

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

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: 13686
Folder ID Number: 13686-003

Folder Title:
Centennial of State of Washington 9/18/89 [OA 6346] [5]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	3	6

Presented at annual meeting
Pacific Coast Branch of the
American Historical Association
Honolulu, Hawaii
August 17, 1986

Centennial Images: The Opportunity and
Necessity to Revise Washington History

By

David H. Stratton
Washington State University

On the evening of Jimmy Carter's election as president in 1976, a television news correspondent covering the celebration in an Atlanta hotel interviewed a local Georgian, who exclaimed, "Won't it be nice to have someone in the White House without an accent!" Such a remark could ~~not~~ be made by a resident of Seattle or Spokane, simply because Washingtonians do not have a distinctive dialect. It is true that some of them pronounce the name of their state as "Worshington" or "Woishington," say they work at "Boeings," call small waterways "cricks" (actually a common Midwestern pronunciation), and use the peculiarly regional term "Or-gun" for the neighboring state that was the cradle of American civilization in the Pacific Northwest. But such minor verbal oddities do not constitute a discernible dialect. In fact, according to linguists, a colorful local accent has never arisen in Washington because of the continuing influence of disproportionately large numbers of Midwestern immigrants, who have installed a "borrowed language," and because even today a majority of the state's residents were not born there (52.2 percent in 1982).¹ This kind of "rich mix of people," it is said, "always results in creativity, experimentation, and change."² Also, it means that the typical Washingtonian was born somewhere else.

Not surprisingly, Washington's language, largely a stepchild of the Midwest, is undistinguished, bland, and flattened--that is, what linguists call "standard newscaster talk." Moreover, linguists maintain that colorful dialects are usually found where education is the poorest. The comparatively high level

of education in Washington reinforces the tendency to speak properly. Supposedly regional speech variations in this country have declined because the television networks and even the local news programs prefer announcers who use "standard American English."³ As a result, Washington youngsters, who have grown up speaking such a vernacular, should have an edge in their aspirations to succeed Dan Rather and Tom Brokaw as anchors of the evening news.

The foregoing discussion might suggest that Washington's main distinction is that of being the most average All-American state in the Union, with few quirky eccentricities. Even worse, according to journalist Karl Thunemann of the Bellevue Journal-American, the real problem facing the state as it prepares to celebrate the centennial in 1989 is that "Washington has no sense of identity."⁴ Or, as political writer Neal R. Peirce has put it: "Washington seems forever to be in a state of becoming. But what it is becoming, no man seems to know."⁵ To attract tourists, it advertises with the slogan "See America's Other Washington. The State."⁶ Can anyone imagine Las Vegas hawking itself as "The Other Atlantic City"? Washington is a "great state that somehow has escaped our imagination," says Thunemann, and then explains:

Our history is boring. Even our principal landmarks . . . [on the westside] are named after people who had little to do with the place, and would have died before agreeing to spend the rest of their lives here. Some, like Rainier, probably never heard of it. We had our pioneers, but where was our Donner Party, our winter rendezvous, our Alamo, our Council Bluffs, our Santa Fe, even our Tombstone? . . .

I'm not suggesting that we forget our history, but that we be realistic about it. As histories go, it's pallid stuff. . . . History has its place, but we should strive in our centennial to look at our other needs.

We should ask whether we can create a sense of identity as a state--based on who we are, not on who we might have been but probably never were. A shared history is just part of a sense of community--an over-rated part at that. Let's do something to celebrate the state as it is.

Can a state celebrate its centennial without giving major attention to its history, to the forces that have made it what it is? In one of their time-honored ceremonies the nineteenth-century Hidatsa Indians did a kind of

"historic breathing," inhaling the past and thus connecting it with the present. The Hidatsas believed that if they abandoned this ritual commemorating history, they would lose their past and become rootless or nothing.⁸ It will be my contention in this paper that the same thing can happen to a state--in effect, that identity and history are inextricably bound together.

Like the personality of an individual, a state's identity is shaped by the association with family, neighborhood, and the larger society. In this context of kinship Washington will not stand alone while celebrating its centennial. It was admitted to the Union in 1889 together with the other Omnibus States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. Idaho and Wyoming followed along the path to statehood in 1890. The admission of these six states in less than a year's time was the most spectacular expansion of the Union in American history. Although noteworthy, Washington's relationship to the body of newly created Western states of 1889-90 has little inherent significance. Its historical role as a part of the Pacific Northwest region has much more bearing on an identity suitable for centennial purposes.

Scholars have written about Northwest regionalism on the basis of culture, politics, economics, population, religion, and other salient characteristics--with varying degrees of success. Usually the most convincing accounts have at some point simply stressed the obvious unifying force of physical geography, principally the Columbia River. Like all regions in the United States, Lancaster Pollard said in 1949, "The Pacific Northwest is pulled together by a river, or watershed, system."⁹ To fulfill this role, one geographer has observed, "The Columbia-Snake river system probably crosses more markedly defined mountains and deserts combined than any other river system in the world." Although Hells Canyon on the middle Snake is a historic obstacle, the lower reaches of the Columbia surpass even the Potomac River in effectiveness as a regional bond.¹⁰ Two more points are important in establishing the Evergreen

State's family status. First, Washingtonians firmly believe that they and their state are part of a distinct region. Social scientist Raymond D. Gastil cites a survey of personal identification with region which shows that the respondents in Washington and Oregon "exhibited a higher degree of regional consciousness than those of any other states . . ." (88 percent considered themselves to be in the "Pacific Northwest"), while a majority in Idaho and a plurality in Montana chose the "Northwest."¹¹ Second, the Pacific Northwest is a region and Washington unarguably a member of it, by decree of the federal government. In approving the landmark Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980, Congress seemed to take for granted that the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana constituted an integral unit for the all-important matter of developing a twenty-year electrical power plan involving the Columbia River system. In fact, although the term "Pacific Northwest States" appears on the first page of the thirty-two-page statute and several more times thereafter, the individual states are named only once on page eighteen, and then incidentally.¹²

Within this regional framework Washington is sometimes considered as the less esteemed twin sister of Oregon, from which it was granted separate territorial status in 1853. For example, a new college-level textbook by Gordon B. Dodds, The American Northwest: A History of Oregon and Washington, conveys some of this symbiotic notion by ignoring the broader regional realities.¹³ Conceivably the Evergreen State could have developed a Maine-to-Massachusetts relationship with Oregon. After all, Washington is younger and smaller than Oregon; in fact, it is described in a recent pictorial volume as "the smallest state west of Minnesota, the most northwesterly in the continental United States, the only one named after a president."¹⁴ For several reasons Washington escaped the fate of Maine and attracted the largest population in the entire Far West next to California (4.4 million to 25.8 million).

First, the earliest transcontinental railroad to reach the Pacific Northwest, the Northern Pacific, initially favored Oregon by choosing Portland as its western terminus in 1883. Yet the transcontinental's tracks crossed eastern Washington before swinging west down the Columbia River Gorge to Portland, and thus the Northern Pacific had a major influence in opening the fertile agricultural interior to extensive white settlement. Subsequent railroad reorganization and construction benefitted the Evergreen State as much, if not more, than Oregon.¹⁵ Second, Washington has a much richer hinterland east of the Cascade Range. Eastern Oregon cannot boast of a major trade center comparable to Spokane, the "Hub of the Inland Empire," which suggests the differences in agriculture, mining, and railroad connections.¹⁶ Third, the Evergreen State was blessed with better seaports because of the natural advantages provided by Puget Sound's deep-water harbors, whereas ocean-going traffic had to struggle over a treacherous sand bar and up the Columbia and Willamette rivers to dock at Portland.¹⁷ Fourth, Washington drew a greater share of the newcomers who flooded into the region during the boom period, 1880-1910, because there was more opportunity north of the Columbia, or at least the promotional literature could say so. Older Oregon had been settled longer and seemed to be pretty well staked out.¹⁸ Fifth, as implied in an earlier reference to Spokane, the Evergreen State was closer to the spectacular industrialized mining production in Idaho and Montana, as well as the late nineteenth-century excitement of the Alaska-Yukon gold rush. The proximity to far northlands would have long-standing effects, as indicated by the old saying, "Seattle is the only city to own a territory"--that is, Alaska. As stated recently by a Seattle newspaper, "When Alaska gets a cold, Washington sneezes," because of the far northern state's heavy dependence on Washington for goods and services.¹⁹

These reasons and many more, including the fortunate accident of the Boeing Company's location at Seattle and the extraordinary abundance of hydroelectricity for aluminum manufacturing, help explain the separate path of Washington away from Oregon. As a result, by 1890 the newer state, admitted to the Union in 1889, had become larger than Old Oregon, admitted in 1859 (349,390 to 313,767; in 1880 it had been 75,116 to 174,768); and by 1900 upstart Seattle had toppled the "Queen City" of Portland (237,194 to 207,214; in 1880 it had been 3,533 to 17,500).²⁰ In more recent years Oregonians have distanced themselves from their neighbors by charging that Washington is "too fond of nuclear power and not fond enough of the Columbia River Gorge," too heavily dependent on military contracts, and, in the case of Seattle, too cosmopolitan and too enamored of tall buildings to share in a distinctive regional culture. It should also be noted that Washington has more diversity than Oregon in religion, population based on race and ethnic origins, and residents whose mother tongue was not English.²¹ The two states are sisters--but not twin sisters.

A separate identity in the regional family of states does not guarantee a usable past for the centennial. Many pitfalls await those who seek this kind of utilitarian history. For instance, the Washington Centennial Commission has already designated the Pacific Celebration as its "flagship event" for the 1989 anniversary. This statewide festival will feature a series of trade exhibits, business and cultural exchanges, and telecommunications programs that are "intended to set a framework for future prosperity in Washington state." As the commission's 1985 annual report explains it:

In 1889, when Washington was admitted to the Union, our state was seen by contemporaries as . . . a "base from which the United States could further dominate the Pacific and capture more of the trade of the Far East." Now, 95 years later, . . . more than half of all American trade is with Pacific nations. Finally, . . . the United States [has] truly entered the Pacific Century.

More importantly for us, Washington's 100-year destiny is about to be

realized. Our state's geography and resources provide us an opportunity for leadership in Pacific economic and cultural activity, but modern technology has reduced these advantages. We need to work to maintain our identity as "the American gateway to the Pacific."²²

The major emphasis given here to a Passage to India theme is certainly consistent with the historical record. For good or ill, the destiny of Washington has long been tied to this expansive concept.

Englishmen of the early eighteenth century were well acquainted with the idea of an inevitable succession of world powers, as expressed by their countryman, Bishop Berkeley, who wrote in the 1720s, "Westward the course of empire takes its way." Greece had yielded its dominance to Rome, which had given way to northern Europe, first France and Spain, but in their turn to Britain. Even then America seemed to be next in line for world power. It also seemed clear that the key to ascendancy, as all the great western empires had demonstrated, was commerce with the Far East. Later visions of American preeminence actually drew on two contradictory notions: 1) dominance of the seas, with the built-in component of Asian commerce--that is, a Passage to India, and 2) the belief that American greatness depended on the conquest and settlement of the land-bound American West.²³

The seaborne concept exerted an early and significant influence in Washington history. In 1790 the Columbia, which was the first ship to bear the United States flag around the world, returned to Boston after a three-year absence spent pioneering the famous "Yankee Triangular Trade" from New England ports to the Pacific Northwest coast and then to the markets of China. As a result, the Columbia's first voyage in the Northwest fur trade inaugurated American commerce to the Far East and permitted the United States to begin tapping the vast wealth of the Asian continent. On his second voyage Captain Robert Gray discovered the "Great River of the West," naming it the Columbia after his ship and establishing the first American claim to the Oregon country.

A few years later Lewis and Clark, following the dream of Columbus across the continent in search of the fabled Northwest Passage, disproved the theory of a water shortcut to the Indies but reinforced the concept of a land highway to the Pacific coast. Yet two generations of American presidents and statesmen steadfastly pursued the goal of obtaining Puget Sound as a gateway for commerce with Asia. This quest seemed assured when the Oregon Treaty of 1846 set the international boundary at the 49th parallel, with Juan de Fuca Strait and Puget Sound lying south of that line.²⁴

Even in the 1840s, the early emigrants attracted to the Pacific Northwest over the Oregon Trail included merchants and town builders as well as farmers. Perhaps it was the promise of a great gateway for Oriental commerce, implicit in Manifest Destiny, that kept the vision of a Passage to India alive, for the Asian trade failed to materialize as had been hoped. Not until the 1880s when the transcontinental railroads ushered in a spectacular thirty-year boom period did Washington experience the impressive economic development and rapid population growth that justified statehood. Even so, early promoters of the transcontinentals had advanced their schemes primarily in terms of the Oriental trade and only secondarily as a means of occupying the interior lands. The end result was the opposite. As Henry Nash Smith has concluded in his book Virgin Land, the vision of American Empire based on settling the hinterlands "more nearly corresponds to the actual course of events during the nineteenth century."²⁵

Similarly, in a more narrow focus, Washington's own dreams of a Pacific empire have shown that mastery of Far Eastern trade can be an elusive goal. In his inaugural address Elisha P. Ferry, the state's first governor, based his predictions of imminent greatness for the new commonwealth in large part on its superior natural resources and "a position at the gateway of the Oriental and Occidental commerce of the future"²⁶ In actuality such attributes

failed to ensure the development of trans-Pacific markets. Even the enthusiastic promotional campaign for the state's first international fair, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition held at Seattle in 1909, could not overcome ancient realities. James J. Hill, the railroad "Empire Builder," emphasized a familiar theme in his opening day address when he said that the fair represented a unified national "vision of Oriental trade." Equally explicit, the exposition's backers boasted that they were not commemorating the past, but instead celebrating a new commercial era in which Seattle would emerge as the trading center of a Pacific Rim empire. Seattle's ambitions were dampened, however, at the outset when Japan became the only Asian nation to establish an official exhibit at the fair, and even more so when commerce with the Orient, although increasingly valuable, developed more slowly than expected during the next quarter-century.²⁷

Latter-day Washington fairs have featured other concerns: Seattle's Century 21, held in 1962, highlighted the Space Age, and Spokane's Expo 74 focused on the environment. Yet the age-old allure of the Passage to India is still compelling at the time of festivals and expositions. The official guidebook for the state's pavilion at Expo 86 in Vancouver, British Columbia--almost in parody of Governor Ferry's inaugural address of 1889--heralds "Washington's position as the 'Gateway to the Pacific Rim,'" and then states, "With the emphasis on trade to the Pacific, Washingtonians like to think that the middle of the world has shifted to our part of the world, which some now call 'The Pacific Northeast'--looking from the point of view of the Pacific Rim, that is."²⁸ As stated earlier, the flagship program of the centennial celebration in 1989, the Pacific Celebration, has already adopted a Passage to India theme. On this point the historical record is clear and convincing. The mystery and cultural richness of the Orient can provide

reliable celebratory motifs, but capturing the Asian trade has been an unpredictable pursuit.

Historical sensitivity can come to the rescue in other crucial ways during the statehood centennial. Journalist Karl Thunemann, cited previously, hit another raw nerve while arguing Washington's lack of identity. "Our personality is split," he wrote. "We're two states. One wet, one dry. One peopled, one empty. One urban, one rural. Each state secretly despises the other."²⁹ This portrayal of east-west divisions contains a large measure of truth, except that there is little secrecy about the adversary relationship. Several years ago another journalist, Puget Sound born and bred, implied in a Bicentennial America series for the Atlantic Monthly that the Pacific Northwest region as a whole should be limited to the area west of the Cascade Range--that is, what he termed "the evergreen Northwest." Then he exulted:

So bring the camera in close on the green lands to the west of the mountains, which are the real heart and center of the Northwest. It is the area I grew up in and know best, the land that lures most of the newcomers and stirs the imaginations of many more with its promise of ease and livability. This is the true Far Corner of the United States.³⁰

Unfortunately such sentiments reflect blatant parochialism, not just a casual attitude.

Improved transportation and communications facilities have failed "to flatten the Cascades," contrary to the hopes of a noted regional historian twenty-five years ago.³¹ In fact, mediators are still trying to lift the "Cascade Curtain" and mend the east-west split, thus ending the "Washington Worry"--that is, the fear Washingtonians have of driving across their state.³² Blissful ignorance of the hinterland is common among westsiders; the only "East Side" many of them know is the Bellevue shore of Lake Washington. Probably more adults and children on the westside have been to Disneyland than to Spokane. On the other side of the mountains paranoia is the style. Newspapers there become tense over any real or imagined slight to hinterlanders: the proposed

reorganization of state boards that shortchanges the eastside, the appointment of disproportionate numbers of Puget Sounders to prestigious state agencies, the unfair allocation of state road funds, and, the most acrimonious issue in years, an abortive legislative proposal in 1985 to ban studded tires. In this last matter the heated legislative debate clearly focused on east-west rivalry, with one newspaper reporting, "Several eastern Washington representatives spoke against the bill, saying the traction devices are necessary in their part of the state, where winter conditions are much worse than in the west."³³ Similarly, in a story on Spokane architecture, a columnist decried the loss of one venerable downtown structure, adding with xenophobic sarcasm, "Tragically, a Seattle bank ripped down one of Spokane's finest old buildings and then erected [instead] this monument to anodized aluminum."³⁴ A Spokane legislator recently gave serious consideration to the introduction of a memorial asking Congress to allow eastern Washington to form its own state. Reportedly he was "tired of feeling like the stepchild of a state . . . [that] is controlled by Puget Sound."³⁵

Even a widespread understanding of the historic differences between the eastside and the westside and of the old movements for separate territorial and state status in the interior area can hardly be expected to heal these intense feelings. It will take much stronger medicine. But the centennial celebration in its statewide programs should remind Washingtonians of certain binding ties, such as the maternal Columbia River that flows like a lifestream through both east and west, a primal railroad network that still carries eastern wheat and apples to western ports, and a democratic Mount St. Helens that indiscriminately spews its ash in both directions. The Washington Centennial Commission has already endorsed a new state automobile license plate that commemorates the centennial in red, white, and blue and depicts Mt. Rainier in the background. Responding to pleas for retaining the traditional green color on the plates,

Commissioner Nat Washington of eastside Ephrata, a lineal descendant of George's brother, commented that green was an inappropriate color for the semi-arid interior, but that Mt. Rainier seemed particularly fitting to many eastsiders, who could probably see the mountain more often than fogbound westsiders.³⁶ More significant, perhaps, a brand new state history textbook for the public schools gives a balanced treatment of east-west affairs. Interestingly, as this text points out, three out of four Washingtonians live west of the Cascades and 63 percent in the Puget Sound area, but the 1980 census showed greater population growth in eastern Washington than on the westside.³⁷

In modern American society image is as crucial as identity. Whereas identity, which has already been discussed, involves individuality, image concerns the view of a person or organizational entity held by the general public. One of the earliest concepts of the Pacific Northwest coast, reflected in the writings of explorers and fur traders, portrayed it as bleak, remote, and storm-wracked. It was an "American Siberia" with dense forests where, according to the young poet, William Cullen Bryant, a mighty river rolled and heard "no sound / Save his own dashings" Only the enthusiastic proclamations of praise sent back east by the early American Protestant missionaries and the first settlers changed this negative image and made the Oregon country a "corner in the Garden of the World."³⁸ In time Washington itself gained the reputation of being socially gentle (but not necessarily genteel), economically prosperous, and environmentally green and squeaky clean. It became a state of "Mr. Cleans" that had helped pave the way for the major national social and political reforms of the early twentieth-century Progressive Era.³⁹ Moreover, in his widely acclaimed best-seller of the 1980s, Megatrends, John Naisbitt has labelled Washington as one of the five bellwether, or trend-setting, states where "most social invention occurs in this country" (the other four are California, Florida, Colorado, and Connecticut).⁴⁰

Even so, it can be "a puzzling state," "wracked by economic boom and bust" (witness the Supersonic Transport [SST] recession of the early 1970s, which produced the famous billboard: "Will The Last Person Leaving Seattle Please Turn Out The Lights?"), and with a brand of "feisty politics unrivaled in the American West" (so much so that in the 1930s New Deal kingpin James A. Farley made his often-quoted observation about "the 47 states and the soviet of Washington").⁴¹ More recently Seattle was rated by Harper's magazine in 1975 as the most livable place among America's fifty largest cities, by the Saturday Review in 1976 as among five of the country's most livable cities, and by Rand McNally's Vacation Places Rated in 1986 as number one out of 107 of the nation's prime vacation destinations.⁴² Yet a national sociological study issued in 1985 showed Washington as a whole to be one of the most stressful states in the Union. On the State Stress Index it ranked first on business failures, fifth on unemployment, eighth on divorces, fifth on abortions, third on moves to new houses, and fifth on new welfare cases. Livability for Seattle, as defined by Harper's magazine, apparently cannot "insulate people from a lot of stressful events."⁴³

This puzzling picture of the Evergreen State has even more complications. The state tourism agency recently learned from a poll that prospective California tourists think "Washington needs to create a unique image."⁴⁴ In actuality the problem is not a new image, but instead some aspects of the present one. A couple of personal examples will illustrate this dilemma. In the summer of 1984 I was invited to attend the Quebec Summer Seminar in Montreal, which drew about thirty-five academicians from all over the United States. The question my fellow faculty members asked me most often concerned the poor economic conditions in Washington state. At first I thought they meant the perennial reductions we were experiencing in academic budgets; but it soon became clear that several of them believed the whole state was going broke. The

reason was, of course, the then-fresh Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) debacle. Although I tried to explain as best I could the peculiarities of the WPPSS fiasco, I do not think I was very convincing. After all, as a much better informed observer than I has put it:

There's no corpse, but there are abandoned cooling towers, two nuclear plants dead, two moribund; billions of dollars are down the tube; the biggest municipal [bond] default in American history is on the blotter. Who done it? In the classical murder mystery, it's all so simple: the corpse lies there on the rug, the odor of bitter almonds hangs in the air, and after a little ingenious ratiocination, our hero can say, "The butler did it." Major disasters are seldom that simple. There's almost never a single cause, and therefore almost never a single villain. What do you say about the Titanic? The iceberg did it?

What do you say about WPPSS?⁴⁵

Almost everyone in Washington was affected by the WPPSS affair, at least by amazement and higher electricity rates. But the shock waves from the biggest municipal bond default in American history have smudged the state's pristine image across the land, and Washingtonians will have to answer embarrassing questions about their financial reliability for a long time to come.

The second personal example involves an equally complex dimension in Washington's image. On the same trip back east in the summer of 1984 my wife and I visited President Franklin D. Roosevelt's home at Hyde Park, New York, and the nearby Vanderbilt Mansion. At the latter place we struck up a conversation with the National Park Service guide. Upon discovering that we were from Washington, he said immediately, "So you're the folks who are trying to pollute the world?" As a resident of pleasant, green, squeaky clean Washington, it took me a moment to recover from such a harsh accusation. I soon found out that the guide had in mind a mental construct of Mount St. Helens, nuclear reactors and nuclear waste at Hanford, and Trident nuclear submarines in Hood Canal.

The eruption of Mount St. Helens in May 1980, which blasted off the northern face of the mountain, devastated 150 square miles, left fifty-seven people dead or missing, and spewed up an ash cloud that encircled the earth,

drew the morbid attention of the entire world.⁴⁶ Yet it was a natural disaster, for which a people and a state could hardly be held accountable. Nuclear reactors and nuclear waste apparently imply a more subtle message of human responsibility, without regard to state and federal jurisdictions. The Hanford Nuclear Reservation already stores over half of the nation's low-level radioactive wastes, and the Reagan administration has now selected Hanford as one of the three finalists for this country's first geologic depository for highly radioactive wastes. On a statewide basis Washington itself is struggling to clean up five hundred hazardous waste dump sites, Puget Sound and other polluted waters, and various other air and water pollution problems. In the face of such difficulties the head of the state Department of Ecology recently commented that Washington was hardly the "clean and green Evergreen State we've long thought it to be."⁴⁷ The guide at the Vanderbilt Mansion apparently had the same view, as does the Seattle musician whose song, "Our State is a Dumpsite," with the lyrics, "We're singing here in Washington, the everglowing state," has been proposed by some anti-nuclear state legislators as an entry in the Centennial Commission's forthcoming songbook.⁴⁸ Economically there are fears that the "psychological fallout" could contaminate Washington apples and wheat if Hanford becomes the nation's main nuclear dump. Japan is reportedly leery of export commodities from areas with a radioactive reputation, and other Pacific Rim countries might develop the same suspicions.⁴⁹ Sooner or later, it seems, the major issues affecting Washington are reflected in the age-old Passage to India theme.

Such broad issues will also surface in the statehood celebration in 1989, whether in the centennial songbook or one of the principal programs. Civic festivals usually become "symbolic universes"--that is, sociological vehicles for placing "all collective events in a cohesive unity that includes past, present, future."⁵⁰ In this light a function of history is to bring the past

and the present together. Unarguably Washington has a distinctive identity based on history; it is no longer just "becoming" something. True, its once pristine image is clouded because of concerns over radioactive waste, pollution, and economic misfortunes. Also, the descriptive terms "limitless" and "inexhaustible" are no longer appropriate for the Evergreen State, whether the subject is opportunity or resources such as fish and timber. Almost a century old, the state is in the middle passage of life, no longer a callow youth but hardly an ancient mariner. Speaking of the Pacific Northwest as a whole, newspaperman John M. McClelland Jr. said: "Our region has come of age. What's wrong with that?"⁵¹ Indeed, mature individuals or states have the experience to deal with old problems and new dilemmas. That is the main benefit of age. Another dividend of longevity is a substantial historical record. Fortunately it already appears certain that the centennial will coincide with a Renaissance of writing and publication on many different aspects of the state's history. To this good news should be added a cautionary note. A World War II veteran of Germany's notorious SS "Death's-Head" Panzer Division, in trying to explain why his fellow Germans should remember the tragedies of the Nazi period, said simply, "A country has only one history and you cannot throw away the bad and just keep the good."⁵² Likewise a state celebrating its centennial should examine its warts as well as smell its rhododendrons.

ENDNOTES

¹Four articles by Carroll E. Reed: "The Pronunciation of English in the State of Washington," American Speech 27 (October 1952): 186-89, "Washington Words," Publications of the American Dialect Society, No. 25 (April 1956): 3-11, "Word Geography of the Pacific Northwest," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique 6 (1957): 86-93; "The Pronunciation of English in the Pacific Northwest," in Readings in American Dialectology, ed. Harold B. Allen and Gary N. Underwood (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971), 115-21; and Frederick Newmeyer, University of Washington linguistics professor, quoted in Associated Press article, Spokane Chronicle, March 19, 1981.

²John Naisbitt, Megatrends: Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives (New York: Warner Books, 1984), xxviii.

³Frederick Newmeyer, quoted in AP article, Spokane Chronicle, March 19, 1981; Joseph Conlin, The American Past, Part II: A Survey of American History Since 1865 (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1984), 781.

⁴Editorial by Karl Thunemann, Bellevue Journal-American, August 4, 1985.

⁵Neal R. Peirce, The Pacific States of America: People, Politics, and Power in the Five Pacific Basin States (New York: W. W. Norton, 1972), 222.

⁶See "Washington Travel Facts," Annual Review and Outlook, Washington Department of Trade and Economic Development, March 1986.

⁷Editorial by Karl Thunemann, Bellevue Journal-American, August 4, 1985.

⁸Barry Lopez, Of Wolves and Men (New York: Scribner's, 1978), 134.

⁹Lancaster Pollard, "The Pacific Northwest," in Northwest Harvest: A Regional Stock-Taking, ed. V. L. O. Chittick (New York: Macmillan, 1948), 187.

¹⁰Edward L. Ullman, "Rivers as Regional Bonds: The Columbia-Snake Example," Geographical Review 41 (April 1951): 210-25. See also David H. Stratton, "Hells Canyon: The Missing Link in Pacific Northwest Regionalism," Idaho Yesterdays 28 (Fall 1984): 2-9.

¹¹Raymond D. Gastil, "The Pacific Northwest as a Cultural Region," Pacific Northwest Quarterly 64 (October 1973): 148. See also by the same author, Cultural Regions of the United States (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1975), 264-72.

¹²Public Law 96-501, Statutes at Large, vol. 94 (1980).

¹³Gordon B. Dodds, The American Northwest: A History of Oregon and Washington (Arlington Heights, Ill.: Forum Press, 1986).

¹⁴One Day in Washington, National Press Photographers, Region II (Seattle: Madrona Publishers, 1985), 11.

¹⁵D. W. Meinig, The Great Columbia Plain: A Historical Geography, 1805-1910 (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968), chap. 9.

¹⁶D. W. Meinig, "Spokane and the Inland Empire: Historical Geographic Systems and a Sense of Place," and Albro Martin, "Hill or Harriman: What Difference Did It Make to Spokane?"--both in Spokane and the Inland Empire: A Centennial History, ed. David H. Stratton (Pullman: Washington State University Press, forthcoming). Another forthcoming book, John Fahey, The Inland Empire: Unfolding Years, 1879-1929 (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1986), will give extensive information on this subject.

¹⁷The obvious advantages of Puget Sound's deep-water harbors had influenced American diplomats to seek an international boundary at the 49th parallel, which was finally accomplished in the Oregon Treaty of 1846. See Norman A. Graebner, Empire on the Pacific: A Study in American Continental Expansion (New York: Ronald Press, 1955), and by the same author, "The Northwest Coast in World Diplomacy, 1790-1846," in The Changing Pacific Northwest: Interpreting Its History, ed. David H. Stratton and George A. Frykman (Pullman: Washington State University Press, forthcoming 1986).

¹⁸During the thirty-year boom period, 1880-1910, in the Pacific Northwest, Washington drew more than twice as many new residents as Oregon (1,066,874 to 497,997).

¹⁹See Neil B. Morgan, Westward Tilt: The American West Today (New York: Random House, 1963), 239-41; Claus-M. Naske, An Interpretive History of Alaskan Statehood (Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., 1973), 106; Sylvia Nogaki, "Alaska's woes could hit some Washington firms hard," Seattle Times/Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Sunday edition), July 20, 1986. The Seattle newspaper also commented: "Alaska depends on Washington for everything from groceries and dry goods to the professional services of architects, lawyers and

engineers. About 85 percent of all Alaska-bound goods are loaded on barges or packed into the holds of ships leaving the Port of Tacoma and, to a much lesser extent, the Port of Seattle. And dozens of local retailers, wholesalers, distributors, shipping companies, banks and insurance companies do business in Alaska."

²⁰Dorothy O. Johansen, Empire of the Columbia: A History of the Pacific Northwest, 2nd ed. (New York: Harper & Row, 1967), 301-83, 607.

²¹David Sarashon, "Regionalism, Tending toward Sectionalism," in Regionalism and the Pacific Northwest, ed. William G. Robbins, Robert J. Frank, and Richard E. Ross (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 1983), 223-36.

²²Washington, Centennial Commission, Annual Report (1985), 8-11. For a spirited description of plans for the Washington centennial celebration see Robert Spector, "A State is Born!" Washington, January-February 1986, 50-55, 102.

²³Henry Nash Smith, Virgin Land: The American West As Symbol and Myth, 2nd ed. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1970), 8-12.

²⁴Samuel Eliot Morison, The Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860, Sentry Edition (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1961), 41-78; Smith, Virgin Land, 16-17; Graebner, Empire on the Pacific, passim.

²⁵Smith, Virgin Land, 12. See also George A. Frykman, "Indigenous Sectionalism in American Historiography, 1877-1917" (Ph.D. dissertation,

Stanford Univesity, 1955), 246-54; Johansen, Empire of the Columbia, 151-57, chaps. 19-21.

²⁶Charles M. Gates, ed., Messages of the Governors of the Territory of Washington to the Legislative Assembly, 1854-1889 (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1940), 282, 284.

²⁷Robert W. Rydell, "Visions of Empire: International Expositions in Portland and Seattle, 1905-1909," Pacific Historical Review 52 (February 1983): 37-65, and All the World's a Fair: Visions of Empire at American International Expositions, 1876-1916 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984), chap. 7; George A. Frykman, "The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 1909," Pacific Northwest Quarterly 53 (July 1962): 89-99; Charles M. Gates, "A Historical Sketch of the Economic Development of Washington since Statehood," *ibid.* 39 (July 1948): 214-32. Portland's Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905 had stressed a similar theme of Oriental commerce, using Bishop Berkeley's words as its motto: "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

²⁸Robert Spector, "World Trade: Lifeblood of Our Economy," in Washington State Official Guidebook, Washington State Pavilion, Expo 86, Vancouver, B. C. See also Robert M. Witter, "Expo Legacy: Past NW World's Fairs," *ibid.*

²⁹Editorial by Karl Thunemann, Bellevue Journal-American, August 4, 1985. For a discussion of this theme in the regional context see Judith Austin, "Desert, Sagebrush, and the Pacific Northwest," in Regionalism and the Pacific Northwest, 129-47.

³⁰Thomas Griffith, "The Pacific Northwest," Atlantic Monthly, April 1976, 56, 58.

³¹Herman J. Deutsch, "The Evolution of Territorial and State Boundaries in the Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest," Pacific Northwest Quarterly 51 (July 1960): 131.

³²Knute Berger, "Farm-City Swap '86," Washington, May-June 1986, 15-16; Paul G. Quinnett, "The Washington Worry," ibid., 152-54. The Washington magazine and the Washington Association of Wheat Growers are currently cosponsoring a program to lift the "Cascade Curtain" between the eastside and westside by arranging for selected urban dwellers to spend time this summer on eastside family farms.

³³Associated Press dispatch, "Education panel members warn Gardner about ignoring the East," Pullman Daily News, September 9, 1985; editorial, "West Siders' edge flaws appointments," Spokane Chronicle, September 11, 1985; Lonnie Rosenwald, "Would Eastern Washington lose funds, influence under [state agencies reorganization] proposal?" Spokane Spokesman-Review/Spokane Chronicle (Sunday edition), February 23, 1986; Phil Emanuel, "Proposed tire stud ban could be legal headache," Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune, February 15, 1985.

³⁴Michael Schmeltzer, "Architects Rate Spokane's Highs and Lows," Spokane Spokesman-Review, August 25, 1985.

³⁵Lonnie Rosenwald, "Action on 51st state promised," ibid., January 6, 1985.

³⁶Minutes, Washington Centennial Commission, Vancouver, Washington, June 3, 1986. For former state Senator Nat Washington's lineage see "The Washington Washington Family's Reunion," Washington, July-August 1986, 50-54.

³⁷Charles P. LeWarne, Washington State (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1986), 314.

³⁸The wording here of Bryant's famous poem "Thanatopsis" is from the 1821 version. See also Smith, Virgin Land, chaps. 2, 11-12; Robert Cantwell, The Hidden Northwest (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1972), chaps. 1-2; John L. Allen, Passage Through the Garden: Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1975), chaps. 1-2, 14.

³⁹Howard R. Lamar, "Symbol of a New Age: Statehood for Washington and the Omnibus States, 1889," Fall 1985 Pettyjohn Distinguished Lecture, Washington State University, Pullman. Neil Morgan, in Westward Tilt, uses the chapter title, "Washington: The Gentle People."

⁴⁰Naisbitt, Megatrends, xxvii-xxix.

⁴¹Peirce, Pacific States of America, 222-24.

⁴²Arthur M. Louis, "The Worst American Cities," Harper's, January 1975, 67-71; Patrick Douglas, "Thriving Neighborhoods in Rainier's Shadow," Saturday Review, August 21, 1976, 10-12; Sylvia McNair, Vacation Places Rated: Finding the Best Vacation Places in America (Chicago: Rand McNally, 1986), 189-98. Seattle has not fared nearly so well in other, more recent evaluations of the

nation's most livable cities. See Timothy Egan, "Seattle at the Crossroads," Washington, March-April 1986, 50. The rating in the Rand McNally vacation guide is actually for Seattle-Mount Rainier-North Cascades. In this guide the Seattle vicinity is rated forty-fourth in the "Discovering Our Heritage" (historic sites and districts, museums, archaeological sites, etc.) category. Two other Washington vacation areas are included in the Rand McNally general ratings: Spokane-Coeur d'Alene (ranked fifty-fifth) and the Olympic Peninsula (ranked sixty-fourth).

⁴³Arnold S. Linsky, Murray A. Straus, and John P. Colby Jr., "Stressful Events, Stressful Conditions and Alcohol Problems in the United States: A Partial Test of Bales's Theory," Journal of Studies on Alcohol 46 (1985): 72-80 and supplementary tables. The quoted comment is from an Associated Press interview with Professor Murray A. Straus of the University of New Hampshire, who helped devise the index. AP dispatch, Pullman Daily News, September 28, 1985.

⁴⁴"Washington Travel Facts," Annual Review and Outlook, Washington Department of Trade and Economic Development, March 1986.

⁴⁵Daniel J. Chasan, The Fall of the House of WPPSS (Seattle: Sasquatch Publishing, 1985), 90.

⁴⁶Volcano: The Eruption of Mount St. Helens (Longview, Wash.: Longview Publishing Co., and Seattle: Madrona Publishers, 1980); Associated Press article by Les Blumenthal, "Mount St. Helens: Five years ago the mountain blew its top," Spokane Spokesman-Review, May 19, 1985; R. A. Bailey et al., "The

Volcano Hazards Program: Objectives and Long-Range Plans," Open-File Report 83-400, U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Denver.

⁴⁷Andrea Beatty Riniken, Director, Washington Department of Ecology, quoted in Associated Press article by David Ammons, "State facing dirty chores on ecology," Pullman Daily News, October 7, 1985.

⁴⁸Associated Press dispatch in Spokane Spokesman-Review, April 1, 1986. See Also Spokane Chronicle, October 29, 1985; AP dispatch in Pullman Daily News, October 30, 1985; Daily Evergreen (Washington State University), October 30, 1985.

⁴⁹Dan Guthrie, "Psychological fallout: How nuclear image hurts marketing of our apples, wheat," Pullman Daily News, April 13, 1985.

⁵⁰Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann, The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge (New York: Anchor Books, 1967), 92-108, quoted in Rydell, All the World's a Fair, 2.

⁵¹John M. McClelland Jr., "Our Pleasant Condition, Surrounded by Fewer Acres of Clams," in Regionalism and the Pacific Northwest, 203-21.

⁵²Quoted in syndicated article by William Drozdiak of the Washington Post, in Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune, April 1, 1984.

FACT SHEET Convention II, Washington

Convention II, Washington is

- an official program of the 1989 Washington State Centennial Commission, conducted by Washington YMCA Youth and Government and Washington Junior Statesmen.
- a four-day statewide mock constitutional convention involving four hundred Washington high school students, featuring heated debates about constitutional issues. The convention is scheduled August 14-17, 1989 in Olympia at the State Capitol and The Evergreen State College.
- a section by section examination of the Washington State Constitution by high school students. The delegates to Convention II, Washington have received training and background information, and will hear testimony from experts on a variety of issues under consideration. The outcome of the convention will be a proposed complete summary of the Washington State Constitution, reflecting the recommendations of the next generation of Washington leaders.

When and Where

- Convention II, Washington convenes in Olympia Monday, August 14-17, 1989. Convention lodging and evening sessions are at The Evergreen State College. Daytime sessions are at the State Capitol.
- Opening activities at The Evergreen State College will feature First Lady and Centennial Co-Chair, Jean Gardner, TESC President Joe Olander, and other 1989 Washington Centennial dignitaries.
- Closing activities at 2:30pm at the State Capitol will include presentation of the Convention II, Washington delegates' recommendations to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice and members of the State Supreme Court, Co-Chairs of the 1989 Washington Centennial Commission, members of the Commission, the Washington Congressional delegation, and other elected officials, governmental and political leaders, and the press.

Who Delegates to Convention II, Washington are four hundred outstanding high school students from all over the State of Washington, selected to participate by their schools and communities.

Convention II, Washington is lead by elected student leaders. These leaders will facilitate committee hearings, convene legislative type Forums, and preside over the convention General Sessions. A pre-convention meeting and orientation for the leadership team is being held on Thursday, August 3 at the Sea-Tac Legislative Tower.

For more information contact Martha Jolly in Olympia (206)866-1230, or Shandi Schwegler at the Centennial Commission offices (206)586-8116.

Convention II, Washington

A Project of the 1989 Washington Centennial Commission
Conducted by Washington YMCA Youth and Government and Junior Statesmen

After spending four days in lengthy and often heated debate, the convention delegates adopted thirteen amendments to the Washington State Constitution. The text to three of these amendments is written below. The new language is underlined.

BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE DELEGATES OF CONVENTION II, WASHINGTON, that the following be added to articles of the Washington State Constitution to read as follows:

ARTICLE III THE EXECUTIVE

Article III, Section 1

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and a commissioner of public lands, who shall be severally chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and place of voting as for the members of the legislature. The Governor shall also appoint a director of environmental affairs who shall hold his/her office for 4 years. After this first four year period, he/she will be subject to reappointment.

ARTICLE XVI SCHOOL AND GRANTED LANDS

Article XVI, Section 6

WILDLIFE PROTECTION ON GRANTED LANDS. Public lands which are deemed as "habitats for endangered species" by the legislature shall be protected by the State government. These areas will be managed by agencies established by the legislature as needed.

ARTICLE XVII TIDE LANDS

Article XVII, Section 3

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS. Any person or group of persons causing damage to any area within Washington's boundaries, including coastal waters, shall be held responsible for reparations to return the property to its original condition.

CONVENTION II, WASHINGTON

For More Information:

Seattle Office:
Bob Rapp 206/623-7224

Olympia Office:
Martha Jolly 206/866-1230

400 STUDENTS "AMEND" THE STATE CONSTITUTION

The Washington State Constitution is pretty good as it is, according to Washington State high school students.

Over 200 student written amendments were debated during the last four days (August 14-17) at Convention II, Washington. Most amendments were defeated during the student debates held in the State Capitol.

However, if Washington high school students had their way, the state constitution would be amended to:

Require a 2/3 vote of the legislature for any tax increase.

Outlaw discrimination against AIDS patients.

Require that women be treated equally in the state militia.

Require reparations for those who cause damage to public lands.

Tighten up capital punishment.

Allow everything found in a legal search to be used as evidence in court.

Require annual legislative sessions of 105 days.

Stronger protection for endangered species.

Eliminate the mandatory retirement age for judges.

Expand handicapped rights in education.

Require a director of environmental affairs, appointed by the Governor and approved by 2/3 of the legislature.

Required review of educational funding.

Convention II, Washington

A Project of the 1989 Washington Centennial Commission
Conducted by Washington YMCA Youth and Government and Junior Statesmen

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 17, 1989

CONTACT: Martha Jolly
Richard Prosser
786-7758

CONVENTION II WRAPS UP WITH MAJOR PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

Olympia-- Convention II ended its final day of deliberations on proposed changes to the Washington State Constitution today. Over the four days, delegates have spent many hours on some of the most difficult political issues in the state.

Highlights of the convention activities included amendments that would strengthen environmental protection requirements, toughen criminal justice laws, and restructure legislative procedures. The results of these proposed changes will be given to the Washington State Legislature for their consideration.

The participants in Convention II are outstanding high school students from all over the state, selected by their schools and communities. Delegates have elected leaders to facilitate committee hearings, convene legislative type forums, and preside over the convention in general sessions.

Convention II is jointly sponsored by the Washington Centennial Commission, Washington YMCA Youth and Government, and Washington Junior Statesmen.

#



☐ P.O. Box 193 ☐ Olympia, Washington 98507 ☐ (206) 866-1230
☐ 600 1st Avenue ☐ Suite 529A ☐ Seattle, Washington 98104 ☐ (206) 623-7224

(Lange/Dooley)
September 14, 1989
7:20 p.m.
[SPOKE.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989
~~[TIME]~~ 10:00 AM

Thank you, Speaker Foley. [Acknowledgements]

[[You know, back in 1889, when President Harrison sent a telegram to the first governor of Washington -- to tell him that Washington had become the 42nd state -- he sent the telegram collect.]]

Well, that's **one** way to balance the budget.]]

[[Joke to come.]]

Today you and I are very lucky to have a friend like Tom Foley in the Nation's capital. He is a man of integrity -- of decency and fair play -- and a man I'm proud and honored to work with.

It's a pleasure to be here, at the dawn of a second century of statehood here in Washington state. The Evergreen state. The real Washington. [PAUSE]

Yours is a land of rich resources -- and resourceful people. Salmon, gold, and timber in abundance brought us here, as the promise of the Pacific brought the railroads west.

There has always been -- and will always be -- a sense that the future is being decided here in this gateway to the Pacific.

Here in Washington you're in a strong position. Living in a state with exports that went up over 30 percent last year.

copy coming

Put Barber
Centenn Com
204/586-198

Advance

but

Bob Barber

Ch of Commerce
509/624-1393

2

Leading the nation in exports per capita. A vital, vibrant, thriving economy.

And the Pacific Summit that was held here last month reminded America how crucial the interrelations between nations are for our future.

Even now, Governor Gardner is in ~~Kobe~~ ^{Tokyo} Japan -- ~~at~~ ^{Last Thursday} he attended groundbreaking ceremonies for Washington Village, a housing development ^{in Kobe, Japan that is} using Washington finished forest products and U.S. construction methods. That means \$10 million for the state of Washington -- and a great American export to Japan.

Washington has had a wonderful 100 years -- and you deserve a great Centennial celebration. But it's the future I'm here to talk to you about today.

I took this trip out West because I'm concerned -- as I think we all are -- about the future of the planet we share. What good is a strong balance of trade, if we throw off the balance of nature?

In South Dakota, I talked about the need to restore the balance of nature here at home -- and how each of us can begin by planting a single tree.

In Montana, I talked about interdependence -- how the actions we take and the pollutants we create have consequences that are being felt the world over.

Today, I'm asking all Americans to join in a renewed spirit of conservation -- a new commitment, to a more careful stewardship of the natural world.

Wash. Works
Worldwide

A Long-Term
Dev. Strategy for
Wash. State
Nov 1988

pronun

I think many of us are beginning to understand something that Native Americans understood long before we got here: when it comes to the preservation of our precious environment, there's a connection between the smallest individual action, and widespread, global consequences.

No words convey that better than the legendary speech given in the late 1800s, by an Indian Chief named Seattle:

"The earth does not belong to man," he said, "Man belongs to the earth. Whatever happens to the earth, happens to the sons of the earth. The sky, the lands which appear changeless and eternal, may change.

"Continue to foul the earth and you will achieve an end to living ~~and~~ and the mere beginning of survival. You must teach your children that the earth is rich. Teach your children that to harm the earth ~~is~~ is to heap contempt upon its creator."

Chief Seattle understood what it has taken us a century to learn. Our material prosperity and economic growth have served us well. But now, together, we must new find ways to apply the creativity of the marketplace, in the service of the environment.

Sound ecology and a strong economy **can** coexist. We have an opportunity to renew the environmental ethic in America -- and to reassert U.S. leadership on environmental challenges, around the world.

In the ~~eight~~ months since I was sworn in as President, we've moved fast and hard to make the environment a priority. We've banned CFCs, imports of elephant ivory, and exports of hazardous

waste. Worked to eliminate medical waste on beaches. Pledged no net loss of wetlands -- and we'll keep that pledge. Laid out proposals to stem acid rain, cut urban smog, clean up air toxics, and encourage the use of alternative fuels. And more.

But if we really hope to recover, restore, and preserve our natural heritage, that "other Washington" can't do it alone. And the answer can't simply be limited to new laws.

It must be more fundamental. It lies in a shared sense of personal responsibility -- a new environmental awareness -- on the part of all Americans.

Through millions of individual decisions -- simple, everyday, personal choices -- we're determining the fate of the earth. So the conclusion is also simple: We're all responsible.

And it's surprisingly easy to move from being part of the problem, to part of the solution.

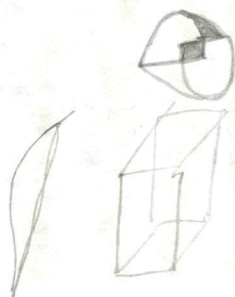
So many of the big problems -- coastal water pollution, pesticides in groundwater, urban smog, and municipal garbage -- are **not** caused by large powerplants and refineries -- and they don't lend themselves to solution by national legislation.

They're caused by millions of small, diverse sources: the everyday behavior of people at work and at home. And such overwhelming environmental challenges **can** be solved, by individual determination that we **can** do better.

Local communities, businesses large and small, individual families -- **all** can learn to generate less waste, and recycle more of the waste that **is** generated.

Tom Super
Mark

3M
612/133-1110



US figures

< 112⁰⁰⁰ T air poll

15000 T H₂O poll.

approx 400,000 T sludge / solid waste

In fact, those that **do**, have discovered that there are sound economic side-effects. Environmental protection makes economic sense.

The people of Washington state, in fact, have a history of showing the rest of the nation the way. Back in the 1940s, J.P. Weyerhaeuser ^{Jr.} moved the lumber industry from simply liquidating forest resources, toward comprehensive management of tree farms that could endure indefinitely.

Washington
Centennial
Hall of Honor
by Frank X. Hill
Wash. St. Hist. Soc.

And after research into product development, Weyerhaeuser began introducing marketable products made from what was once treated as waste.

Janifer Bagby
206/1084-7808

The 3M Corporation announced last spring that since starting their pollution prevention program in 1975, the company has saved ^{480 worldwide} \$408 million -- and prevented 111,000 tons of air pollutants, 15,000 tons of water pollutants, and 388,000 tons of solid waste from being released into the environment. And they've done it by rewarding employees for coming up with the ideas.

In the city of Seattle, fees for waste disposal have been an incentive for businesses and households to reduce the amount of waste produced. I understand that over the last several years, waste has been nearly cut in half.

So the power of the marketplace **can** encourage conservation -- with spectacular results. Results that need to be duplicated everywhere in America.

Brendan Doyle 382-4335

24%
p. 2 Cadan fills tonnage

3M
Minnesota
David Berford
178-5189

Garbage
Dept - 8
City of
Seattle
684-7643
296-6540
296-6542

Expo
You know, fifteen years ago, when Spokane invited the world over for a visit, the 1974 Expo became the first World's Fair to focus on the environment.

It was a good beginning. And we have made progress since then. But perhaps nothing better symbolizes that, than the surging river that pulses through Spokane -- a river that first lured men here as a source of protection, transportation, and sustenance.

by the ~~the~~ early part of this century
But such damage was done to this river ~~early in this century~~, that for years it served as little more than an open sewer. In 1938 it was called "a serious health hazard."

*Spokane
The City of the People
By Michael
Schmeltzer
pp. 14-15*
But over the past few decades, you have restored and reclaimed this magnificent river. The damage has been reversed -- nature's balance has been restored -- and the river has been reborn.

The ethic of Native Americans like Chief Seattle must **also** be reborn on this continent. His was a religious understanding, that the whole earth has a soul that can be destroyed by man. He saw the world as a spiritual place, of precious but fragile beauty.

1852?
About a century ago, he said, "Hold in your mind the memory of the land as it was when you found it, ^{and} And with all your strength, with all your mind, ^{and} with all your heart, preserve it for your children, ^{and} and love it as God loves us all."

That is a challenge to us all. The American people -- all people -- need a fuller relationship with the world they live in. A better understanding of causes, and effects.

And if the earth is an altar, we must make it an altar **not** of sacrifice, but of celebration. A place where our commitment to restoring its natural beauty is felt in a thousand everyday decisions.

Advance You've made one of those decisions today -- **by deciding to plant a centennial tree.** May it grow, flourish, and symbolize the hope of a new century: that man will one day be reconciled to nature once again.

God bless you. God bless the great state of Washington. And God bless the United States of America.

#

Bob Berman
~~Wash Dept of Ecology~~
206/439-6300

380 million - 1986 "Cost of
Clean" EPA
(1984 \$)

net saving out \$92 billion (1980 \$)
Dec 89

Dept of Commerce, Business Bureau
Data

still less than 2% of GNP

W. C. Vanderwerth

Indian Oratory

FAMOUS SPEECHES BY NOTED INDIAN CHIEFTAINS

FOREWORD BY WILLIAM R. CARMACK



UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS
NORMAN AND LONDON

6th printing - 1989



Seattle, Suquamish, born 1786; died June 7, 1866.

COURTESY SEATTLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Seattle

SEATTLE, chief of the Suquamish and Duwamish tribes, has been given honors that few other Indians have received. The thriving metropolis of Seattle, Washington, was named for him; there is a bronze statue in Seattle commemorating this fact, and each year the Boy Scouts have a memorial ceremony at his tomb at Suquamish, Washington.

Seattle, and his father before him, were friends of the whites and eager to help them in any manner. Catholic missionaries converted Seattle in the 1830s, and he demonstrated his belief by the way he lived. He was the first signer of the Port Elliott Treaty in 1855, by which the Washington tribes were given a reservation. The Suquamish were allied with several smaller tribes in what is now Washington and Oregon. Seattle was born in 1786, and died June 7, 1866.

The speech given here was taken down by Dr. Henry Smith, a man of some talent, who mastered the Duwamish language in about two years. Dr. Smith has done us a great service in preserving this address, which may cause some present day citizens to wonder at Seattle's predictions.

The Washington Territory was organized in 1853. A plat for the town of Seattle was filed, and the first post office was put into use. Governor Stevens soon visited Seattle, and upon the occasion made an address to the settlers and Indians gathered in the small community. After his talk, Seattle made his reply, which was delivered through an interpreter. Dr. Smith carefully wrote it down on the spot.

"The Indians' Night Promises to be Dark"

Yonder sky that has wept tears of compassion upon my people for centuries untold, and which to us appears changeless and eternal, may change. Today is fair. Tomorrow it may be overcast with clouds. My words are like the stars that never change. Whatever Seattle says the great chief at Washington can rely upon with as much certainty as he can upon the return of the sun or the seasons. The White Chief says that Big Chief at Washington sends us greetings of friendship and goodwill. This is kind of him for we know he has little need of our friendship in return. His people are many. They are like the grass that covers vast prairies. My people are few. They resemble the scattering trees of a storm-swept plain. The great—and I presume—good White Chief sends us word that he wishes to buy our lands but is willing to allow us enough to live comfortably. This indeed appears just, even generous, for the Red Man no longer has rights that he need respect, and the offer may be wise also, as we are no longer in need of an extensive country.

There was a time when our people covered the land as the waves of a wind-ruffled sea cover its shell paved floor, but that time long since passed away with the greatness of tribes that are now but a mournful memory. I will not dwell on, nor mourn over, our untimely decay, nor reproach my paleface brothers with hastening it as we too may have been somewhat to blame.

Youth is impulsive. When our young men grow angry at some real or imaginary wrong, and disfigure their faces with black paint, it denotes that their hearts are black, and that they are often cruel and relentless, and our old men and old women are unable to restrain them. Thus it has ever been. Thus it was when the white man first began to push our forefathers westward. But let us hope that the hostilities between us may never return. We would have everything to lose and nothing to gain. Revenge

SEATTLE

by young men is considered gain, even at the cost of their own lives, but old men who stay at home in times of war, and mothers who have sons to lose, know better.

Our good father at Washington—for I presume he is now our father as well as yours, since King George has moved his boundaries further north—our great and good father, I say, sends us word that if we do as he desires he will protect us. His brave warriors will be to us a bristling wall of strength, and his wonderful ships of war will fill our harbors so that our ancient enemies far to the northward—the Hydats and Tsimpsons—will cease to frighten our women, children and old men. Then in reality will he be our father and we his children. But can that ever be? Your God is not our God! Your God loves your people and hates mine. He folds his strong protecting arms lovingly about the pale face and leads him by the hand as a father leads his infant son—but He has forsaken His red children—if they really are His. Our God, the Great Spirit, seems also to have forsaken us. Your God makes your people wax strong every day. Soon they will fill all the land. Our people are ebbing away like a rapidly receding tide that will never return. The white man's God cannot love our people or He would protect them. They seem to be orphans who can look nowhere for help. How then can we be brothers? How can your God become our God and renew our prosperity and awaken in us dreams of returning greatness. If we have a common heavenly father He must be partial—for He came to His paleface children. We never saw Him. He gave you laws but had no word for his red children whose teeming multitudes once filled this vast continent as stars fill the firmament. No; we are two distinct races with separate origins and separate destinies. There is little in common between us.

To us the ashes of our ancestors are sacred and their resting place is hallowed ground. You wander far from the graves of your ancestors and seemingly without regret. Your religion was

written upon tables of stone by the iron finger of your God so that you could not forget. The Red Man could never comprehend nor remember it. Our religion is the traditions of our ancestors—the dreams of our old men, given them in the solemn hours of night by the Great Spirit; and the visions of our sachems, and is written in the hearts of our people.

Your dead cease to love you and the land of their nativity as soon as they pass the portals of the tomb and wander way beyond the stars. They are soon forgotten and never return. Our dead never forget the beautiful world that gave them being. They still love its verdant valleys, its murmuring rivers, its magnificent mountains, sequestered vales and verdant lined lakes and bays, and ever yearn in tender, fond affection over the lonely hearted living, and often return from the Happy Hunting Ground to visit, guide, console and comfort them.

Day and night cannot dwell together. The Red Man has ever fled the approach of the White Man, as the morning mist flees before the morning sun.

However, your proposition seems fair and I think that my people will accept it and will retire to the reservation you offer them. Then we will dwell in peace, for the words of the Great White Chief seem to be the words of nature speaking to my people out of dense darkness.

It matters little where we pass the remnant of our days. They will not be many. The Indians' night promises to be dark. Not a single star of hope hovers above his horizon. Sad-voiced winds moan in the distance. Grim fate seems to be on the Red Man's trail, and wherever he goes he will hear the approaching footsteps of his fell destroyer and prepare stolidly to meet his doom, as does the wounded doe that hears the approaching footsteps of the hunter.

A few more moons. A few more winters—and not one of the descendants of the mighty hosts that once moved over this broad

land or lived in happy homes, protected by the Great Spirit, will remain to mourn over the graves of a people—once more powerful and hopeful than yours. But why should I mourn at the untimely fate of my people? Tribe follows tribe, and nation follows nation, like the waves of the sea. It is the order of nature, and regret is useless. Your time of decay may be distant, but it will surely come, for even the White Man whose God walked and talked with him as friend with friend, cannot be exempt from the common destiny. We may be brothers after all. We will see.

We will ponder your proposition and when we decide we will let you know. But should we accept it, I here and now make this condition that we will not be denied the privilege without molestation of visiting at any time the tombs of our ancestors, friends and children. Every part of this soil is sacred in the estimation of my people. Every hillside, every valley, every plain and grove, has been hallowed by some sad or happy event in days long vanished. Even the rocks, which seem to be dumb and dead as they swelter in the sun along the silent shore, thrill with memories of stirring events connected with the lives of my people, and the very dust upon which you now stand responds more lovingly to their footsteps than to yours, because it is rich with the blood of our ancestors and our bare feet are conscious of the sympathetic touch. Our departed braves, fond mothers, glad, happy-hearted maidens, and even our little children who lived here and rejoiced here for a brief season, will love these somber solitudes and at eventide they greet shadowy returning spirits. And when the last Red Man shall have perished, and the memory of my tribe shall have become a myth among the White Men, these shores will swarm with the invisible dead of my tribe, and when your children's children think themselves alone in the field, the store, the shop, upon the highway, or in the silence of the pathless woods, they will not be alone. In all the

INDIAN ORATORY

earth there is no place dedicated to solitude. At night when the streets of your cities and villages are silent and you think them deserted, they will throng with the returning hosts that once filled them and still love this beautiful land. The White Man will never be alone.

Let him be just and deal kindly with my people, for the dead are not powerless. Dead, did I say? There is no death, only a change of worlds.

FAMOUS INDIANS

A COLLECTION OF
SHORT BIOGRAPHIES

Bureau of Indian Affairs
1973

SEATTLE (Suquamish)

THE NAME OF SEATTLE, Suquamish Indian chief, lives on not only in Washington's largest city, but in its State history, which gratefully records him as "the greatest Indian friend white settlers ever had."

Seattle, son of Chief Schweabe, witnessed as a boy the 1792 arrival in Puget Sound of British explorer Vancouver and his men, in their "immense whitewinged bird ship," the *Discovery*. The wonderful new riches, and the friendliness of the first white men he had ever seen, profoundly impressed Seattle, who became convinced as he grew up that peace, not war, was the right path for all men to follow.

It was a revolutionary belief. Battle and pillaging were a long-established way of life among Pacific Coast Indians, and as a young man, Seattle planned and led an alliance of six tribes against "horse tribes" to the northeast. Although his success in the undertaking won the young chief the high position of "Chief of the Allied Tribes" (the Duwamish Confederacy), it was his last feat as a warrior. Seattle devoted the rest of his life to promoting peace.

When Catholic missionaries entered the Northwest in the 1830's, Seattle became a convert to Christianity and took the baptismal name "Noah," after his favorite Biblical character. He inaugurated regular morning and evening prayers among his people, a practice they continued after his death.

Seattle had ample opportunity to demonstrate his belief in brotherhood. White settlers who founded a small community on Puget Sound in 1851 received unlimited friendship and help from him, and shared his people's fish, seafood, and venison. In 1852, the little settlement which had first been hopefully called "New York," and later "Alki Point," was renamed, for all time, "Seattle."

But as more white immigrants came to the Northwest, relations with the Indians became strained and stormy. During the winter of 1854-55, several northwest tribes organized in the hope of driving whites out of the country. In January 1855, Washington Territory's first Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Isaac I. Stevens, called Seattle's bands together, and told them of plans for a treaty which would place them on reservations.

Seattle, over 6 feet tall, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, an impressive and powerful orator, replied to the Governor in a resounding voice which all his people assembled along the beach could hear. According to a white spectator's translation, the dignified old leader's words, although marked by sadness and resignation, were poetic. They are said to have gone, in part:

"Whatever I say, the Great Chief at Washington can rely on," Seattle said. "His people are many, like grass that covers vast prairies. Our people once covered the land as waves of a wind-ruffled sea cover its shell-paved floor, but now my people are few.

"Our great and good Father sends us word that if we do as he desires he will buy our lands . . . allow us to live comfortably . . . protect us with his brave warriors; his wonderful ships of war will fill our harbors. Then our ancient northern enemies will cease to frighten our women, children and old men.

"But day and night can not dwell together. The red man has ever fled the approach of the white man as morning mist flees the rising sun. It matters little where we pass the remnant of our days. They will not be many. The Indian's night promises to be dark . . . a few more moons . . . a few more winters."



Seattle. The original painting by Eleanor Peardis of Seattle, Washington, was made from a recently-discovered photograph on a very old post card. The Duwamish Chief holds a hat of fine basketry, beautifully decorated in design typical of the area. Photo: Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Seattle was the first signer of the Port Elliott Treaty of 1855 which placed Washington tribes on reservations.

But in the wake of the new treaties, several Indian groups, placed on reservation lands which did not include hunting or fishing areas, opened attack on white settlers. "Horse" tribes of eastern Washington combined to lead a war in which they tried to enlist "canoe" Indians. Some coastal tribes did join the alliance, but Seattle's followers remained generally loyal to whites and were evacuated in sloops and canoes to Port Madison Reservation. Throughout this and other Indian wars of the period, Seattle faithfully supported the white cause, at the same time continuing to be a true and powerful leader of his own people.

In line with the tribal belief that mention of a

dead man's name disturbs his spirit, Seattle levied a small tribute in advance upon the citizens of the new town named after him. At about 86, he died on Port Madison Reservation.

An Indian burial ground at Suquamish, Wash., 14 miles from Seattle, contains the grave of the great chief. A granite shaft erected there by the people of Seattle is inscribed: "Seattle, Chief of the Suquamish and Allied tribes, died June 7, 1866, the firm friend of the Whites, and for him the City of Seattle was named by its founders." Each year the grave is the scene of a memorial ceremony conducted by local Boy Scouts on Scout Anniversary Day. In Seattle itself, a bronze statue represents the Indian leader in a typical pose, his hand outstretched in a gesture of perpetual peace and friendship.

SOME THOUGHTS FROM CHIEF SEATTLE, 1852

Chief Seattle was one of the last spokesmen of the Paleolithic moral order.

In about 1852 the United States Government inquired about buying the tribal lands for the arriving people of the United States. This was Chief Seattle's reply:

The President in Washington sends word that he wishes to buy our land. But how can you buy or sell the sky? The land? The idea is strange to us. If we cannot own the freshness of the air and the sparkle of the water, how can you buy them?

Every part of this earth is sacred to my people. Every shining pine needle, every sandy shore, every mist in the dark woods, every meadow, every humming insect. All are holy in the memory and experience of my people.

We know the sap which courses through the trees as we know the blood that courses through our veins. We are part of the earth and it is part of us. The perfumed flowers are our sisters. The bear, the deer, the great eagle — these are our brothers. The rocky crests, the juices in the meadow — the body heat of the pony and man, all belong to the same family.

The shining water that moves in the streams and rivers is not just water, but the blood of our ancestors. If we sell you our land, you must remember that it is sacred. Each ghostly reflection in the clear waters of the lakes tells of events and memories in the life of my people. The water's murmur is the voice of my father's father.

The rivers are our brothers. They

quench our thirst. They carry our canoes and feed our children. So you must give to the rivers the kindness you would give any brother.

If we sell you our land remember that the air is precious to us. That the air shares its spirit with all the life it supports.

The wind that gave our grandfather his first breath also receives his last sigh. The wind also gives our children the spirit of life. So if we sell you our land, you must keep it apart and sacred, as a place where man can go to taste the wind that is sweetened by the meadow flowers.

Will you teach your children what we have taught our children? That the earth is our mother? What befalls the earth befalls all the sons of the earth.

This we know: The earth does not belong to man, man belongs to the earth. All things are connected like the blood that unites us all: Man did not weave the web of life, he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web he does to himself.

One thing we know: Our god is also your god. The earth is precious to him and to harm the earth is to heap contempt on its creator.

Your destiny is a mystery to us. What will happen when the buffalo are

slaughtered? The wild horses tamed? What will happen when the secret corners of the forest are heavy with the scent of many men and the view of the ripe hill is blotted by talking wires? Where will the thicket be? Gone. Where will the eagle be? Gone. And what is it to say goodbye to the swift pony and the hunt? The end of living and the beginning of survival.

When the last Red Man has vanished with his wilderness and his memory is only the shadow of a cloud moving across the prairie, will these shores and forests still be here? Will there be any of the spirit of my people left?

We love this earth as a newborn loves its mother's heartbeat. So if we sell you our land, love it as we have loved it.

Care for it as we have cared for it. Hold in your mind the memory of the land as it is when you receive it. Preserve the land for all children and love it as God loves us all.

As we are part of the land, you too are part of the land. This earth is precious to us. It is also precious to you. One thing we know: There is only one God. No man — be he Red Man or White Man — can be apart. We are brothers after all.

A chief who devoted his life to promoting peace.

FIVE *Large*

REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989
10:00 A.M.

THANK YOU, SPEAKER FOLEY FOR THAT KIND
INTRODUCTION.

WASHINGTON STATE IS VERY LUCKY TO HAVE A FRIEND
LIKE TOM FOLEY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. HE IS A MAN OF
INTEGRITY -- OF DECENCY AND FAIR PLAY -- AND A MAN I'M
PROUD AND HONORED TO WORK WITH.

MRS. FOLEY, AND LT. GOVERNOR PRITCHARD THANK YOU
FOR YOUR WARM WELCOME. CONGRATULATIONS TO CO-CHAIRMEN
RALPH MONROE AND JANE GARDNER, WASHINGTON'S FIRST LADY,
ON A GREAT CENTENNIAL. AND MAYOR PRO-TEM HIGGINS:
YOU'VE GOT A BEAUTIFUL CITY HERE TO BE PROUD OF. AND
LET ME JUST SAY HELLO TO SLADE GORTON BACK IN D.C. --
FOR ALL HIS GOOD WORK ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF YOUR
GREAT STATE.

[[YOU KNOW, BACK IN 1889, WHEN PRESIDENT HARRISON
SENT A TELEGRAM TO THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON --
TO TELL HIM THAT WASHINGTON HAD BECOME THE 42ND STATE -
- HE SENT THE TELEGRAM COLLECT. [PAUSE] WELL, THAT'S
ONE WAY TO BALANCE THE BUDGET.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE HERE, AT THE DAWN OF A SECOND CENTURY OF STATEHOOD, HERE IN THE EVERGREEN STATE. I'M NOT GOING TO GIVE YOU THE USUAL "STUMP" SPEECH. AND I MAY BE GOING OUT ON A LIMB, HERE -- BUT I THINK MOST OF AMERICA THINKS OF YOU AS THE REAL WASHINGTON. [PAUSE]]]

YOURS IS A LAND OF RICH RESOURCES -- AND RESOURCEFUL PEOPLE. SALMON, GOLD, AND TIMBER IN ABUNDANCE BROUGHT US HERE, AS THE PROMISE OF THE PACIFIC BROUGHT THE RAILROADS WEST.

THERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN -- AND WILL ALWAYS BE -- A SENSE THAT THE FUTURE IS BEING DECIDED HERE IN THIS GATEWAY TO THE PACIFIC. HERE IN WASHINGTON YOU'RE DOING WELL. LIVING IN A STATE WITH EXPORTS THAT WENT UP NEARLY 40 PERCENT LAST YEAR. LEADING THE NATION IN EXPORTS PER CAPITA. AND CUTTING UNEMPLOYMENT FROM 10 PERCENT TO 6 PERCENT OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS -- DURING A TIME OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH.

LAST MONTH YOU HELD A PACIFIC SUMMIT THAT REMINDED AMERICA HOW CRUCIAL THE INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS ARE FOR OUR FUTURE.

EVEN NOW, GOVERNOR GARDNER IS IN JAPAN. LAST THURSDAY HE ATTENDED GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES FOR WASHINGTON VILLAGE, A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN KOBE [KOH-BAY], JAPAN USING WASHINGTON FINISHED FOREST PRODUCTS AND U.S. CONSTRUCTION METHODS. THAT MEANS \$10 MILLION FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON -- AND A GREAT AMERICAN EXPORT TO JAPAN.

WASHINGTON HAS HAD A WONDERFUL 100 YEARS -- AND YOU DESERVE A GREAT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. BUT IT'S THE FUTURE I'M HERE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT TODAY.

I TOOK THIS TRIP OUT WEST BECAUSE I'M CONCERNED -- AS I THINK WE ALL ARE -- ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE PLANET WE SHARE.

IT WON'T BE ENOUGH TO RESTORE OUR BALANCE OF TRADE, IF WE THROW OFF THE BALANCE OF NATURE.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA, I TALKED ABOUT THE NEED TO RESTORE THE BALANCE OF NATURE HERE AT HOME -- AND HOW EACH OF US CAN BEGIN BY PLANTING A SINGLE TREE.

IN MONTANA, I TALKED ABOUT INTERDEPENDENCE -- HOW THE ACTIONS WE TAKE AND THE POLLUTANTS WE CREATE HAVE CONSEQUENCES THAT ARE BEING FELT THE WORLD OVER.

TODAY, I'M ASKING ALL AMERICANS TO JOIN IN A RENEWED SPIRIT OF CONSERVATION -- A NEW COMMITMENT, TO A MORE CAREFUL STEWARDSHIP OF THE NATURAL WORLD.

ANY AT MY SIDE, I'M GLAD TO HAVE SUCH AN ABLE AND SENSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY -- EPA -- ADMINISTRATOR -- BILL REILLY -- A MAN IN WHOM I HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF CONFIDENCE AND TRUST.

YOU SEE, I THINK MANY OF US ARE BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND SOMETHING THAT NATIVE AMERICANS UNDERSTOOD LONG BEFORE WE GOT HERE: WHEN IT COMES TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR PRECIOUS ENVIRONMENT, THERE'S A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SMALLEST INDIVIDUAL ACTION, AND WIDESPREAD, GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES.

NO WORDS CONVEY THAT BETTER THAN A LEGENDARY SPEECH GIVEN IN THE 1800S, BY AN INDIAN CHIEF NAMED SEATTLE:

"THE EARTH DOES NOT BELONG TO MAN," HE SAID, "MAN BELONGS TO THE EARTH. WHATEVER HAPPENS TO THE EARTH, HAPPENS TO THE SONS OF THE EARTH. THE SKY, THE LANDS WHICH APPEAR CHANGELESS AND ETERNAL, MAY CHANGE.

"CONTINUE TO FOUL THE EARTH AND YOU WILL ACHIEVE AN END TO LIVING -- AND THE MERE BEGINNING OF SURVIVAL. YOU MUST TEACH YOUR CHILDREN THAT THE EARTH IS RICH. TEACH YOUR CHILDREN THAT TO HARM THE EARTH, IS TO HEAP CONTEMPT UPON ITS CREATOR."

CHIEF SEATTLE UNDERSTOOD WHAT IT HAS TAKEN US A CENTURY TO LEARN. OUR MATERIAL PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH HAVE SERVED US WELL. BUT NOW, TOGETHER, WE MUST FIND NEW WAYS TO APPLY THE CREATIVITY OF THE MARKETPLACE, IN THE SERVICE OF THE ENVIRONMENT. SOUND ECOLOGY AND A STRONG ECONOMY CAN COEXIST.

WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENEW THE ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC IN AMERICA -- AND TO REASSERT U.S. LEADERSHIP ON ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES, AROUND THE WORLD. THAT'S AN OPPORTUNITY WE CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS.

IN THE EIGHT MONTHS SINCE I WAS SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT, WE'VE MOVED FAST AND HARD TO MAKE THE ENVIRONMENT A PRIORITY. WE'RE SEEKING A WORLDWIDE BAN, BY THE YEAR 2000, ON THE CFCS WHICH DESTROY THE OZONE LAYER. WE'VE PROHIBITED IMPORTS OF IVORY, AND PRICES HAVE DROPPED BY 50 PERCENT -- MAKING ELEPHANT POACHING LESS PROFITABLE. AND WE'RE WORKING FOR A POLICY THAT WOULD BAN THE EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES UNLESS WE'RE SURE THEY'LL BE DISPOSED OF SAFELY.

WE'VE PROPOSED TOUGHER LAWS TO ELIMINATE MEDICAL WASTE ON BEACHES. WE WANT TO EXPAND DOZENS OF FORESTS, PARKS, AND REFUGES ACROSS AMERICA. WE'VE ANNOUNCED A NATIONAL GOAL OF NO NET LOSS OF WETLANDS.

AND WE'VE LAID OUT DETAILED PROPOSALS TO STEM ACID RAIN, CUT URBAN SMOG, CLEAN UP AIR TOXICS, AND ENCOURAGE THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS -- WITH A CLEAN AIR BILL THAT ACHIEVES 95 PERCENT OF THE SMOG-CAUSING VOC REDUCTIONS SOUGHT BY COMPETING LEGISLATION -- AT A COST OF 6.5 BILLION DOLLARS LESS.

THAT'S JUST IN EIGHT MONTHS -- AND I PLAN TO STAY INVOLVED, HELPING TO PROTECT OUR PRECIOUS ENVIRONMENT, AS LONG AS I AM PRESIDENT.

WHEN IT COMES TO CLEAN AIR, WE NEED ACTION ON THE LEGISLATION WE'VE PROPOSED -- NOW. EVERY DAY THAT PASSES IS ANOTHER DAY WE'RE POSTPONING PROGRESS ON CLEAN AIR. WE'VE BROUGHT PEOPLE TOGETHER, AND PUT A SOUND PROPOSAL ON THE TABLE. NOW IT IS UP TO THE CONGRESS, TO PASS THIS CLEAN AIR LEGISLATION, THIS YEAR.

BUT IF WE REALLY HOPE TO RECOVER, RESTORE, AND PRESERVE OUR NATURAL HERITAGE, THAT "OTHER WASHINGTON" CAN'T DO IT ALONE. AND THE ANSWER CAN'T SIMPLY BE LIMITED TO NEW LAWS.

IT MUST BE MORE FUNDAMENTAL. IT LIES IN A SHARED SENSE OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY -- A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS -- ON THE PART OF ALL AMERICANS.

THROUGH MILLIONS OF INDIVIDUAL DECISIONS --
SIMPLE, EVERYDAY, PERSONAL CHOICES -- WE'RE DETERMINING
THE FATE OF THE EARTH. SO THE CONCLUSION IS ALSO
SIMPLE: WE'RE ALL RESPONSIBLE. AND IT'S
SURPRISINGLY EASY TO MOVE FROM BEING PART OF THE
PROBLEM, TO BEING PART OF THE SOLUTION.

SO MANY OF THE BIG PROBLEMS -- COASTAL WATER
POLLUTION, PESTICIDES IN GROUNDWATER, URBAN SMOG, AND
MUNICIPAL GARBAGE -- AREN'T SIMPLY CAUSED BY LARGE
POWERPLANTS AND REFINERIES -- AND MANY CAN'T BE SOLVED
BY NATIONAL LEGISLATION ALONE.

MILLIONS OF SMALL, DIVERSE SOURCES CONTRIBUTE TO
THESE PROBLEMS -- INCLUDING THE EVERYDAY BEHAVIOR OF
PEOPLE AT WORK AND AT HOME. AND SUCH OVERWHELMING
ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES CAN BE SOLVED -- BY INDIVIDUAL
DETERMINATION THAT WE CAN DO BETTER.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES, BUSINESSES LARGE AND SMALL,
INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES -- ALL CAN LEARN TO GENERATE LESS
WASTE, AND RECYCLE MORE OF THE WASTE THAT IS GENERATED.

IN FACT, THOSE THAT DO, HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THERE ARE SOUND ECONOMIC SIDE-EFFECTS. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MAKES ECONOMIC SENSE.

THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON STATE, IN FACT, HAVE A HISTORY OF SHOWING THE REST OF THE NATION THE WAY. BACK IN THE 1940S, J.P. WEYERHAEUSER [WHERE-HOWZER], JR. MOVED THE LUMBER INDUSTRY FROM SIMPLY HARVESTING FOREST RESOURCES, TOWARD COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF TREE FARMS THAT COULD ENDURE INDEFINITELY.

AND AFTER RESEARCH INTO PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, WEYERHAEUSER BEGAN INTRODUCING MARKETABLE PRODUCTS MADE FROM WHAT WAS ONCE TREATED AS WASTE.

THE 3M CORPORATION ANNOUNCED LAST SPRING THAT SINCE STARTING THEIR POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM IN 1975, THE COMPANY HAS SAVED \$408 MILLION -- AND PREVENTED 111,000 TONS OF AIR POLLUTANTS, 15,000 TONS OF WATER POLLUTANTS, AND 388,000 TONS OF SOLID WASTE FROM BEING RELEASED INTO THE ENVIRONMENT. AND THEY'VE DONE IT BY REWARDING EMPLOYEES FOR COMING UP WITH THE IDEAS.

IN THE CITY OF SEATTLE, FEES FOR WASTE DISPOSAL HAVE BEEN AN INCENTIVE FOR BUSINESSES AND HOUSEHOLDS TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF WASTE PRODUCED. I UNDERSTAND THAT OVER THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS, WASTE HAS BEEN CUT BY NEARLY A FOURTH.

SO THE POWER OF THE MARKETPLACE CAN ENCOURAGE CONSERVATION -- WITH SPECTACULAR RESULTS. RESULTS THAT NEED TO BE DUPLICATED EVERYWHERE IN AMERICA.

YOU KNOW, FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, WHEN SPOKANE INVITED THE WORLD OVER FOR A VISIT, THE 1974 EXPO BECAME THE FIRST WORLD'S FAIR TO FOCUS ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

IT WAS A GOOD BEGINNING. AND WE HAVE MADE PROGRESS SINCE THEN. PERHAPS NOTHING BETTER SYMBOLIZES THAT, THAN THE SURGING RIVER THAT PULSES THROUGH SPOKANE -- A RIVER THAT FIRST LURED MEN HERE AS A SOURCE OF PROTECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND SUSTENANCE.

SUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THIS RIVER BY THE EARLY PART OF THIS CENTURY, THAT BY 1938, THE SPOKANE RIVER WAS CALLED "A SERIOUS HEALTH HAZARD."

OVER THE PAST FEW DECADES, YOU HAVE RESTORED AND RECLAIMED THIS MAGNIFICENT RIVER. THE DAMAGE HAS BEEN REVERSED -- NATURE'S BALANCE HAS BEEN RESTORED -- AND THE RIVER HAS BEEN REBORN.

THE ETHIC OF NATIVE AMERICANS LIKE CHIEF SEATTLE MUST ALSO BE REBORN ON THIS CONTINENT. HIS WAS A RELIGIOUS UNDERSTANDING, THAT THE WHOLE EARTH HAS A SOUL THAT CAN BE DESTROYED BY MAN. HE SAW THE WORLD AS A SPIRITUAL PLACE, OF PRECIOUS BUT FRAGILE BEAUTY.

OVER A CENTURY AGO, HE SAID, "HOLD IN YOUR MIND THE MEMORY OF THE LAND AS IT WAS WHEN YOU FOUND IT. AND WITH ALL YOUR STRENGTH, WITH ALL YOUR MIND, WITH ALL YOUR HEART, PRESERVE IT FOR YOUR CHILDREN, AND LOVE IT AS GOD LOVES US ALL."

THAT IS A CHALLENGE TO US ALL. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- ALL PEOPLE -- NEED A FULLER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WORLD THEY LIVE IN. A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF CAUSES, AND EFFECTS.

AND IF THE EARTH IS AN ALTAR, WE MUST MAKE IT AN ALTAR NOT OF SACRIFICE, BUT OF CELEBRATION. A PLACE WHERE OUR COMMITMENT TO RESTORING ITS NATURAL BEAUTY IS FELT IN A THOUSAND EVERYDAY DECISIONS.

YOU'VE MADE ONE OF THOSE DECISIONS TODAY -- BY DECIDING TO PLANT A CENTENNIAL TREE. MAY IT GROW, FLOURISH, AND SYMBOLIZE THE HOPE OF A NEW CENTURY: THAT MAN WILL ONE DAY BE RECONCILED TO NATURE ONCE AGAIN.

GOD BLESS YOU. GOD BLESS THE GREAT STATE OF WASHINGTON. AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#

REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989
10:00 A.M.

Peggy

THANK YOU, SPEAKER FOLEY FOR THAT KIND
INTRODUCTION.

WASHINGTON STATE IS VERY LUCKY TO HAVE A FRIEND
LIKE TOM FOLEY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. HE IS A MAN OF
INTEGRITY -- OF DECENCY AND FAIR PLAY -- AND A MAN I'M
PROUD AND HONORED TO WORK WITH.

MRS. FOLEY, AND LT. GOVERNOR PRITCHARD THANK YOU
FOR YOUR WARM WELCOME. CONGRATULATIONS TO CO-CHAIRMEN
RALPH MONROE AND JANE GARDNER, WASHINGTON'S FIRST LADY,
ON A GREAT CENTENNIAL. AND MAYOR PRO-TEM HIGGINS:
YOU'VE GOT A BEAUTIFUL CITY HERE TO BE PROUD OF. AND
LET ME JUST SAY HELLO TO SLADE GORTON BACK IN D.C. --
FOR ALL HIS GOOD WORK ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF YOUR
GREAT STATE.

[I YOU KNOW, BACK IN 1889, WHEN PRESIDENT HARRISON
SENT A TELEGRAM TO THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON --
TO TELL HIM THAT WASHINGTON HAD BECOME THE 42ND STATE -
- HE SENT THE TELEGRAM COLLECT. [PAUSE] WELL, THAT'S
ONE WAY TO BALANCE THE BUDGET.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE HERE, AT THE DAWN OF A SECOND CENTURY OF STATEHOOD, HERE IN THE EVERGREEN STATE. I'M NOT GOING TO GIVE YOU THE USUAL "STUMP" SPEECH. AND I MAY BE GOING OUT ON A LIMB, HERE -- BUT I THINK MOST OF AMERICA THINKS OF YOU AS THE REAL WASHINGTON. [PAUSE]]]

YOURS IS A LAND OF RICH RESOURCES -- AND RESOURCEFUL PEOPLE. SALMON, GOLD, AND TIMBER IN ABUNDANCE BROUGHT US HERE, AS THE PROMISE OF THE PACIFIC BROUGHT THE RAILROADS WEST.

THERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN -- AND WILL ALWAYS BE -- A SENSE THAT THE FUTURE IS BEING DECIDED HERE IN THIS GATEWAY TO THE PACIFIC. HERE IN WASHINGTON YOU'RE DOING WELL. LIVING IN A STATE WITH EXPORTS THAT WENT UP NEARLY 40 PERCENT LAST YEAR. LEADING THE NATION IN EXPORTS PER CAPITA. AND CUTTING UNEMPLOYMENT FROM 10 PERCENT TO 6 PERCENT OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS -- DURING A TIME OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH.

LAST MONTH YOU HELD A PACIFIC SUMMIT THAT REMINDED AMERICA HOW CRUCIAL THE INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS ARE FOR OUR FUTURE.

EVEN NOW, GOVERNOR GARDNER IS IN JAPAN. LAST THURSDAY HE ATTENDED GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES FOR WASHINGTON VILLAGE, A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN KOBE [KOH-BAY], JAPAN USING WASHINGTON FINISHED FOREST PRODUCTS AND U.S. CONSTRUCTION METHODS. THAT MEANS \$10 MILLION FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON -- AND A GREAT AMERICAN EXPORT TO JAPAN.

WASHINGTON HAS HAD A WONDERFUL 100 YEARS -- AND YOU DESERVE A GREAT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. BUT IT'S THE FUTURE I'M HERE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT TODAY.

I TOOK THIS TRIP OUT WEST BECAUSE I'M CONCERNED -- AS I THINK WE ALL ARE -- ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE PLANET WE SHARE.

IT WON'T BE ENOUGH TO RESTORE OUR BALANCE OF TRADE, IF WE THROW OFF THE BALANCE OF NATURE.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA, I TALKED ABOUT THE NEED TO RESTORE THE BALANCE OF NATURE HERE AT HOME -- AND HOW EACH OF US CAN BEGIN BY PLANTING A SINGLE TREE.

IN MONTANA, I TALKED ABOUT INTERDEPENDENCE -- HOW THE ACTIONS WE TAKE AND THE POLLUTANTS WE CREATE HAVE CONSEQUENCES THAT ARE BEING FELT THE WORLD OVER.

TODAY, I'M ASKING ALL AMERICANS TO JOIN IN A RENEWED SPIRIT OF CONSERVATION -- A NEW COMMITMENT, TO A MORE CAREFUL STEWARDSHIP OF THE NATURAL WORLD.

ANY AT MY SIDE, I'M GLAD TO HAVE SUCH AN ABLE AND SENSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY -- EPA -- ADMINISTRATOR -- BILL REILLY -- A MAN IN WHOM I HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF CONFIDENCE AND TRUST.

YOU SEE, I THINK MANY OF US ARE BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND SOMETHING THAT NATIVE AMERICANS UNDERSTOOD LONG BEFORE WE GOT HERE: WHEN IT COMES TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR PRECIOUS ENVIRONMENT, THERE'S A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SMALLEST INDIVIDUAL ACTION, AND WIDESPREAD, GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES.

NO WORDS CONVEY THAT BETTER THAN A LEGENDARY SPEECH GIVEN IN THE 1800S, BY AN INDIAN CHIEF NAMED SEATTLE:

"THE EARTH DOES NOT BELONG TO MAN," HE SAID, "MAN BELONGS TO THE EARTH. WHATEVER HAPPENS TO THE EARTH, HAPPENS TO THE SONS OF THE EARTH. THE SKY, THE LANDS WHICH APPEAR CHANGELESS AND ETERNAL, MAY CHANGE.

"CONTINUE TO FOUL THE EARTH AND YOU WILL ACHIEVE AN END TO LIVING -- AND THE MERE BEGINNING OF SURVIVAL. YOU MUST TEACH YOUR CHILDREN THAT THE EARTH IS RICH. TEACH YOUR CHILDREN THAT TO HARM THE EARTH, IS TO HEAP CONTEMPT UPON ITS CREATOR."

CHIEF SEATTLE UNDERSTOOD WHAT IT HAS TAKEN US A CENTURY TO LEARN. OUR MATERIAL PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH HAVE SERVED US WELL. BUT NOW, TOGETHER, WE MUST FIND NEW WAYS TO APPLY THE CREATIVITY OF THE MARKETPLACE, IN THE SERVICE OF THE ENVIRONMENT. SOUND ECOLOGY AND A STRONG ECONOMY CAN COEXIST.

WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENEW THE ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC IN AMERICA -- AND TO REASSERT U.S. LEADERSHIP ON ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES, AROUND THE WORLD. THAT'S AN OPPORTUNITY WE CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS.

IN THE EIGHT MONTHS SINCE I WAS SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT, WE'VE MOVED FAST AND HARD TO MAKE THE ENVIRONMENT A PRIORITY. WE'RE SEEKING A WORLDWIDE BAN, BY THE YEAR 2000, ON THE CFCS WHICH DESTROY THE OZONE LAYER. WE'VE PROHIBITED IMPORTS OF IVORY, AND PRICES HAVE DROPPED BY 50 PERCENT -- MAKING ELEPHANT POACHING LESS PROFITABLE. AND WE'RE WORKING FOR A POLICY THAT WOULD BAN THE EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES UNLESS WE'RE SURE THEY'LL BE DISPOSED OF SAFELY.

WE'VE PROPOSED TOUGHER LAWS TO ELIMINATE MEDICAL WASTE ON BEACHES. WE WANT TO EXPAND DOZENS OF FORESTS, PARKS, AND REFUGES ACROSS AMERICA. WE'VE ANNOUNCED A NATIONAL GOAL OF NO NET LOSS OF WETLANDS.

AND WE'VE LAID OUT DETAILED PROPOSALS TO STEM ACID RAIN, CUT URBAN SMOG, CLEAN UP AIR TOXICS, AND ENCOURAGE THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS -- WITH A CLEAN AIR BILL THAT ACHIEVES 95 PERCENT OF THE SMOG-CAUSING VOC REDUCTIONS SOUGHT BY COMPETING LEGISLATION -- AT A COST OF 6.5 BILLION DOLLARS LESS.

THAT'S JUST IN EIGHT MONTHS -- AND I PLAN TO STAY INVOLVED, HELPING TO PROTECT OUR PRECIOUS ENVIRONMENT, AS LONG AS I AM PRESIDENT.

WHEN IT COMES TO CLEAN AIR, WE NEED ACTION ON THE LEGISLATION WE'VE PROPOSED -- NOW. EVERY DAY THAT PASSES IS ANOTHER DAY WE'RE POSTPONING PROGRESS ON CLEAN AIR. WE'VE BROUGHT PEOPLE TOGETHER, AND PUT A SOUND PROPOSAL ON THE TABLE. NOW IT IS UP TO THE CONGRESS, TO PASS THIS CLEAN AIR LEGISLATION, THIS YEAR.

BUT IF WE REALLY HOPE TO RECOVER, RESTORE, AND PRESERVE OUR NATURAL HERITAGE, THAT "OTHER WASHINGTON" CAN'T DO IT ALONE. AND THE ANSWER CAN'T SIMPLY BE LIMITED TO NEW LAWS.

IT MUST BE MORE FUNDAMENTAL. IT LIES IN A SHARED SENSE OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY -- A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS -- ON THE PART OF ALL AMERICANS.

THROUGH MILLIONS OF INDIVIDUAL DECISIONS --
SIMPLE, EVERYDAY, PERSONAL CHOICES -- WE'RE DETERMINING
THE FATE OF THE EARTH. SO THE CONCLUSION IS ALSO
SIMPLE: WE'RE ALL RESPONSIBLE. AND IT'S
SURPRISINGLY EASY TO MOVE FROM BEING PART OF THE
PROBLEM, TO BEING PART OF THE SOLUTION.

SO MANY OF THE BIG PROBLEMS -- COASTAL WATER
POLLUTION, PESTICIDES IN GROUNDWATER, URBAN SMOG, AND
MUNICIPAL GARBAGE -- AREN'T SIMPLY CAUSED BY LARGE
POWERPLANTS AND REFINERIES -- AND MANY CAN'T BE SOLVED
BY NATIONAL LEGISLATION ALONE.

MILLIONS OF SMALL, DIVERSE SOURCES CONTRIBUTE TO
THESE PROBLEMS -- INCLUDING THE EVERYDAY BEHAVIOR OF
PEOPLE AT WORK AND AT HOME. AND SUCH OVERWHELMING
ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES CAN BE SOLVED -- BY INDIVIDUAL
DETERMINATION THAT WE CAN DO BETTER.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES, BUSINESSES LARGE AND SMALL,
INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES -- ALL CAN LEARN TO GENERATE LESS
WASTE, AND RECYCLE MORE OF THE WASTE THAT IS GENERATED.

IN FACT, THOSE THAT DO, HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THERE ARE SOUND ECONOMIC SIDE-EFFECTS. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MAKES ECONOMIC SENSE.

THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON STATE, IN FACT, HAVE A HISTORY OF SHOWING THE REST OF THE NATION THE WAY. BACK IN THE 1940S, J.P. WEYERHAEUSER [WHERE-HOWZER], JR. MOVED THE LUMBER INDUSTRY FROM SIMPLY HARVESTING FOREST RESOURCES, TOWARD COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF TREE FARMS THAT COULD ENDURE INDEFINITELY.

AND AFTER RESEARCH INTO PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, WEYERHAEUSER BEGAN INTRODUCING MARKETABLE PRODUCTS MADE FROM WHAT WAS ONCE TREATED AS WASTE.

THE 3M CORPORATION ANNOUNCED LAST SPRING THAT SINCE STARTING THEIR POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM IN 1975, THE COMPANY HAS SAVED \$408 MILLION -- AND PREVENTED 111,000 TONS OF AIR POLLUTANTS, 15,000 TONS OF WATER POLLUTANTS, AND 388,000 TONS OF SOLID WASTE FROM BEING RELEASED INTO THE ENVIRONMENT. AND THEY'VE DONE IT BY REWARDING EMPLOYEES FOR COMING UP WITH THE IDEAS.

IN THE CITY OF SEATTLE, FEES FOR WASTE DISPOSAL HAVE BEEN AN INCENTIVE FOR BUSINESSES AND HOUSEHOLDS TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF WASTE PRODUCED. I UNDERSTAND THAT OVER THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS, WASTE HAS BEEN CUT BY NEARLY A FOURTH.

SO THE POWER OF THE MARKETPLACE CAN ENCOURAGE CONSERVATION -- WITH SPECTACULAR RESULTS. RESULTS THAT NEED TO BE DUPLICATED EVERYWHERE IN AMERICA.

YOU KNOW, FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, WHEN SPOKANE INVITED THE WORLD OVER FOR A VISIT, THE 1974 EXPO BECAME THE FIRST WORLD'S FAIR TO FOCUS ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

IT WAS A GOOD BEGINNING. AND WE HAVE MADE PROGRESS SINCE THEN. PERHAPS NOTHING BETTER SYMBOLIZES THAT, THAN THE SURGING RIVER THAT PULSES THROUGH SPOKANE -- A RIVER THAT FIRST LURED MEN HERE AS A SOURCE OF PROTECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND SUSTENANCE.

SUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THIS RIVER BY THE EARLY PART OF THIS CENTURY, THAT BY 1938, THE SPOKANE RIVER WAS CALLED "A SERIOUS HEALTH HAZARD."

OVER THE PAST FEW DECADES, YOU HAVE RESTORED AND RECLAIMED THIS MAGNIFICENT RIVER. THE DAMAGE HAS BEEN REVERSED -- NATURE'S BALANCE HAS BEEN RESTORED -- AND THE RIVER HAS BEEN REBORN.

THE ETHIC OF NATIVE AMERICANS LIKE CHIEF SEATTLE MUST ALSO BE REBORN ON THIS CONTINENT. HIS WAS A RELIGIOUS UNDERSTANDING, THAT THE WHOLE EARTH HAS A SOUL THAT CAN BE DESTROYED BY MAN. HE SAW THE WORLD AS A SPIRITUAL PLACE, OF PRECIOUS BUT FRAGILE BEAUTY.

OVER A CENTURY AGO, HE SAID, "HOLD IN YOUR MIND THE MEMORY OF THE LAND AS IT WAS WHEN YOU FOUND IT. AND WITH ALL YOUR STRENGTH, WITH ALL YOUR MIND, WITH ALL YOUR HEART, PRESERVE IT FOR YOUR CHILDREN, AND LOVE IT AS GOD LOVES US ALL."

THAT IS A CHALLENGE TO US ALL. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- ALL PEOPLE -- NEED A FULLER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WORLD THEY LIVE IN. A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF CAUSES, AND EFFECTS.

AND IF THE EARTH IS AN ALTAR, WE MUST MAKE IT AN ALTAR NOT OF SACRIFICE, BUT OF CELEBRATION. A PLACE WHERE OUR COMMITMENT TO RESTORING ITS NATURAL BEAUTY IS FELT IN A THOUSAND EVERYDAY DECISIONS.

YOU'VE MADE ONE OF THOSE DECISIONS TODAY -- BY DECIDING TO PLANT A CENTENNIAL TREE. MAY IT GROW, FLOURISH, AND SYMBOLIZE THE HOPE OF A NEW CENTURY: THAT MAN WILL ONE DAY BE RECONCILED TO NATURE ONCE AGAIN.

GOD BLESS YOU. GOD BLESS THE GREAT STATE OF WASHINGTON. AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#