

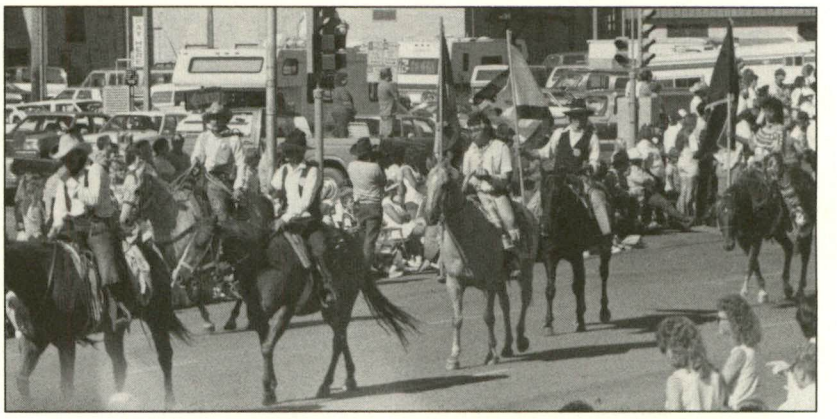
There were nine divisions in the parade and the Western division was won by Pa'u Waimenalo of Hawaii, featuring 12 riders on horses decked with traditional Hawaiian leis. Five female riders, also well decorated, represented the five islands of Hawaii. Cuniff said this entry was especially popular with the large crowd.

Lincoln, Montana took the best public service entry contest with a float entitled "Main Street 1889." The Youth contest was led by Livingston's "Razzle Dazzle" drill team made up of youths 5 to 13 years old.

Following the awards ceremonies was the Big Sky Day at Malmstrom Air Force Base. An estimated 40,000 people attended. There was also an aerial demonstration by antique airplanes. Saturday evening's fireworks were spectacular, according to all accounts, and the Centennial Ball was a smashing event.

Cuniff said it was truly a statewide event, not just a Great Falls parade, and extended his congratulations to the people of Montana for taking part. He said he has been working on parade preparations for 1 1/2 years, and expressed appreciation for the cooperation he has received. He also remarked on how well the people of Montana are responding to the Centennial and said, "If it's worth doing, it's worth doing well."

Parade photographs by John Hutchison, Chester



Just a few of the 400 horses that took part in the Centennial Parade.

American Foreign Wars veterans march in the Centennial Parade in Great Falls.

Old Glory, and long may she wave. This large flag was carried by numerous people in the Centennial Parade.

"PILLARS OF THE PAST" PARTY

The Centennial year was celebrated at St. John's Lutheran Home in Billings on July 30th with a special event honoring Yellowstone County's centenarians. Family and friends of these special seniors were invited to observe the recognition. Dwight McKay, chairman of the Yellowstone County Commissioners made the presentations.

Kristin Rapacz, administrator of St. John's–Rimrock, stated "This annual Family Day event is in honor of the state of Montana's Centennial and gives St. John's another opportunity to recognize our residents and other seniors in Yellowstone County who have reached the 100 year milestone in birthdays. Nearly twenty centenarians have been located; however, due to health reasons some were not able to attend."

St. John's staff also awarded certificates to their residents who are Montana natives. "Surprisingly, nearly 60 of the 300 residents are native to this wonderful state," Rapacz commented. Families of the staff and residents attended. Lawn games, family portraits, refreshments and socializing were the focus.

The residents organized a terrific heritage display with many unique antiques in the hobby room. Each item was marked with a description, date, and donor's name.

This event was sanctioned by the Montana Centennial office.

READING SERVICE POSTER PREPARED

Western Montana Radio and Reading Service is preparing a promotional poster as a sanctioned Centennial project. The poster will describe the service offered to the blind and print handicapped, and denote the 10th anniversary of the Service. The poster will be distributed at Visual Services, pharmacies, eye doctor offices, Senior Companion programs, Montana Association for the Blind, Montana Library for the Blind, in the coverage areas, including Missoula, Bigfork, Butte, Helena, Great Falls, and White Sulphur Srings.

This is a non-profit project, and any donations will be used to purchase equipment, expand or upgrade services, and offset administrative costs.

RELIGIOUS HERITAGE DAYS

Governor Stan Stephens has proclaimed November 1–8 as "1989 Centennial Religious Heritage Days," and has asked all churches in Montana to observe these days in their worship services. In his proclamation Governor Stephens said:

STATE OF MONTANA

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, in the development of many of the communities of Montana, churches were among the first buildings erected; and

WHEREAS, the growth of these communities was centered around church activities, and the influence of these churches was a strong factor in the lives of the pioneers; and

WHEREAS, faith in God has played a strong role in the development of not only Montana but also the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, the Montana Centennial Commission has resolved that the first week in November shall be known as "1989 Centennial Montana Religious Heritage Days",

NOW, THEREFORE, I, STAN STEPHENS, Governor of the State of Montana, do hereby proclaim the dates of November 1 - 8, as

"1989 Centennial Montana Religious Heritage Days"

I urge the public to take advantage of these days by attending the church of their choice. I also urge congregations in Montana to observe the Montana Statehood Centennial in their worship services during this time.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA — ORO Y PLATA

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA to be affixed. DONE at the City of Helena, the Capital, this 29th day of June in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine.

STAN STEPHENS
Governor of Montana

ATTEST:
MIKE COONEY
Secretary of State

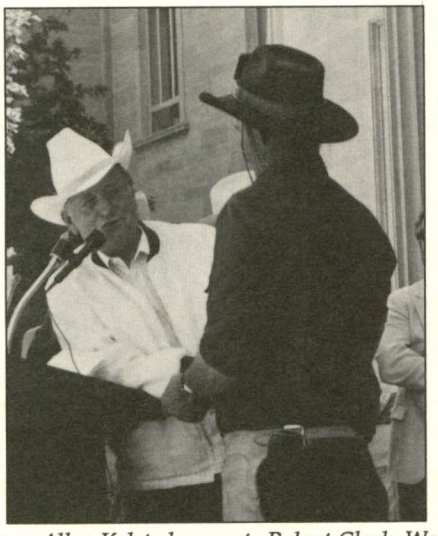
The Centennial Office will attempt to mail a copy of the proclamation, printed on parchment paper, to every church in Montana, to post in the narthex. However, the Centennial mailing list of churches is not complete. Any church that has not received a copy may obtain one simply by writing the Centennial Office, P.O. Box 1989, State Capitol, Helena, MT 59620. Also sent will be a list of suggestions which churches may find helpful in their Centennial observation, and a sheet of the Centennial logos, which churches are entitled to use in printings connected with the Religious Heritage in Montana Days observance.

Wagon Train, continued

potlucks, and square dances and as all the riders soon realized, Montanans really know how to roll out the welcome mat.

For many of the participants, a truly inspiring memory will be the crowd of almost 4000 that came out to cheer them on in the little town of Willow Creek.

Of the 21 campsites, 15 were located on private ground. Some of these generous ranchers such as the Art Christensens of Dillon, the Earl Knightens of Ennis, and the Steve



Lt. Governor Allen Kolstad presents Robert Clark, Wagon Train wagonmaster, with a Centennial belt buckle at the welcoming ceremony in front of the Capitol July 3.

Jacksons of Norris, even took on the additional task of feeding the entire Wagon Train. Enough thanks cannot be given to these generous townspeople and ranchers who gave so much of their time to make this event a success.

Wagon Train organizers are pleased to report that the Montana Centennial Wagon Train has also been a financial success. Thanks to a grant from the State Centennial Commission, sponsorship from Rainer Brewing Co., and the sales of Wagon Train commemoratives, the Montana Centennial Wagon Train will be able to reimburse the participants for the money they spent on hay to make the trip.

Without the spirit and cooperation of all the participants, the Montana Centennial Wagon Train would not have been possible. It was at great personal and financial expense that they met the challenge of the trail. These people gave heartily of themselves in honor of Montana's Centennial. The Montana Draft Horse and Mule Association is proud to have organized this successful Centennial project and we salute all the participants — Montana's newest pioneers!

50 covered wagons may never circle up in front of the State Capitol again, but rest assured the Montana Centennial Wagon Train will live on in the memories of the thousands of people who had a chance to see this impressive sight.

BALLOONIST CONQUERS ODDS

Aeronaut Sam Montoya beat—no, annihilated—the odds Sunday morning, June 25, winning a 1989 centennial Chevrolet pickup for pinpoint accuracy in his balloon flight.

It is considered rare that balloonists starting from more than three miles out can pilot their crafts so finely that they are able to pluck a key ring from atop a 25-foot pole.

Montoya has been piloting hot air balloons for only about two years, and he has never been in a key grab event. He said he has participated in similar club accuracy contests, but "never anything this serious."

To top it all off, Montoya's was the first balloon to launch that Sunday morning south of Miles City, and he was the first to reach the field. Many balloonists hang back to see what the wind is going to do to the other balloons, which are impossible to actually steer.

Shortly after launch, the ecstatic Montoya recalled, he thought he was in bad shape and would wind up about a mile west of the pole site in Mathis Meadows.

However, he caught an east wind, and as he drew close he knew he would at least reach the field.

With a considerable breeze moving him forward and a smoke bomb showing him the surface wind direction, he swooped in and grabbed the keys in a moment that seemed almost incomprehensible to him.

"I felt like the world stopped," he said. Then he landed the required 1,500-plus feet away, in the center of the track at the Centra.

The key grab can be a frustrating event, with pilots coming within inches of the keys. There was unanimous agreement that having a key grab winner was one of the best things that could have happened to the Montana Centennial Balloon Rally in addition to the almost flawless weather.

Co-chairman Kathy Schlepp said, "I'm so excited. And to think that guy (Montoya) won."

She noted there was one landowner whose horses were spooked by the noise from a balloon's propane burner.

Sponsors paid $500 per balloon to help defray such costs as lodging, travel, propane and prizes.

(This article is excerpted from a longer article by Gerald Anglum of the *Miles City Star*)

Hot air balloons over Miles City during the state sanctioned Balloon Rally held June 23–25.

FROM THE DIRECTOR

Since this is our Centennial year, we have a unique opportunity to participate in something that will only happen once in our lifetime. This means we must make it a special year...a year to be remembered for a long time to come and you and thousands of Montanans and visitors to Montana are doing just that.

If anybody thinks that Montana people aren't involved in their Centennial they should follow me around for a week and participate in the various activities that are taking place. Almost every town and village in Montana is pulling out all the stops to celebrate our Centennial. Last Saturday I attended a parade and celebration in Monarch, a town in Cascade County with a population of 65...over 1,000 persons attended the parade and full day of events ... One of 1,200 events and products our state office has sanctioned this year. The Centennial means different things to different people. To some it means a glorification of the past, of the cowboys, the logger, the Native Americans, the miners, the homesteaders. To others it means parades, balloons. fireworks, bell ringing and recording our history in many of the local communities. When you look over the events schedule for this year...you can't help be in awe of the variety of events that are going on. This is a birthday party in which everyone may participate.

To Montana, our Centennial represents a golden opportunity to increase awareness of our history, send a positive image nationwide, even enhance our business climate, as we play host to hundreds of thousands of tourists this year.

Our Centennial is attracting international attention, all the major networks, National Public Radio and Radio Free Europe with 34 million listeners are sending or have teams in the state covering the events. Uncounted national publications have asked for and been furnished materials so that they can write about our Centennial. Our office has responded to thousands of requests from all over the world. Perhaps most of you are aware that this Centennial celebration is being shared with Washington, and North and South Dakota this year. Idaho and Wyoming are celebrating their Centennials next year and we are working together on several joint projects. One project is the documents and traveling displays for all of our states. These will include the documents that lead up to statehood for the individual states. These exhibits will be prepared by the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. so we feel they will be superb exhibits. They will be funded by the minting of a special coin for the northwest area states.

In celebrating our Centennial we have one noticeable difference from our sister states...Montana did not fund its Centennial. The state of Washington appropriated about $8,000,000, Wyoming $1,000,000, the others in varying amounts. Our Centennial has been funded by the sales of Centennial license plates which certainly have not been as brisk as we would like them. Statewide only 5.4% of the registered vehicles have Centennial plates.

The Centennial office also receives a percentage of the sanctioned products that are sold. That's how the Centennial has been funded. Although we have granted $500,000 to various projects...we still had $1,200,000 in requests that were not considered because of lack of funds.

In spite of this the people of Montana have made this a

continued on page 8

Several cars in the Montana Centennial Classic Car Tour

CLASSIC CAR TOUR

The Montana Centennial Classic Car Tour sponsored by the High Plains Classics Car Club of Miles City and Eastern Montana was a tremendous success. The group left Miles City on June 18 following a breakfast and driver's meeting at the Miles City Eagles Club. They stopped in Sidney for a lunch put on by the Sidney Jaycees and spent their first night in Glasgow. Some of the group attended the theatre in Fort Peck, while others toured the Dam. Monday the group headed to Great Falls with a stop in Havre for lunch. Tuesday they parted, with some taking the Going-to-the-Sun Highway in Glacier Park and others traveling from East to West Glacier.

On Wednesday the club drove to Deer Lodge and toured the old prison and the Towe Ford Museum. That evening they arrived in Butte for a tour of the Copper King Mansion. Thursday morning the cars were paraded through Butte, ending at the Mining Museum where the cars were on display. By noon most of the cars were headed to Helena for the Awards Banquet. The tour concluded with stops in Bozeman, Laurel and finally Miles City, where they were met by a large group of area residents welcoming them home. The tour tied in with the Centennial Balloon Rally that was held in Miles City that weekend. The Miles City Shrine Bugatti Patrol and Whammy Wagon lead the parade with Balloon chase vehicles and local old cars joining the Tour Cars down Main Street and then back to Riverside Park for a barbeque.

The cars in the Centennial Classic Car Tour ranged from 1930 to 1971. Two 1930 Fords were on trailers, but the 1934 Chevrolet driven by Rita Philbrick, 81, of Forsyth, traveled the entire distance with only a slight clutch adjustment in Helena. Rita and her passenger, Max Blakesley, also of Forsyth, were enthusiastic participants, putting the little car through its paces and showing up two 1950s cars that couldn't make the entire trip. There were no other major mechanical problems and all drivers and their passengers reported having a marvelous time. The 26 cars that participated came from all areas of Montana and two were from Williston, ND.

The club hopes to make this an annual event, with plans for participating in Idaho's Centennial next year. Anyone interested in next year's tour can write or call: Bobbi Askin, 406 S. Jordan, Miles City, MT 59301, (406) 232-6133, evenings.

From the Director, continued

grassroots effort and communities across the state have dug in and found ways to fund their celebrations locally. I meet regularly with the executive directors of the other five states and I can assure you that we are not taking a back seat to any of the other states in this Centennial year.

Our schools have taken up the challenge by joining in the Centennial with special pageants, art projects, and the study of community history. The goal of our Centennial office is to have every community and every school participate by holding some kind of event, doing some kind of project, and right now we know that most of them are already on board.

We are also planning a statewide program for participation of all Montana churches in the final days before our actual birthday on November 8th.

Population wise, we have always been a small state ... but that smallness has already been a great blessing because it has made us a family.

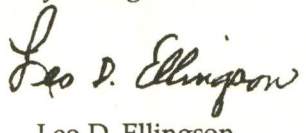
On the maps, Montana is so many square miles between boundary lines ... but in reality we are a family. And the greatest end result we could imagine from this Centennial year is already starting to happen.

The grassroots, volunteer emphasis of the Centennial is bringing this family of Montana closer together, just like the family reunions of years ago.

The pride we feel for our past can become the catalyst for the next 100 years of progress...because, in this great state and in this great nation, the future is not determined for us.

During the remaining months, all of us will have plenty of opportunity to reflect on what makes Montana special, on why it is unique among the fifty states.

By the time November 8th rolls around, and we hold our final Centennial party in Helena, we'll all be more aware that our "Old Montana" is just as fresh and spirited as it was a hundred years ago.



Leo D. Ellingson
Centennial Director

CENTENNIAL BUS IN MISSOULA

Mountain Line Missoula City Bus and KPAX TV are jointly promoting the "Centennial Express." One of the buses will be painted in a Centennial theme and will be operated throughout the Mountain Line, in Missoula, from mid-June to October 31st. Any person riding the bus will ride for free. KPAX will produce a 30-second commercial and run it 6 times a day until October 31. The official Montana Centennial logo will be on the rear panel of the bus, used for advertising and promotional material. This is a sanctioned Centennial event.

INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE TO BE RECORDED

Victoria Westermark, formerly of Shelby, Montana and now of Santa Monica, California, has scripting and is in the process of videotaping the Northern Cheyenne sign language as a part of the Lady Blackrobe Project, a sanctioned Centennial project.

As an educational and cultural event, the Lady Blackrobe project will videotape several portraits of the last of the old Northern Cheyenne sign talkers and the Indian sign talking language. The non-profit Lady Blackrobe project has been researching and developing a dramatic film with the Cheyenne since 1985 about the Ursuline sisters' arrival into their tribe in southeast Montana in 1884. Work with experts on Cheyenne within the community and Dull Knife Junior College in Lame Deer has led to this joint cultural preservation project.

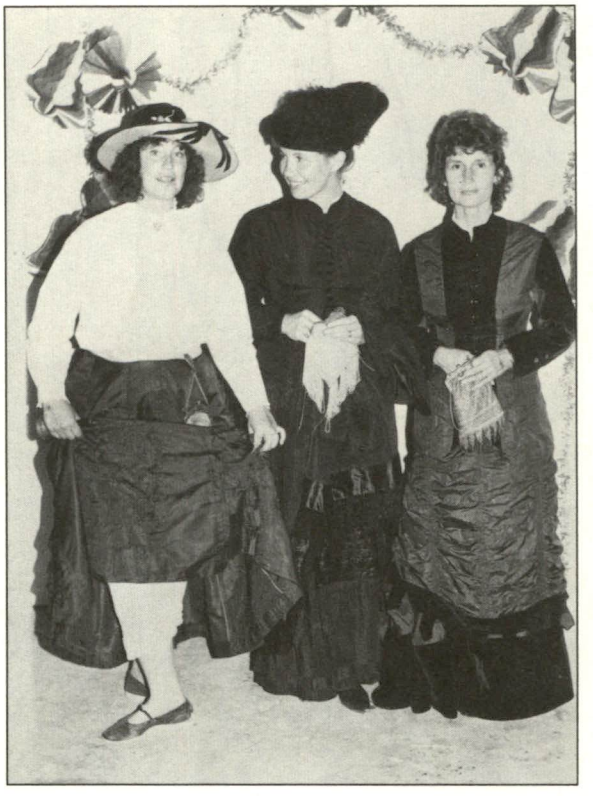
Unfortunately the sign talking language has not been passed down, and when these elder talkers pass away they will take their accumulated knowledge with them unless efforts are made to preserve this fast disappearing culture. The most recognized sign talker is Mr. Donald Hollowbreast, a community treasure who, as a journalist, has written and published cultural news of the Cheyenne people for 35 years. Mr Hollowbreast is deaf and has communicated in the old Indian sign language for most of his life.

Considerable planning will be involved to develop and outline the material the Cheyenne most want to cover in terms of stories or legends. Many of the people involved are elderly and will have special needs.

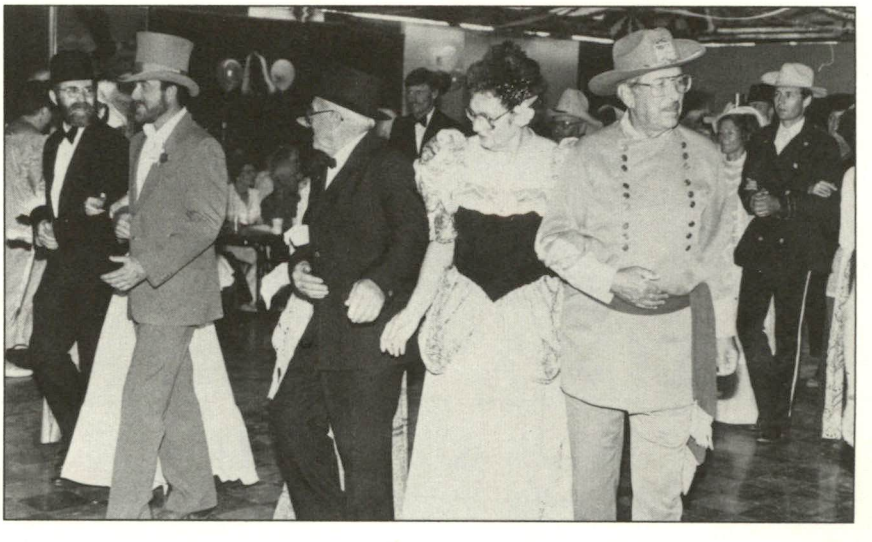
The development and videotaping will take place around Lame Deer and will involve extensive collaborative efforts between the Lady Blackrobe Project, Cheyenne elders and educators, administration and staff at Dull Knife Memorial College (the tribal college), and the additional talent and resources of television station KUSM at Montana State University in Bozeman. The completed tapes are intended to serve both Indian and non-Indian populations throughout the state and will be broadcast over KUSM in Bozeman. They will also be made available for showing to the growing network of low-powered rural television stations in Montana, and through KOBL in Lame Deer. Additionally, copies of the tapes will be available through community outreach programs and in selected libraries across Montana. The videotaping is scheduled to take place during the summer of 1989.

A Centennial Ball was held July 3 in Lewistown, sponsored by the Fergus County Centennial '89ers. Costumes shown at right actually belonged to the great-aunt of Linda Majerus, center. Wanda Lucas, left, and Darlene Hodik, right, also wore dresses belonging to Linda's great-aunt.

Those attending the Ball (called "the social event of the century") wore costumes that were home made and rented, but many outfits were vintage clothing right from the attic—family heirlooms.



Best Costumes of the Centennial Ball were: Best Woman, Barb Knox (black dress); Best Man, Charlie Vaughn (carrying 75-year old mail pouch); Best Couples, Wes and Linda Gibbs (left), and Denise and Garland Goodwyn (right).



Central Montanans dressed in authentic dress took part in the Grand March of the Lewistown Centennial Ball.

Photos by Cindy Youde,
Lewistown News Argus.

MARIAS PASS MONUMENT MOVING

A monument to Theodore Roosevelt was moved July 17 from the center of Highway 2 at Marias Pass.

An area was set aside for spectators between 9 and 11 a.m. as the memorial was lifted slightly and wheeled on railroad tracks to its new location.. A trench was dug so the foundation was moved along with the monument.

The 50-yard move took about an hour. Traffic was delayed as the Montana Highway Patrol directed traffic around the monument.

The monument was dedicated in 1930 to mark completion of the last link on U.S. Highway 2, the "Roosevelt International Highway," extending 4,060 miles from Portland, Maine to Portland, Oregon. More miles of the highway are in Montana—746 of them—than in any other state.

The 60-foot-high monument is an obelisk, a pillar tapering to a pyramid, made of concrete faced with granite. It honors Theodore Roosevelt's contributions to forest conservation.

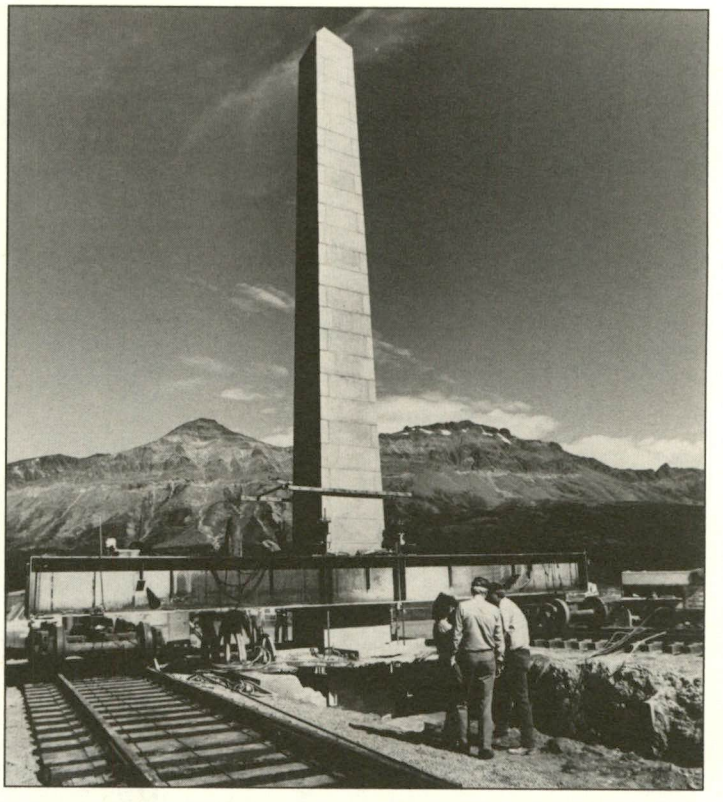
But seven of 13 traffic accidents at Marias Pass from 1979 to 1987 may have been related to the way traffic was routed around the monument, said Tim Love of the Lewis and Clark National Forest's Choteau office when the Forest Service announced plans to move the monument nearly three years ago.

The monument is being moved to the south side of the highway, where other monuments to "Slippery Bill" Morrison and John F. Stevens will be placed. Morrison was a colorful Marias Pass resident who donated the land where the Roosevelt Monument was placed.

A statue of Stevens, who discovered and then surveyed Marias Pass for the Great Northern Railway, has been restored by Browning sculptor Bob Scriver. Burlington Northern and the United Transportation Union paid for the restoration. The statue was formerly located across the Burlington Northern mainline near the Summit Depot.

A memorial to the Blackfeet may also be placed at the site.

Since 1985 the Forest Service, National Park Service, Montana Department of Highways, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and the Blackfoot Tribe have worked cooperatively together to improve the safety considerations. A dedication service is planned for next summer. The project is a sanctioned Centennial project.



Final preparations for moving the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial out of Highway 2 at Marias Pass July 19. The memorial is now 150 feet away in a square which will contain memorials to John Stevens, who surveyed Marias Pass for the Great Northern Railway, and "Slippery" Bill Morrison, who donated the land where the memorial was placed. (Bert Lindler Photo)

PACKHORSE RACE

The 6th Annual World Championship Packhorse Race will be held at McLeod, Saturday, August 26 beginning at 7:30 a.m. It is a sanctioned Centennial event which emphasizes the art and skill of horsemanship and packing. A record crowd is expected this year.

Those who enter compete against time, horsemanship and packing abilities in the old time method. Two men and three horses start in a small arena. The horses are slick to halter. The men must saddle two of the horses and pack the third with three sacks of horse cake and one dozen eggs, The pack will weigh 160 pounds, and the packers must have the job done in 10 minutes or they are eliminated from competition.

Next, the contestants must pack through two miles of mountainous terrain. Points are deducted from their score if any of the eggs are broken. There will be veterinarians along the way to check the horses very carefully. No horse abuse is permitted. This is not an endurance contest for horses, but a contest in horsemanship and packing.

There will be a calcutta, August 25, the day before the race, when spectators will have an opportunity to wager on the events.

The event is sponsored by the World Championship Pack Horse Race Association in Big Timber. Larry Lahren, the director, has said that white Montana started with pack horses.

Events are scheduled for women and youth.

NBC WEATHERMAN, WILLARD SCOTT IN HELENA

Willard Scott, surrounded by admirers. Left to right: John Radeck, KTVH; Gov. Stan Stephens; Scott; Helena Mayor Russ Ritter; and a group of boys and girls who got out of bed early in the morning for the occasion.

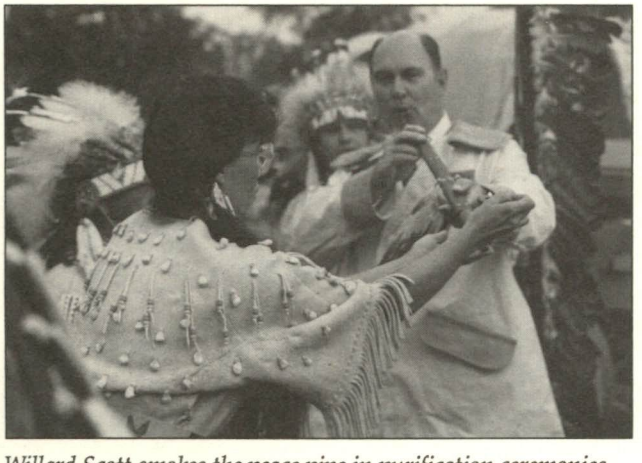
Willard Scott, NBC's traveling weatherman was well received and seemed to enjoy himself immensely when he appeared in front of the Centennial floral display at the state capitol Friday, July 21 at 5 a.m. A crowd estimated at 500 greeted the popular broadcaster for the first segment, but before he was through, about 6:45 a.m., the crowd swelled to an estimated 1100. Four segments of the show were aired on national television, and viewed by an estimated nine million people.

Scott appeared in Centennial dress, and refereed a mock argument between Marcus Daly and William Clark, copper kings, over the location of the state capital, Anaconda vs. Helena.

Scott was also purified in an Indian ceremony performed by Eddie Barbeau. When informed that it was a purification ceremony, Scott remarked, "I need that." Wagonmaster Keith Horne was interviewed by Scott, as were many others who came forward to greet him. Governor Stan Stephens presented Scott with the official Centennial anthology, *The Last Best Place*. Stephens told Scott he was the greatest Centennial event of the day.

Not to be outdone by any politician, Scott toured the crowd, shaking hands with as many people as possible, even receiving kisses from some of the ladies.

He was also greeted by Helena Mayor Russ Ritter, who appeared on one of the four weather segments on NBC during the visit. Just before one of the segments, Scott lost his weather report. After searching his pockets diligently for the report, without success, he never lost his cool, and continued to be his natural, jovial self. He seemed to ad lib through it very nicely.



Willard Scott smokes the peace pipe in purification ceremonies.

Governor Stan Stephens and Willard Scott exchange greetings when Scott visited Helena.

BALL OF THE CENTURY IN THE STATE CAPITOL

Historical Note:

At 10:40 a.m. November 8, 1889, Governor Joseph K. Toole and other Territory political leaders received a telegram from President Benjamin Harrison that Montana's 20-year quest to be accepted into the Union was finally realized. Amid congratulatory cheers and general merry-making, Montana became the 41st state.

It was quickly suggested by political and community leaders that we should plan for a big ball to be held at Colonel Broadwater's newly opened Hotel and Natatorium; and build a temporary floor over the natatorium pool. This would ensure a large enough area for a celebration of this importance.

Although newspaper accounts are sketchy, apparently a crisis in our new state government resulted in the plans for the extravagant statehood celebrations being sidetracked and ultimately dropped.

However, plans are in the final stages for a Statehood Ball and Birthday Celebration to be held in the State Capitol on November 8, 1989. Yes, that's correct, for the first time ever, a ball and celebration will take place in the most appropriate and beautiful building in Montana, the Capitol.

Imagine if you will, people dressed in period gowns and evening coats arriving at the State Capitol in horse drawn carriages while fireworks are lighting the sky on an adjacent hill.

It will truly be an opportunity to step back in time to relive the grandeur and excitement as Montanans were taking their rightful place in a robust and rapidly growing state full of adventure and opportunities for all.

The first floor of the Capitol will be decorated in a "Broadwater Natatorium" theme with an abundance of plants and trellises. The space will primarily serve as a lounge area with plenty of tables and chairs, where one can get refreshments and visit with neighbors and friends.

Of course, the focal point will be in the rotunda area and adjoining hallways which will serve as the ballroom for the evening. People will be able to look down from the decorated balconies as ladies in elegant Victorian gowns and men in formal coats dance to music by the Helena Big Band.

Then if there is a desire for quieter moments, people can adjourn to the beautiful Governor's reception room and visit with friends over the sounds of chamber music in the background.

The third floor of the Capitol has four major rooms that may be utilized for the celebration.

In the House Chambers, a "Centennial Harmony" will be performed by Rob Quist and Jack Gladston accompanied by the Great Northern Band. Onlookers will be able to sit in the balconies, rest their feet and enjoy the music before moving over to the Senate Chamber to listen to the Montana Chorale performance.

Retreating to the east side of the Rotunda, musical activities are planned for both the Old Supreme Court Chambers and the Old Senate Library area.

Elected public officials will be asked to participate, and where appropriate, open their offices to greet the public.

As you can see, this event is more than just a ball. It truly is a "once in a lifetime" celebration that will provide a variety of entertainment, including dancing. Surely it will be one that you won't want to miss.

Plans are that tickets for the Centennial Ball and Reception will be made available locally beginning around the Labor Day weekend. Ticket costs will be $12.50 per individual or $25 per couple. Watch for announcements in your local newspaper regarding the location and contact person to acquire tickets in your area.

So mark your calendar for Wednesday, November 8th, 1989 and we'll see you at the State Capitol in Helena for the Celebration of the Century as we are ushering out a most successful Centennial Year.

For further information, contact Keith Kelly, Capital City '89ers at 442-4120.

RED EYE AGAIN

"Gimme a shot of red eye," drawled the tall, handsome stranger, the hero of a thousand westerns. The bartender's hand trembled as he poured. Here was an hombre to be reckoned with.

The scene of this melodrama is not Montana Territory in the 1880s. It's Montana today. And as everyone knows, there's no shortage of tall, handsome heroes in Montana. But finally, after all these years, our Montana heroes (or heroines) can once again enjoy a shot of red eye at their favorite saloon.

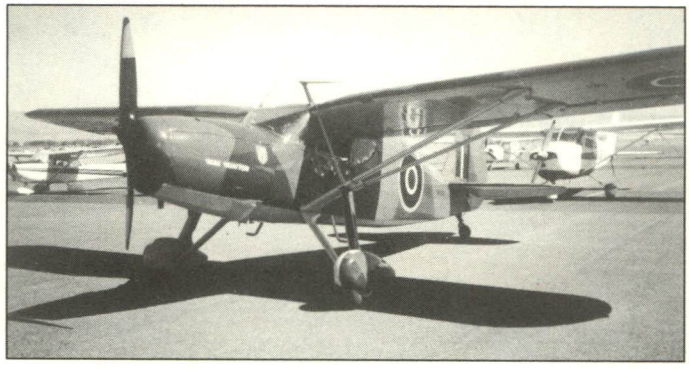
Old Montana Red Eye, an Official Centennial Whiskey, is now available in state liquor stores. The 100-proof, six-year-old, straight Bourbon Whiskey is distributed by Montana Distillers of Helena.

The Red Eye retails for $15 a bottle, with $1.40 of each sale going to the Montana Centennial Office to be used to offset costs of the Statehood Centennial Celebration.

For more information, please contact a Montana State Liquor Store or the Centennial Office at 444-1989.

ANTIQUE AIRCRAFT ASSOCIATION ATTENDS BIG SKY DAY

Under the auspices of the Malmstrom Historical Foundation, the Montana Antique Aircraft Association brought eight antique aircraft to Great Falls for the Centennial Parade and Big Sky Day. These aircraft flew over the parade and landed at Malmstrom AFB where they were observed on the ground. All of the aircraft were built before 1947 and the oldest was manufactured in 1929. The aircraft and sponsors follow:



One of the eight antique aircraft that took part in the fly-over of the Montana Centennial parade in Great Falls July 22.

Aircraft	Sponsor	Owner
1929 Kari-Keen	McCullom RV's & Kaufmans Menswear	Frank E. Bass *Moore, MT*
1932 Fleet Bi-plane	Cellular One	Wayne Edsall *Bozeman, MT*
1942 Stearman PT 17	Sports City Cyclery	John Brennan *Darby, MT*
1943 Tiger Moth	First Liberty C. U.	Bud Hall *Bozeman, MT*
1944 Staggerwing Beech	Rice Motors	Lindey Lindemer *Seeley Lake, MT*
1945 J 3 Piper Cub	Great Falls Gas Co. & Montana Power Co.	Lisle Wood *Butte, MT*
1946 MK III "Argus"	Sletten Construction Co. & Devine & Asseltine	Mike Mulroney *Helena, MT*
1946 Fairchild 24	Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.	Ray Sanders *Kalispell, MT*

~~4444-2074~~
542-4200

CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE TREE PROJECT

"Improve Montana, Plant a Centennial Commemorative Tree" has been described by Montana Centennial Executive Director Leo Ellingson as a lasting legacy, and he urged Centennial committees all over Montana to support the project. The remarks were made at a meeting held in Helena July 12. Ellingson spoke of a similar project in North Dakota which has been underway for three years. The North Dakota plan calls for planting 100 million trees and shrubs by the year 2000. Buckshot Hofner, who is the North Dakota Centennial Executive Director, is happy to see Montana is also interested in such a project and has offered to come to Montana and give Montana the benefit of experience they have gained over the three years the program has been underway in North Dakota.

Ellingson spoke of the grass roots nature of the Centennial organization in Montana, and asked, "When the Centennial celebration is over, where is the legacy?" If the Centennial enthusiasm could be extended to a 10-year tree-planting project, the legacy would be apparent for years, perhaps centuries to come.

Walter Anderson, temporary chairman of Improve Montana, Plant a Centennial Tree project called and presided over the meeting which was attended by representatives of the Centennial, University of Montana, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Department of Agriculture, City of Helena, U.S. Forest Service, Montana State University, Garden Clubs, Department of State Lands and others.

Anderson spoke of the loss of trees in the past year due to fires, dry years, and devastating winters, and he asked every segment of society to get involved in planting trees during the next 10 years. He mentioned Arbor Day, school class reunions, graduations and other times when the commemorative trees might be planted.

At this time there is no state funding available for the project, but it was pointed out that the Montana Centennial has the lowest budget of any of the states observing Centennials this year. In spite of this, the grass roots people of Montana have made the Centennial a tremendous success. If planting a commemorative tree can receive similar support over the next 10 years, the project will also be a tremendous success.

Roger Bergmeier, Chief Nursery and Grounds Bureau of the Forestry Division of the Department of State Lands said one-third of the schools participated in a project to plant Ponderosa Pines, and he said this program could probably be expanded. He offered technical support. George Evans of the Montana State University Department of Plant and Soil Science, also offered technical assistance, as did others present who have had experience in tree planting projects. All of these could be included in Improve Montana, Plant a Commemorative Centennial Tree.

AREA CHURCH HISTORIES PUBLISHED

Mondak'89ers have published a booklet containing brief histories of some two dozen churches in the Richland County, Montana area. Many of the churches are pictured in the interesting booklet. It also includes the order of service for the Richland County ecumenical worship service held on June 25.

The interesting histories tell of immigrants who started the churches, some of the charter members. Some of the churches held services in languages other than English. Early day worship services were held in community halls, school class rooms, private homes, wherever they could meet. One group met in the Post Office. Often services were held every other week.

One church of a four-point parish notes that the pastor's salary was $500.00 per year. Times have changed. There are stories of building funds which started with the ladies serving suppers at 25 cents per plate. Some of the churches have changed denominations down through the years, but have never discontinued holding worship services.

"We also do super-natural house calls," one church history states.

One interesting story tells of the early days in the Lonsdale United Methodist church. The tiny congregation decided to build their own church in the fall of 1899 on two acres of land. Cost of the church was $1,290.75. Finished in the fall of 1900, the stone church was dedicated May 19, 1901 free of debt, though 1900 was the driest year in the history of the Yellowstone valley.

Following are excerpts from the dedication of the book.

> The brief histories of the various Christian Churches herein do little to speak of the tremendous impact that Christianity has had on the settling of the Richland County area. The effect of a person's faith surfaces in an area in oft-times subtle ways, eventually reflecting itself in a community's spirit, a community's values, a community's character. And most times, chronicling when church buildings were erected, misses the real impact of a community's faith.
>
> A lesson we can all still learn from our ancestors who homesteaded this area and rooted our Christian faith herein: The Church was not for them so much a building, as it was a spirit that lived within them. They brought 'church' with them as they struggled to the area through dust storms and heat...as they rocked a sick child late into the night knowing there was no medical help to be found...through the lean beginnings, and the good years that put away forever thoughts of moving on. They were—each of them—the Church, long before any denomination called a minister, built an edifice, or formed a congregation, great or small.
>
> Today, years later, we carry on in that same spirit, nurturing the same truths, struggling to pass on the same faith to our children, calling upon the same God to help us as did our ancestors. May we, in our time, be sensitive caretakers of the precious gift of faith we have received from our God and our ancestors.
>
> This Centennial Booklet is dedicated to all people of faith in Richland County and especially to the thousands of people who have played a part in keeping the Christian heritage of faith alive. This Centennial Year we thank all the denominations that submitted a short history to be included herein and to all who helped with the Centennial Ecumenical Prayer Celebration.

ST. XAVIER HISTORY RELEASED

St. Xavier, Montana has completed a Centennial project that will be a legacy. It is a 336 page book entitled *Time Never Ending*. Compiled by Esther Kehler, the hard bound book contains history of the community in Big Horn County.

It contains histories, stories from the past, pictures, mostly people, but also of scenery and events, including wagons, cars and equipment of the past. There are nearly 1,000 pictures in the book, and anyone familiar with the area and its people will be amazed with the contents of the book and the quality of the reproductions.

Included are such things as old time weddings of prominent people, newspaper clippings of historical events, St. Xavier Catholic Mission history, St. John's Lutheran Church history, cattle brands, family histories, school histories, early day farming and ranching, a history of irrigation in the area, as well as several pages devoted to Yellowtail Dam. School teachers, their times and places are listed. The sugar beet industry is described. There is a section devoted to military veterans of the area, and another section devoted to "Friends of St. Xavier," the Crow Indians.

And in the back is a place for keeping records of the individual family tree.

It is truly a remarkable accomplishment, one of which the entire community of St. Xavier can be proud.

TAPE SERIES TO AIR

"Wagons West," a series of 50 tapes of five minutes each, will supply music for Montana's Centennial to radio stations around the state. This Centennial non-profit project is a sanctioned project of Ullman Eye Clinic. The tapes are described as great music, excellent narration and just plain enjoyable listening. The narration describes the trek of the pioneers to Montana.

CENTENNIAL • CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

	Miles City	Miles Community College Anniversary	232-2890
1-10/1	Dillon	Old Book/Manuscript Display	683-5027
1 - 3	Roundup	Cattle Drive Celebration	323-2762
1 - 10/12	Butte	Wildlife Exhibit	494-5595
1 - 4	Roundup	Post Office Celebration	323-2762
2	Virginia City	Fall Horseback Poker Ride	843-5341
2 - 3	Lincoln	Craft Sale	362-4485
2 - 3	Forsyth	Endurance Horse Race	356-2233
2 - 3	Bridger	Fromberg Cent. Labor Day Celebration	662-3334
2 - 3	Lincoln	Celebration Lecture Series	362-4485
2 - 4	Helmville	Rodeo	793-5672
2 - 4	White Sulpher Spgs	Meagher Co. Labor Day Rodeo	542-3918
3 - 10/1	Dillon	Manuscript & Old Book Display	683-5027
3	Dillon	J.C. Rodeo	683-2305
4	Lincoln	History Series & Celebration	362-4485
4	Dillon	Labor Day Parade	683-2305
4 - 9	Roundup-Billings	Great MT Cent. Cattle Drive	265-4383
5 - 9	Circle	Camera Club Photo Show	485-2414
8 - 9	Billings	Exposition	245-4111
8 -10	Lincoln	Corvette Rally	362-4485
8 -10	Bigfork	Cent. Golf Tournament	837-5641
9	Polson	Art Auction	883-9454
9	Circle	Town & Country Day	485-2414
9	Baker	Time Capsule Closing	778-2074
9	Butte	Natl Assn. of Letter Carriers First Issue Stamp Pictorial	494-2107
9 -10	Choteau	Threshing Bee	466-2849
9 -10	St. Regis	Flea Market Rendezvous	
9 -10	Roundup	Horse Endurance Ride	323-2762
10	Forsyth	Buffalo Rifle Shoot	356-2233
10	Bridger	Bridger Cent. Rodeo	662-3216
10	Billings	Railroad Show	373-6429
15	Missoula	Classical Dance Drama Of Indian America	543-6623
15-17	Libby	Nordicfest	293-3391
15-17	Hamilton	State 4-H Horse Show	363-2044
16	Lincoln	Fall Ball Tournament	362-4485
16	St. Ignatious	Day for Friendship Mass/ Pow-Wow/Chuckwagon BBQ	745-4119
16	Baker	X1 Alpha Nu Fall Festival Eastern Star 75th Anniversary	778-3149
16	Gold Creek	Centennial Jamboree	
16	Dillon	Barrett-Peterson Memorial Trap Shoot	683-4923
16	Circle	Richey Festival	485-2414
16 - 17	Missoula	Centennial Heritage Festival–Caras Park	543-6623
16 - 17	Missoula	International Days–Southgate Mall & City-wide	543-6623
21-23	Bozeman	South Montana Angus Tour	587-0543
21-24	Laurel	Herbstfest	628-6587
29-10/1	Great Falls	Octoberfest	452-9992
24	Helmville	Turkey Shoot	
24	Bridger	Family Fun Day	662-3387
27	Libby	Cent. Time Capsule Placement	662-3216
28-30	Chester	W.I.F.E. Convention	292-3524
29-30	Butte	Computer Fair	496-4460
29-11/10	Dillon	Western MT College Fund Drive	683-5511
30	Lincoln	Car Auction	362-4485

OCTOBER

	Miles City	Harvest Festival	232-2890
1	Circle	9th Annual Rattlesnake & Rocky Mtn. Oyster Feed	485-2414
5	Fort Harrison	Veterans Salute to Montana	442-6410
5-7	Lewistown	MT China Painting Convention	538-7347
6	Butte	6th Annual KNOW Seminar–"Women in Montana's History"	723-9101
7	Helena	Centennial Auction	442-4120
12	Billings	American Dance Theater	259-2060
12 - 14	Butte	Tour of Historical Industrial Sites	723-4387
14	Havre	Ag & Ranching in West	265-4383
14	Helena	Military & Civilian Centennial Ball	442-4120
13	Helena	Classical Amer. Indian Dance	443-0287
14-15	Glendive	Style Show	365-5601
15-17	Butte	Art Show, Painting	494-4069
16-17	Havre	Chippewa Cree of Rocky Boy Reservation Annual Council Treaty Conference	295-4355
21	Lincoln	Hunter's Stew	362-4485
24	Great Falls	Cent. Concert, G.F. Symphony	453-4102
29	Glendive	Historic Homes Tour	365-5601
31	Lincoln	P.T.A. Carnival	362-4485
	Dillon	Western MT College Homecoming	
	Harlem	Play/Centennial Monument	352-2201

Montana Statehood Centennial Office
P.O. Box 1989, Capitol Station
Helena, MT 59620

The Centennial Wagon Train Arrives in Helena

The Centennial Float in the Official Centennial Parade in Great Falls

TAB D
Helena, Montana
Montana Centennial
Address
Dais Diagram
Monday, Sept. 18, 198[illegible]

OUTSIDE DIAS DIAGRAM

Audience

Podium

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

1. PATRICIA DE VRIES
2. NANCY Y. DUMONT
3. RITA EDWARDS
4. MARILYN BOGUT FRAZIER
5. FRANK I. HASWELL
6. ~~MRS.~~ ANN STEPHENS
7. The PRESIDENT ~~GEORGE BUSH~~
8. GOVERNOR STAN STEPHENS
9. LT. GOV. ALLEN KOLSTAD
10. JAMES HAUGHEY
11. DAVID C. JOHNS
12. ROBERT J. KELLY
13. Nancy Mc CASLIN
14. TONIA STRATFORD
15. DEBBIE VANDEBERG

SEP 14 '89 16:03